

Nature and distribution of known offenses

The data presented in this section describe the nature and extent of criminal activity in the United States. There are essentially three ways in which the level of crime is measured--through officially recorded data, victimization surveys, and through self-reports of criminal involvement. Because it is well known that many crimes are not reported to the police, surveys of the population and selected subgroups have been used to provide an additional perspective on the extent of criminal activity. Two methods have been most commonly used: (1) surveys of households and businesses to determine the rate of victimizations and characteristics of victims of criminal acts and (2) surveys of the general population to determine the proportion and characteristics of persons who have committed criminal offenses. The former are known as victimization surveys, whereas the latter involve self-reported criminal activity.

This section begins with information presented from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which is conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The NCVS is a national probability survey of households in the United States. Detailed information is provided on the extent and nature of completed and attempted crimes, frequency of occurrence, characteristics of victims and offenders, victim-offender relationships, the circumstances surrounding criminal incidents and their impact, and reasons for reporting and not reporting crimes to the police. Data from the Gallup Organization on the prevalence of experiences of physical abuse during childhood also are included.

The next segment includes information from the Monitoring the Future Project. This project conducts a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors. Information on victimization experiences (both at school and elsewhere) and involvement in delinquent activities is gathered annually. Additionally, these data include involvement in moving violations and traffic accidents while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. This segment also contains information derived from surveys on drug use and related attitudes of high school seniors, college students, and young adults in the United States. Data are presented on most recent use of alcohol, drugs, and cigarettes. Drugs examined include marijuana, cocaine, crack, heroin, inhalants, sedatives, stimulants, tranquilizers, hallucinogens, and steroids. Selected data on drug and alcohol use by eighth and tenth graders also are included. This segment incorporates self-report data collected by PRIDE, Inc. on alcohol and drug use by students (grades 6 through 12) and data from the Youth Risk

Behavior Surveillance System on high school students' involvement in violence-related behaviors.

Also included in this section are data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Information is presented on drug use among the Nation's population age 12 and older. Prevalence and recency of use figures are presented for various types of drugs as well as reported problems associated with alcohol, drug, and cigarette use. Included are data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) focusing on drug abuse-related emergency room episodes. In addition, data from the Gallup Poll on alcohol use and related problems are included as is a survey of college students on alcohol use and associated problems. Finally, information is presented on alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents.

The final part of the section presents data on officially recorded crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects information on crimes known to the police through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Nationwide data on crimes are collected and tabulated by city, county, Metropolitan Statistical Area, population group, and geographic division. Offense characteristics and situational factors of violent crime, property crime, and the eight index offenses are presented. Included among the situational factors are type of target, type of weapon used, victim-offender relationship, circumstances of the offense, demographic characteristics of the victim (i.e., sex, race, age), offender characteristics, and place and time of occurrence. A ranking of States according to violent crime rates is provided. Also, data are presented for the 50 States on the involvement of firearms and other weapons in violent crime. Numbers and rates of violent crime for large U.S. cities are displayed. Tables presenting data on bias-motivated (hate) crimes from the Federal Bureau of Investigation are provided. Detailed information on murder offenders and victims is included in this section. These data are based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR). In addition, a series of tables presents data on homicides occurring in the workplace and rates of suicide for various subgroups of the population.

Information on motor vehicle thefts, financial institution fraud, and Federal bank robberies is provided in this section. Also included is information on the number of law enforcement officers who were assaulted and killed in the United States. Data are presented on the circumstances at the scene of the incident, type of assignment, selected characteristics of officers (e.g., race, age, length of service), persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, and the type of weapon used.

This section concludes with information presented on bombings and other explosives incidents, arson and loss due to incendiary or suspicious fires, information on the number and type of terrorist incidents and casualties resulting from terrorism, results of airline passenger screening, and data from the Federal Crime Insurance Program.

Table 3.1

Estimated number, percent distribution, and rate of personal and property victimizationBy type of crime, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of all victimizations ^b	Rate per 1,000 persons or households
All crimes	43,547,400	100%	NA
Personal crimes	11,365,080	26.1	53.7
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	24.9	51.3
Completed violence	3,212,740	7.4	15.2
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	17.5	36.1
Rape/sexual assault	485,290	1.1	2.3
Rape/attempted rape	312,580	0.7	1.5
Rape	160,380	0.4	0.8
Attempted rape ^c	152,200	0.3	0.7
Sexual assault ^d	172,700	0.4	0.8
Robbery	1,291,020	3.0	6.1
Completed/property taken	814,810	1.9	3.9
With injury	274,000	0.6	1.3
Without injury	540,800	1.2	2.6
Attempted to take property	476,210	1.1	2.3
With injury	95,500	0.2	0.5
Without injury	380,710	0.9	1.8
Assault	9,071,790	20.8	42.9
Aggravated	2,562,860	5.9	12.1
With injury	712,970	1.6	3.4
Threatened with weapon	1,849,880	4.2	8.7
Simple	6,508,930	14.9	30.8
With minor injury	1,356,220	3.1	6.4
Without injury	5,152,710	11.8	24.4
Purse snatching/pocket picking	516,980	1.2	2.4
Completed purse snatching	90,330	0.2	0.4
Attempted purse snatching	45,500	0.1	0.2
Pocket picking	381,160	0.9	1.8
Total population age 12 and older	211,524,770	X	X
Property crimes	32,182,320	73.9	322.1
Household burglary	5,984,000	13.7	59.9
Completed	4,823,770	11.1	48.3
Forcible entry	1,855,890	4.3	18.6
Unlawful entry without force	2,967,880	6.8	29.7
Attempted forcible entry	1,160,230	2.7	11.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	4.5	19.6
Completed	1,290,530	3.0	12.9
Attempted	670,010	1.5	6.7
Theft ^e	24,237,780	55.7	242.6
Completed	23,020,050	52.9	230.4
Less than \$50	9,652,550	22.2	96.6
\$50 to \$249	7,682,460	17.6	76.9
\$250 or more	4,252,510	9.8	42.6
Amount not available	1,432,520	3.3	14.3
Attempted	1,217,720	3.3	14.3
Total number of households	99,927,410	X	X

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is conducted annually for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These estimates are based on data derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. Completed interviews were obtained from approximately 93,000 persons age 12 and older in 48,000 housing units. This represents a 95.6 percent response rate for sampled housing units for the 1993 survey.

Readers should note that murder is not measured by the NCVS because of the inability to question the victim. The NCVS has undergone a redesign and all data presented are based on the redesigned survey. Fundamental changes in methodology and offense categories introduced by the redesign make comparisons with data based on previous survey procedures inappropriate. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bPercent distribution is based on unrounded figures.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^dIncludes threats.

^eIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 1.

Table 3.2

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and sex of victim, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	11,365,080	53.7	6,468,030	63.2	4,897,050	44.9
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	51.3	6,231,760	60.9	4,616,340	42.3
Completed violence	3,212,740	15.2	1,601,470	15.6	1,611,260	14.8
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	36.1	4,630,280	45.2	3,005,080	27.5
Rape/sexual assault	485,290	2.3	43,690	0.4	441,590	4.0
Rape/attempted rape	312,580	1.5	21,200 ^b	0.2 ^b	291,380	2.7
Rape	160,380	0.8	5,950 ^b	0.1 ^b	154,430	1.4
Attempted rape ^c	152,200	0.7	15,250 ^b	0.1 ^b	136,950	1.3
Sexual assault ^d	172,700	0.8	22,490 ^b	0.2 ^b	150,210	1.4
Robbery	1,291,020	6.1	860,000	8.4	431,020	3.9
Completed/property taken	814,810	3.9	526,520	5.1	288,280	2.6
With injury	274,000	1.3	181,790	1.8	92,220	0.8
Without injury	540,800	2.6	344,740	3.4	196,060	1.8
Attempted to take property	476,210	2.3	333,470	3.3	142,740	1.3
With injury	95,500	0.5	57,590	0.6	37,910	0.3
Without injury	380,710	1.8	275,880	2.7	104,830	1.0
Assault	9,071,790	42.9	5,328,070	52.1	3,743,720	34.3
Aggravated	2,562,860	12.1	1,670,020	16.3	892,840	8.2
With injury	712,970	3.4	418,110	4.1	294,870	2.7
Threatened with weapon	1,849,880	8.7	1,251,910	12.2	597,970	5.5
Simple	6,508,930	30.8	3,658,050	35.7	2,850,880	26.1
With minor injury	1,356,220	6.4	628,400	6.1	727,820	6.7
Without injury	5,152,710	24.4	3,029,640	29.6	2,123,070	19.4
Purse snatching/pocket picking	516,980	2.4	236,270	2.3	280,710	2.6
Population age 12 and older	211,524,770	NA	102,348,090	NA	109,176,670	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 2.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.

Table 3.3

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and age of victim, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 39	50 to 64	65 and older
All personal crimes	125.2	120.5	97.7	60.9	44.5	18.3	7.8
Crimes of violence	120.6	116.8	93.6	58.6	42.5	17.1	5.5
Completed violence	40.2	34.4	31.9	17.0	11.0	3.8	1.7
Attempted/threatened violence	80.4	82.4	61.7	41.6	31.5	13.3	3.8
Rape/sexual assault	4.5	7.2	5.7	2.4	1.6	0.2 ^b	0.3
Rape/attempted rape	2.6	4.4	3.5	1.6	1.2	0.1 ^b	0.3
Rape	0.6 ^b	2.3	2.3	1.1	0.4 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1
Attempted rape ^c	2.0	2.1	1.2 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.8	0.1 ^b	0.1
Sexual assault ^d	1.9	2.8	2.2	0.8	0.5 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0
Robbery	13.6	11.5	10.5	7.3	5.0	3.0	1.2
Completed/property taken	7.3	6.3	8.1	4.6	3.4	1.6	0.6
With injury	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0	0.9	0.8 ^b	0.0
Without injury	4.7	3.9	5.8	2.7	2.5	1.0	0.6
Attempted to take property	6.4	5.2	2.4	2.7	1.6	1.2	0.6
With injury	1.2 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.7	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.1
Without injury	5.1	4.8	1.6	2.0	1.3	0.8 ^b	0.5
Assault	102.5	98.1	77.4	48.9	35.9	13.9	4.1
Aggravated	23.3	30.0	26.7	14.8	8.8	4.0	1.1
With injury	9.6	8.1	7.9	3.7	2.1	0.6 ^b	0.3
Threatened with weapon	13.7	21.9	18.8	11.1	6.7	3.3	0.8
Simple	79.1	68.1	50.7	34.1	27.2	9.9	3.0
With minor injury	20.8	15.0	11.4	6.8	4.8	1.2	0.7
Without injury	58.4	53.1	39.3	27.3	22.4	8.7	2.4
Purse snatching/pocket picking	4.5	3.7	4.1	2.3	1.9	1.2	2.2
Population in each age group	14,963,650	13,988,460	18,701,390	42,279,270	57,428,550	33,350,360	30,813,070

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.^dIncludes threats.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 3.

Table 3.4

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimizationBy sex and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1993^a

Sex and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence		Attempted/ threatened violence	Rape/ sexual assault ^b	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/ pocket picking
		Completed violence	of violence			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple	
Male												
12 to 15 years	7,643,960	145.7	47.1	98.7	0.0 ^c	19.0	5.3	13.7	126.8	29.7	97.1	5.8
16 to 19 years	7,130,050	134.9	33.6	101.4	2.4 ^c	15.7	3.4 ^c	12.3	116.9	41.2	75.7	4.0
20 to 24 years	9,316,420	101.8	30.0	71.8	0.9 ^c	13.0	4.2	8.7	87.9	32.9	55.1	6.0
25 to 34 years	21,064,330	69.7	16.1	53.6	0.8 ^c	9.5	3.2	6.4	59.4	19.1	40.3	2.1
35 to 49 years	28,371,920	46.2	10.3	35.9	0.1 ^c	6.6	1.4	5.2	39.6	12.1	27.5	1.1
50 to 64 years	16,037,740	21.9	4.5	17.4	0.0 ^c	4.6	1.7 ^c	2.8	17.3	5.3	12.0	0.8 ^c
65 years and older	12,783,690	6.0	1.5 ^c	4.5	0.0 ^c	1.7 ^c	0.2 ^c	1.6 ^c	4.3	0.9 ^c	3.4	1.5 ^c
Female												
12 to 15 years	7,319,690	94.4	33.1	61.3	9.2	8.1	2.2 ^c	5.9	77.1	16.8	60.3	3.3 ^c
16 to 19 years	6,858,410	97.9	35.3	62.6	12.2	7.1	2.2 ^c	5.0	78.6	18.4	60.2	3.5 ^c
20 to 24 years	9,384,980	85.4	33.7	51.7	10.4	8.1	2.1 ^c	6.0	67.0	20.6	46.3	2.2 ^c
25 to 34 years	21,214,950	47.6	17.9	29.6	4.0	5.1	2.1	3.0	38.5	10.5	28.0	2.5
35 to 49 years	29,056,630	38.9	11.8	27.2	3.2	3.4	0.9 ^c	2.5	32.4	5.5	26.8	2.8
50 to 64 years	17,312,620	12.6	3.2	9.4	0.5 ^c	1.5 ^c	0.6 ^c	0.9 ^c	10.7	2.7	8.0	1.6 ^c
65 years and older	18,029,390	5.2	1.8	3.4	0.4 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.8 ^c	3.9	1.2 ^c	2.8	2.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 4.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.5

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and race of victim, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Race of victim					
	White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	9,249,160	51.7	1,808,890	71.7	307,030	41.6
Crimes of violence	8,889,490	49.7	1,667,460	66.1	291,140	39.4
Completed violence	2,437,390	13.6	663,350	26.3	112,000	15.2
Attempted/threatened violence	6,452,110	36.1	1,004,120	39.8	179,140	24.3
Rape/sexual assault	403,120	2.3	67,240	2.7	14,920 ^b	2.0 ^b
Rape/attempted rape	240,980	1.3	61,030	2.4	10,560 ^b	1.4 ^b
Rape	118,750	0.7	35,920	1.4	5,710 ^b	0.8 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	122,240	0.7	25,110 ^b	1.0 ^b	4,850 ^b	0.7 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	162,140	0.9	6,210 ^b	0.2 ^b	4,360 ^b	0.6 ^b
Robbery	913,660	5.1	319,220	12.7	58,140	7.9
Completed/property taken	536,350	3.0	231,060	9.2	47,400	6.4
With injury	197,300	1.1	53,150	2.1	23,560 ^b	3.2 ^b
Without injury	339,050	1.9	177,910	7.1	23,840 ^b	3.2 ^b
Attempted to take property	377,310	2.1	88,160	3.5	10,740 ^b	1.5 ^b
With injury	77,160	0.4	18,340 ^b	0.7 ^b	0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	300,150	1.7	69,820	2.8	10,740 ^b	1.5 ^b
Assault	7,572,710	42.3	1,281,000	50.8	218,070	29.5
Aggravated	2,026,200	11.3	471,820	18.7	64,840	8.8
With injury	501,250	2.8	183,760	7.3	27,960 ^b	3.8 ^b
Threatened with weapon	1,524,950	8.5	288,060	11.4	36,880	5.0
Simple	5,546,510	31.0	809,180	32.1	153,240	20.8
With minor injury	1,123,250	6.3	206,400	8.2	26,570 ^b	3.6 ^b
Without injury	4,423,260	24.7	602,780	23.9	126,660	17.2
Purse snatching/pocket picking	359,670	2.0	141,420	5.6	15,890 ^b	2.2 ^b
Population age 12 and older	178,912,480	NA	25,230,060	NA	7,382,230	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.^dIncludes threats.

Table 3.6

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Total ^b		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	11,365,080	53.7	1,096,300	62.5	10,211,600	52.9
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	51.3	1,036,460	59.1	9,759,260	50.6
Completed violence	3,212,740	15.2	377,990	21.6	2,817,900	14.6
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	36.1	658,470	37.5	6,941,360	36.0
Rape/sexual assault	485,290	2.3	37,450	2.1	445,150	2.3
Rape/attempted rape	312,580	1.5	21,040 ^c	1.2 ^c	288,850	1.5
Rape	160,380	0.8	6,660 ^c	0.4 ^c	151,030	0.8
Attempted rape ^d	152,200	0.7	14,380 ^c	0.8 ^c	137,820	0.7
Sexual assault ^e	172,700	0.8	16,410 ^c	0.9 ^c	156,290	0.8
Robbery	1,291,020	6.1	188,600	10.8	1,095,280	5.7
Completed/property taken	814,810	3.9	125,370	7.1	684,380	3.5
With injury	274,000	1.3	22,490 ^c	1.3 ^c	249,040	1.3
Without injury	540,800	2.6	102,880	5.9	435,340	2.3
Attempted to take property	476,210	2.3	63,230	3.6	410,900	2.1
With injury	95,500	0.5	24,490 ^c	1.4 ^c	71,010	0.4
Without injury	380,710	1.8	38,740	2.2	339,890	1.8
Assault	9,071,790	42.9	810,420	46.2	8,218,830	42.6
Aggravated	2,562,860	12.1	302,050	17.2	2,253,940	11.7
With injury	712,970	3.4	87,700	5.0	623,060	3.2
Threatened with weapon	1,849,880	8.7	214,350	12.2	1,630,880	8.5
Simple	6,508,930	30.8	508,370	29.0	5,964,890	30.9
With minor injury	1,356,220	6.4	141,850	8.1	1,207,490	6.3
Without injury	5,152,710	24.4	366,510	20.9	4,757,410	24.7
Purse snatching/pocket picking	516,980	2.4	59,840	3.4	452,350	2.3
Population age 12 and older	211,524,770	NA	17,538,450	NA	192,859,920	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^dIncludes verbal threats of rape.^eIncludes threats.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which are not shown separately.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 7.

Table 3.7

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons in each group) of personal victimizationBy type of crime, and sex and race of victim, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Male				Female			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	5,319,040	61.0	965,300	83.8	3,930,120	42.9	843,590	61.5
Crimes of violence	5,175,440	59.3	877,340	76.2	3,714,060	40.5	790,120	57.6
Completed violence	1,240,460	14.2	294,680	25.6	1,196,920	13.1	368,670	26.9
Attempted/threatened violence	3,934,980	45.1	582,660	50.6	2,517,130	27.5	421,460	30.7
Rape/sexual assault ^b	40,860	0.5	2,830 ^c	0.2 ^c	362,260	4.0	64,410	4.7
Robbery	611,220	7.0	201,760	17.5	302,440	3.3	117,460	8.6
Completed/property taken	354,940	4.1	133,380	11.6	181,410	2.0	97,680	7.1
With injury	129,610	1.5	28,620	2.5	67,690	0.7	24,530 ^c	1.8 ^c
Without injury	225,330	2.6	104,760	9.1	113,720	1.2	73,150	5.3
Attempted to take property	256,280	2.9	68,380	5.9	121,030	1.3	19,780 ^c	1.4 ^c
With injury	46,840	0.5	10,750 ^c	0.9 ^c	30,320	0.3	7,590 ^c	0.6 ^c
Without injury	209,430	2.4	57,630	5.0	90,710	1.0	12,190 ^c	0.9 ^c
Assault	4,523,360	51.9	672,750	58.4	3,049,350	33.3	608,260	44.4
Aggravated	1,400,820	16.1	236,110	20.5	625,390	6.8	235,710	17.2
With injury	327,940	3.8	80,740	7.0	173,310	1.9	103,020	7.5
Threatened with weapon	1,072,880	12.3	155,370	13.5	452,070	4.9	132,690	9.7
Simple	3,122,540	35.8	436,630	37.9	2,423,970	26.4	372,550	27.2
With minor injury	529,140	6.1	80,560	7.0	594,100	6.5	125,840	9.2
Without injury	2,593,400	29.7	356,080	30.9	1,829,860	20.0	246,710	18.0
Purse snatching/pocket picking	143,600	1.6	87,960	7.6	216,060	2.4	53,460	3.9
Population age 12 and older	87,222,730	NA	11,519,830	NA	91,689,740	NA	13,710,230	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 6.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.8

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimizationBy race and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1993^a

by race and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1993												
Race and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault ^b	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/pocket picking
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
White												
12 to 15 years	11,893,120	121.5	39.1	82.4	3.8	11.8	3.1	8.7	105.9	22.5	83.4	4.3
16 to 19 years	11,263,270	118.1	32.4	85.6	7.6	9.8	2.7	7.1	100.6	27.4	73.3	3.6
20 to 24 years	15,288,520	91.8	27.2	64.6	5.8	8.9	3.1	5.8	77.1	24.8	52.4	1.7 ^c
25 to 34 years	34,989,570	59.4	16.3	43.1	2.6	5.9	2.1	3.8	50.9	15.7	35.2	2.0
35 to 49 years	48,598,880	41.0	10.0	31.0	1.6	4.5	1.0	3.5	35.0	8.1	26.9	1.5
50 to 64 years	29,071,370	17.3	3.4	13.9	0.3 ^c	2.7	1.2	1.5	14.4	3.7	10.7	1.2
65 years and older	27,807,750	4.9	1.2	3.7	0.3 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.8	3.7	0.9 ^c	2.7	2.2
Black												
12 to 15 years	2,476,870	129.2	49.8	79.4	7.3 ^c	21.3	5.9 ^c	15.4	100.6	32.2	68.3	5.9 ^c
16 to 19 years	2,147,300	118.7	47.2	71.5	5.8 ^c	20.7	1.3 ^c	19.4	92.1	47.4	44.7	3.1 ^c
20 to 24 years	2,542,920	114.7	61.6	53.0	6.1 ^c	19.7	2.4 ^c	17.3	88.9	41.5	47.4	19.7
25 to 34 years	5,552,540	58.3	19.7	38.6	0.8 ^c	15.0	5.7	9.3	42.5	12.1	30.4	4.7 ^c
35 to 49 years	6,677,710	58.1	18.9	39.2	2.5 ^c	8.4	1.9 ^c	6.5	47.2	13.8	33.4	4.9
50 to 64 years	3,311,300	17.0	8.3	8.7	0.0 ^c	6.5 ^c	0.9 ^c	5.6	10.5	6.2 ^c	4.3 ^c	1.3 ^c
65 years and older	2,521,420	13.0	7.3	5.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.4 ^c	8.6 ^c	1.8 ^c	6.8 ^c	2.8 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.9

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and annual family income of victim, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Annual family income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
All personal crimes	92.6	59.3	53.6	51.4	51.4	47.4	40.8
Crimes of violence	88.5	57.4	50.6	49.7	49.1	45.7	38.1
Completed violence	33.5	20.3	16.0	13.4	11.3	10.0	9.3
Attempted/threatened violence	55.0	37.1	34.6	36.3	37.8	35.7	28.8
Rape/sexual assault	5.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.9
Rape/attempted rape	4.5	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.8	0.8 ^b	0.4 ^b
Rape	2.8	1.3	0.5 ^b	1.0	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	1.7	0.6 ^b	0.9	0.7 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	1.1 ^b	0.8 ^b	1.1	0.6 ^b	1.1	0.3 ^b	1.5 ^b
Robbery	11.8	8.9	5.9	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.2
Completed/property taken	8.5	5.3	4.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.2
With injury	3.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.4 ^b	0.8 ^b
Without injury	5.2	4.0	2.8	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.4 ^b
Attempted to take property	3.2	3.6	1.8	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.0
With injury	1.0 ^b	1.1	0.5 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.2	2.5	1.6	2.0
Assault	71.2	45.7	42.2	43.0	42.2	40.0	32.0
Aggravated	22.7	14.3	13.0	11.5	11.7	8.6	6.4
With injury	8.0	4.8	3.4	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.7
Threatened with weapon	14.7	9.5	9.6	8.3	9.6	6.7	4.7
Simple	48.5	31.5	29.2	31.4	30.5	31.4	25.5
With minor injury	13.2	8.1	7.0	5.7	5.3	5.1	3.9
Without injury	35.3	23.4	22.2	25.8	25.2	26.3	21.7
Purse snatching/pocket picking	4.0	1.9	3.0	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.7
Population age 12 and older	18,347,030	26,452,570	33,635,530	30,883,930	33,752,180	27,340,170	17,398,260

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons whose family income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^dIncludes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 14.

Table 3.10

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and locality of residence, United States, 1993^a

By type of crime and locality of residence, United States, 1993												
Type of crime	All areas	Locality of residence										Rural
		Total		50,000 to 49,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Personal crimes	53.7	73.4	47.5	69.6	41.5	75.8	55.3	73.3	43.3	76.4	52.0	43.4
Crimes of violence	51.3	68.8	45.8	65.5	40.4	75.1	53.2	69.8	41.7	67.0	49.6	42.1
Completed violence	15.2	23.0	12.2	19.8	9.9	24.3	16.0	25.5	10.6	24.0	12.9	11.9
Attempted/threatened violence	36.1	45.7	33.5	45.7	30.5	50.8	37.1	44.3	31.1	43.0	36.7	30.2
Rape/sexual assault ^b	2.3	3.4	1.7	3.7	0.7 ^c	4.3	1.9	4.2	2.5	1.7 ^c	2.1	2.2
Robbery	6.1	10.7	5.0	4.9	3.5	11.5	6.8	11.2	3.7	17.2	6.7	3.0
Completed/property taken	3.9	7.5	2.8	3.7	1.9	8.1	4.6	8.3	1.4 ^c	11.1	3.4	1.8
With injury	1.3	2.5	0.9	1.0 ^c	0.9	2.4	1.2	3.3	0.5 ^c	3.7	0.9 ^c	0.7
Without injury	2.6	5.0	1.9	2.7	1.0	5.7	3.4	5.0	0.9 ^c	7.4	2.5	1.1
Attempted to take property	2.3	3.3	2.2	1.2 ^c	1.6	3.4	2.1	2.9	2.3	6.1	3.3	1.3
With injury	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4 ^c	0.1 ^c	1.4 ^c	0.4	0.4 ^c	0.4 ^c	1.1 ^c	0.7 ^c	0.3
Without injury	1.8	2.5	1.9	0.8 ^c	1.5	2.1 ^c	1.7	2.5	2.0	5.0	2.6	1.0
Assault	42.9	54.6	39.1	57.0	36.2	59.3	44.4	54.4	35.5	48.1	40.8	36.9
Aggravated	12.1	15.1	11.1	14.4	9.9	13.2	12.4	18.4	11.2	14.9	11.6	10.6
With injury	3.4	4.6	2.8	3.8	2.1	3.9	3.8	5.7	2.6	5.2	3.1	3.0
Threatened with weapon	8.7	10.5	8.3	10.6	7.8	9.3	8.6	12.7	8.6	9.6	8.5	7.6
Simple	30.8	39.5	28.0	42.6	26.3	46.1	32.0	36.0	24.3	33.2	29.3	26.2
With minor injury	6.4	8.7	5.5	9.7	5.4	9.4	6.6	9.0	4.6	6.6	4.9	5.6
Without injury	24.4	30.8	22.5	32.9	20.9	36.7	25.4	27.0	19.7	26.7	24.4	20.6
Purse snatching/ pocket picking	2.4	4.6	1.8	4.1	1.2	0.7 ^c	2.1	3.5	1.7	9.4	2.4	1.3
Population age 12 and older	211,524,770	59,949,390	94,088,710	19,510,500	32,493,010	12,395,130	24,585,550	12,536,630	18,603,530	15,507,130	18,406,620	57,486,660

Note: See Note, table 3.1. "Urban" denotes central cities; "suburban" denotes outside central cities; "rural" denotes nonmetropolitan areas. The population range categories shown for "urban" and "suburban" are based on the size of the core city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and do not reflect the population of the entire MSA. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 52.

Table 3.11

Estimated number and percent of violent victimization incidentsBy type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	989,8980	100%	504,5040	51.0%	485,3940	49.0%
Completed violence	294,2240	100	132,5350	45.0	161,6900	55.0
Attempted/threatened violence	695,6740	100	371,9690	53.5	323,7050	46.5
Rape/sexual assault	47,2760	100	12,2090	25.8	35,0670	74.2
Rape/attempted rape	30,5890	100	7,2850	23.8	23,3050	76.2
Rape	16,0380	100	3,4070	21.2	12,6310	78.8
Attempted rape ^b	14,5510	100	3,8780	26.6	10,6730	73.4
Sexual assault ^c	16,6870	100	4,9240	29.5	11,7630	70.5
Robbery	116,1900	100	93,0860	80.1	23,1040	19.9
Completed/property taken	72,3140	100	57,0450	78.9	15,2690	21.1
With injury	25,3950	100	18,3680	72.3	7,0260	27.7
Without injury	46,9200	100	38,6770	82.4	8,2430	17.6
Attempted to take property	43,8760	100	36,0410	82.1	7,8350	17.9
With injury	8,9980	100	6,1240	68.1	2,8740	31.9
Without injury	34,8770	100	29,9170	85.8	4,9600	14.2
Assault	826,4320	100	399,2090	48.3	427,2230	51.7
Aggravated	222,0180	100	128,1200	57.7	93,8980	42.3
With injury	62,3010	100	28,9650	46.5	33,3360	53.5
Threatened with weapon	159,7170	100	99,1550	62.1	60,5620	37.9
Simple	604,4150	100	271,0900	44.9	333,3250	55.1
With minor injury	127,3190	100	38,4190	30.2	88,9000	69.8
Without injury	477,0950	100	232,6700	48.8	244,4250	51.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^cIncludes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 27.

Table 3.12

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizationBy type of crime and relationship to offender, United States, 1993^a

By type of crime and relationship to offender, United States, 1993													
Type of crime	Total number of victimizations	Total crimes	Victim-offender relationship								Casual acquaintances	Don't know relationship	Don't know offenders
			Related					Well known ^b	Strangers				
			Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child			Other relatives			
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	100%	9.4%	3.3%	1.7%	0.9%	0.8%	2.7%	22.9%	14.8%	1.5%	49.1%	2.2%
Completed violence	3,212,740	100	13.6	5.6	2.3	1.6	0.9	3.3	26.1	12.9	2.6	41.9	2.9
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	100	7.7	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.7	2.5	21.6	15.6	1.1	52.1	1.9
Rape/sexual assault ^d	485,290	100	13.8	3.9 ^c	6.6	1.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.9 ^c	33.0	25.7	2.2 ^c	24.4	1.0 ^c
Robbery	1,291,020	100	4.2	0.7 ^c	1.5 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.2 ^c	1.5 ^c	9.5	5.0	2.8	76.1	2.4
Completed/property taken	814,810	100	4.1	0.3 ^c	1.6 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.2 ^c	1.5 ^c	12.5	3.1 ^c	4.5	73.8	2.1 ^c
Attempted to take property	476,210	100	4.3 ^c	1.5 ^c	1.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.5 ^c	4.4 ^c	8.3	0.0 ^c	80.1	2.9 ^c
Assault	9,071,790	100	10.0	3.7	1.5	0.9	0.9	2.9	24.3	15.7	1.3	46.6	2.2
Aggravated	2,562,860	100	7.9	1.4	1.7	0.9 ^c	0.6 ^c	3.2	19.8	13.0	2.1	53.5	3.8
Simple	6,508,930	100	10.8	4.6	1.4	0.9	1.1	2.8	26.0	16.7	1.0	43.9	1.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^dIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 34.

Table 3.13

Estimated percent distribution of type of weapon used by offenders in violent victimization incidentsBy type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1993^a

			Weapon used											Don't know if weapon present
All incidents	Total incidents		No weapon used	Total	firearm	Hand gun	Other gun	Gun type unknown	Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other weapon	Weapon type unknown	
	Number	Percent												
Crimes of violence	9,898,980	100%	65.7%	27.3%	10.3%	8.9%	1.3%	0.1% ^b	6.3%	1.0%	3.7%	4.8%	1.2%	6.9%
Completed violence	2,942,240	100	62.8	31.4	11.2	10.1	0.7 ^b	0.3 ^b	7.2	1.3	4.5	6.0	1.1	5.9
Attempted/threatened violence	6,956,740	100	67.0	25.6	10.0	8.4	1.5	0.1 ^b	5.9	0.9	3.4	4.2	1.2	7.4
Rape/sexual assault ^c	472,760	100	83.4	7.5	4.2 ^b	4.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.5 ^b	9.1
Robbery	1,161,900	100	39.2	52.1	25.1	24.2	0.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	14.3	1.6 ^b	4.8	4.3	2.0 ^b	8.8
Completed/property taken	723,140	100	33.1	59.6	31.9	30.4	1.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	14.1	2.2 ^b	5.5	4.1	1.9 ^b	7.2
With injury	253,950	100	47.0	45.2	9.9 ^b	9.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	8.8 ^b	3.2 ^b	10.4 ^b	9.3 ^b	3.7 ^b	7.9 ^b
Without injury	469,200	100	25.6	67.5	43.8	41.5	2.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	17.0	1.7 ^b	2.9 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.9 ^b	6.9
Attempted to take property	438,760	100	49.1	39.6	14.0	14.0	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	14.6	0.6 ^b	3.5 ^b	4.8 ^b	2.1 ^b	11.3
With injury	89,980	100	41.3	50.4	13.5 ^b	13.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	18.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	9.5 ^b	6.0 ^b	2.5 ^b	8.3 ^b
Without injury	348,770	100	51.1	36.8	14.1	14.1	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	13.5	0.7 ^b	2.0 ^b	4.4 ^b	2.0 ^b	12.1
Assault	8,264,320	100	68.5	25.0	8.6	7.0	1.4	0.2 ^b	5.5	1.0	3.7	5.1	1.1	6.6
Aggravated	2,220,180	100	5.8	93.0	32.1	26.2	5.2	0.7 ^b	20.3	3.7	13.9	18.9	4.1	1.2 ^b
With injury	623,010	100	20.7	75.1	13.5	10.4	1.4 ^b	1.6 ^b	16.8	3.8	14.8	23.4	2.9 ^b	4.2 ^b
Treated with weapon	1,597,170	100	NA	100.0	39.3	32.4	6.6	0.3 ^b	21.7	3.7	13.5	17.1	4.6	0.0 ^b
Simple ^d	6,044,150	100	91.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.5
With minor injury	1,273,190	100	95.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9
Without injury	4,770,950	100	90.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.5
Involving strangers														
Crimes of violence	5,045,040	100	55.1	34.8	14.4	12.6	1.6	0.3 ^b	7.7	1.0	4.6	5.6	1.5	10.1
Rape/sexual assault ^c	122,090	100	60.0	15.0 ^b	8.7 ^b	8.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.8 ^b	2.0 ^b	0.0 ^c	1.9 ^b	25.0
Robbery	930,860	100	34.1	56.3	29.5	28.3	1.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	16.2	1.1 ^b	4.4	3.4	1.7 ^b	9.6
Aggravated assault	1,281,200	100	3.8	94.6	34.6	28.2	5.4	1.0 ^b	18.5	2.8	14.8	19.7	4.3	1.6 ^b
Simple assault ^c	2,710,900	100	86.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.6
Involving nonstrangers														
Crimes of violence	4,853,940	100	76.8	19.6	6.1	5.1	1.0	0.0 ^b	4.9	1.1	2.7	3.9	0.9	3.6
Rape/sexual assault ^c	350,670	100	91.5	4.9 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.6	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.6 ^c	0.0 ^b	3.5 ^b
Robbery	231,040	100	59.5	35.1	7.6 ^b	7.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	6.8 ^b	3.4 ^b	6.2 ^b	8.1 ^c	3.0 ^b	5.4 ^b
Aggravated assault	938,980	100	8.5	90.8	28.7	23.5	4.9	0.2 ^b	22.9	5.0	12.7 ^b	17.9	3.8	0.6 ^b
Simple assault ^d	3,333,250	100	95.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Responses for weapons use are tallied once, based upon a hierarchy. In previous years, multiple responses for weapons were tallied. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault^dSimple assault, by definition, does not involve the use of a weapon.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 66.

Table 3.14

Estimated percent of violent victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures

By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1993

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	70.6%	69.9%	71.3%
Completed violence	68.0	60.9	74.3
Attempted/threatened violence	71.7	73.2	69.8
Rape/sexual assault ^a	80.7	77.1	82.1
Robbery	61.2	61.2	61.5
Completed/property taken	50.2	48.7	56.4
With injury	65.1	67.1	59.7
Without injury	42.7	40.6	53.8
Attempted to take property	80.0	81.8	71.4
With injury	95.2	93.2	100.0
Without injury	76.2	79.5	55.7
Assault	71.4	71.8	71.0
Aggravated	73.3	73.3	73.4
With injury	69.9	65.9	73.6
Threatened with weapon	74.7	75.4	73.3
Simple	70.6	71.0	70.2
With minor injury	75.6	72.8	76.9
Without injury	69.3	70.7	67.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 68.

Table 3.15

Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crimeBy selected characteristics of victim, United States, 1993^a

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race ^b	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Attacked offender with weapon	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.4
Attacked offender without weapon	11.6	14.0	8.6	11.4	12.1
Threatened offender with weapon	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.6	2.5
Threatened offender without weapon	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.8
Resisted or captured offender	21.2	23.1	18.9	20.7	24.4
Scared or warned offender	8.4	5.7	11.6	9.0	4.8
Persuaded or appeased offender	12.3	12.4	12.3	11.9	14.2
Ran away or hid	16.1	16.2	16.0	16.3	14.2
Got help or gave alarm	8.9	6.2	12.1	8.9	9.2
Screamed from pain or fear	1.7	0.0	3.2	1.7	2.2
Took other measures	15.1	16.1	13.9	15.9	11.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Some respondents may have cited more than one self-protective measure employed. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes data on persons of "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 71.

Table 3.16

Estimated percent distribution of the effectiveness of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime

By person taking measure, outcome of action, and type of crime, United States, 1993^a

Person taking action and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Total	Percent of victimizations					
			Helped situation	Hurt situation	Both helped and hurt situation	Neither helped nor hurt situation	Don't know	Not available
<u>Measure taken by victim</u>								
Crimes of violence	7,655,650	100%	67.2%	8.4%	7.0%	10.8%	6.4%	0.2%
Rape/sexual assault ^b	391,650	100	56.5	11.6	7.9	16.5	5.9 ^c	1.5 ^c
Robbery	790,620	100	70.1	6.7	7.6	9.0	6.4	0.3 ^c
Assault	6,473,390	100	67.5	8.4	6.9	10.6	6.4	0.1 ^c
Aggravated	1,879,440	100	73.7	6.2	5.5	9.1	5.4	0.1 ^c
Simple	4,593,940	100	65.0	9.3	7.5	11.3	6.9	0.1 ^c
<u>Measure taken by others</u>								
Crimes of violence	7,234,810	100	35.6	10.3	1.9	45.4	4.5	2.2
Rape/sexual assault ^b	148,060	100	42.3	11.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	35.4	3.9 ^c	7.2 ^c
Robbery	716,220	100	33.8	8.0	1.2 ^c	51.6	1.9 ^c	3.5 ^c
Assault	6,370,530	100	35.7	10.5	2.1	44.9	4.8	2.0
Aggravated	1,820,780	100	38.3	12.1	2.5	39.0	5.5	2.6
Simple	4,549,750	100	34.7	9.9	1.9	47.3	4.6	1.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes victimizations in which no self-protective actions were taken. Of those victimizations in which a self-protective measure or measures was/were employed, the victim and/or someone else may have taken action. Therefore, the above categories are not mutually exclusive. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 72.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 3.17

Respondents reporting whether something was taken from them by force during the last year

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "During the last year, did anyone take something directly from you by using force--such as a stickup, mugging, or threat?"

	Yes	No
1973	2%	98%
1974	4	96
1976	2	98
1977	2	98
1980	2	98
1982	2	98
1984	2	98
1985	2	98
1987	2	98
1988	2	98
1989	1	98
1990	1	98
1991	2	98
1993	3	97
1994	2	97

Note: The "no answer" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 3.18

Respondents reporting whether they have been hit by another person

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Have you ever been punched or beaten by another person?"

	Yes	No
1973	28%	72%
1975	32	68
1976	28	72
1978	35	65
1980	33	67
1983	46	54
1984	40	60
1986	36	64
1987	36	64
1988	35	64
1989	36	64
1990	37	63
1991	34	65
1993	36	64
1994	38	62

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 3.19

Respondents reporting whether they were physically abused during childhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "When you were growing up, do you remember any time when you were punched or kicked or choked by a parent or other adult guardian?"

	Yes	No
National	12%	88%
Sex		
Male	13	85
Female	10	90
Race		
White	12	88
Nonwhite	9	90
Age		
18 to 29 years	15	85
30 to 49 years	13	87
50 to 64 years	8	91
65 years and older	8	90
Education		
College post graduate	8	91
College graduate	8	92
Some college	13	87
No college	13	86
Income		
\$50,000 and over	6	94
\$30,000 to \$49,999	12	88
\$20,000 to \$29,999	11	89
Under \$20,000	17	82
Community		
Urban area	10	89
Suburban area	13	87
Rural area	12	87
Region		
East	14	86
Midwest	9	90
South	9	91
West	15	82
Politics		
Republican	6	94
Democrat	11	89
Independent	16	82

Note: The "not sure" and "no opinion" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 344 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1994), p. 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.20

Respondents reporting very serious physical abuse during childhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Do you remember ever receiving a more serious physical punishment from a parent or adult guardian than being punched, kicked, or choked?"

	Yes	No
National	5%	94%
Sex		
Male	5	94
Female	5	95
Race		
White	5	95
Nonwhite	9	91
Age		
18 to 29 years	7	93
30 to 49 years	5	95
50 to 64 years	3	96
65 years and older	4	94
Education		
College post graduate	5	94
College graduate	4	96
Some college	8	92
No college	4	95
Income		
\$50,000 and over	2	98
\$30,000 to \$49,999	5	94
\$20,000 to \$29,999	7	93
Under \$20,000	8	91
Community		
Urban area	5	94
Suburban area	5	95
Rural area	6	94
Region		
East	5	95
Midwest	1	98
South	5	94
West	10	90
Politics		
Republican	3	96
Democrat	5	95
Independent	7	93

Note: The "not sure" and "no opinion" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 344 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1994), p. 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.21

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and race of head of household, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Race of head of household							
	All races		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	32,182,320	322.1	26,795,610	314.8	4,391,520	368.8	995,190	343.7
Household burglary	5,984,000	59.9	4,817,090	56.6	1,018,800	85.6	148,110	51.2
Completed	4,823,770	48.3	3,899,890	45.8	810,330	68.1	113,560	39.2
Forcible entry	1,855,890	18.6	1,391,320	16.3	431,000	36.2	33,580	11.6
Unlawful entry without force	2,967,880	29.7	2,508,570	29.5	379,330	31.9	79,980	27.6
Attempted forcible entry	1,160,230	11.6	917,210	10.8	208,470	17.5	34,560	11.9
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	19.6	1,461,860	17.2	400,950	33.7	97,740	33.8
Completed	1,290,530	12.9	971,480	11.4	253,140	21.3	65,910	22.8
Attempted	670,010	6.7	490,380	5.8	147,800	12.4	31,830	11.0
Theft ^b	24,237,780	242.6	20,516,660	241.0	2,971,780	249.6	749,340	258.8
Completed	23,020,050	230.4	19,490,480	22.9	2,819,570	236.8	710,000	245.2
Less than \$50	9,652,550	96.6	8,287,350	97.4	1,094,500	91.9	270,700	93.5
\$50 to \$249	7,682,460	76.9	6,511,200	76.5	926,640	77.8	244,620	84.5
\$250 or more	4,252,510	42.6	3,584,360	42.1	540,960	45.4	127,190	43.9
Amount not available	1,432,520	14.3	1,107,560	13.0	257,470	21.6	67,490	23.3
Attempted	1,217,720	12.2	1,026,180	12.1	152,210	12.8	39,340	13.6
Total number of households	99,927,410	NA	85,125,000	NA	11,906,950	NA	2,895,460	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 16.

Table 3.22

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and ethnicity of head of household, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Ethnicity of head of household					
	Total ^b		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	32,182,320	322.1	3,023,890	442.2	29,007,310	313.2
Household burglary	5,984,000	59.9	595,790	87.1	5,360,190	57.9
Completed	4,823,770	48.3	478,440	70.0	4,319,250	46.6
Forcible entry	1,855,890	18.6	182,580	26.7	1,655,060	17.9
Unlawful entry without force	2,967,880	29.7	295,860	43.3	2,664,190	28.8
Attempted forcible entry	1,160,230	11.6	117,350	17.2	1,040,940	11.2
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	19.6	251,330	36.8	1,705,180	18.4
Completed	1,290,530	12.9	179,330	26.2	1,107,170	12.0
Attempted	670,010	6.7	72,000	10.5	598,010	6.5
Theft ^c	24,237,780	242.6	2,176,770	318.4	21,941,940	236.9
Completed	23,020,050	230.4	2,049,860	299.8	20,855,290	225.2
Less than \$50	9,652,550	96.6	669,850	98.0	8,938,430	96.5
\$50 to \$249	7,682,460	76.9	771,810	112.9	6,868,680	74.2
\$250 or more	4,252,510	42.6	444,040	64.9	3,783,540	40.9
Amount not available	1,432,520	14.3	164,160	24.0	1,264,640	13.7
Attempted	1,217,720	12.2	126,910	18.6	1,086,650	11.7
Total number of households	99,927,410	NA	6,837,600	NA	92,609,620	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which is not shown separately.^cIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 17.

Table 3.23

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and annual family income of victim, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Annual family income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
Property crimes	314.9	299.4	310.4	335.8	340.8	371.7	388.5
Household burglary	97.3	66.9	58.0	50.8	54.3	49.7	51.2
Completed	78.2	52.1	44.9	42.9	43.4	41.8	42.8
Forcible entry	28.1	19.2	20.1	16.0	17.3	16.0	10.8
Unlawful entry without force	50.1	32.8	24.8	26.8	26.2	25.8	31.9
Attempted forcible entry	19.1	14.9	13.2	7.9	10.9	7.9	8.4
Motor vehicle theft	14.1	18.9	18.6	21.2	18.6	22.4	26.4
Completed	9.5	13.9	11.5	14.4	11.7	15.0	16.8
Attempted	4.6	5.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.4	9.6
Theft ^b	203.5	213.5	233.8	263.9	267.9	299.6	310.9
Completed	194.5	201.9	222.5	250.2	253.1	286.0	291.2
Less than \$50	83.3	85.7	95.5	109.0	111.5	124.4	105.5
\$50 to \$249	65.8	70.7	74.7	81.3	80.6	92.4	98.1
\$250 or more	32.5	33.7	36.9	43.3	47.9	54.2	73.0
Amount not available	12.9	11.8	15.4	16.6	13.2	15.0	14.6
Attempted	8.9	11.6	11.3	13.6	14.8	13.6	19.7
Total number of households	11,345,760	14,221,480	16,395,340	14,016,520	14,259,860	10,763,360	6,904,420

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995),

Table 3.24

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and locality of residence, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	All areas	Locality of residence										
		Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Property crimes	322.1	410.4	304.4	352.6	276.3	431.8	308.9	445.0	309.0	437.2	343.1	250.9
Household burglary	59.9	84.1	46.8	72.6	48.6	90.6	48.9	88.3	41.5	89.9	46.3	53.6
Completed	48.3	66.9	37.7	57.2	39.0	71.6	36.2	72.3	35.1	70.9	40.0	44.3
Forcible entry	18.6	30.3	13.8	24.5	12.4	30.8	13.5	32.3	13.6	35.5	16.7	13.1
Unlawful entry without force	29.7	36.6	23.9	32.7	26.7	40.8	22.7	40.0	21.5	35.4	23.4	31.2
Attempted forcible entry	11.6	17.2	9.1	15.4	9.6	19.0	12.7	16.0	6.4	19.0	6.3	9.3
Motor vehicle theft	19.6	34.2	17.0	18.2	11.3	40.3	16.6	36.9	20.9	47.3	23.7	7.3
Completed	12.9	21.5	11.1	11.1	8.1	24.4	11.0	23.1	12.2	31.0	15.6	6.1
Attempted	6.7	12.7	5.9	7.1	3.2	15.9	5.6	13.9	8.7	16.3	8.1	1.2
Theft ^b	242.6	292.0	240.6	261.9	216.4	301.0	243.4	319.7	246.7	299.9	273.1	189.9
Completed	230.4	273.4	229.1	245.5	207.2	282.2	233.7	302.0	233.1	277.8	257.1	183.9
Less than \$50	96.6	103.5	97.4	103.1	98.5	115.5	96.0	117.0	98.9	83.0	96.2	87.5
\$50 to \$249	76.9	98.8	72.5	92.1	63.3	98.0	76.0	106.2	72.4	101.7	83.8	59.3
\$250 or more	42.6	53.6	44.0	38.2	35.6	51.7	46.2	58.1	44.9	70.7	54.9	27.8
Amount not available	14.3	17.6	15.2	12.1	9.9	17.0	15.5	20.7	16.9	22.4	22.1	9.3
Attempted	12.2	18.6	11.5	16.3	9.2	18.8	9.7	17.7	13.6	22.1	16.0	6.0
Total number of households	99,927,410	30,152,160	43,001,100	9,751,800	14,599,320	6,265,770	11,394,970	6,397,600	8,716,880	7,736,990	8,289,930	26,774,150

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.10. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 53.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Table 3.25					
Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization					
By locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime, United States, 1993 ^a					
Locality and race of head of household	Total households	Property crimes	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft ^b
All areas					
White	85,125,000	314.8	56.6	17.2	241.0
Black	11,906,950	368.8	85.6	33.7	249.6
Urban					
White	22,263,130	406.8	79.4	30.5	296.9
Black	6,734,320	424.3	104.3	43.3	276.6
Suburban					
White	38,544,010	301.4	46.0	15.8	239.7
Black	3,164,870	340.4	60.3	28.9	251.3
Rural					
White	24,317,860	251.6	52.5	7.2	191.9
Black	2,007,760	227.7	62.5	8.8 ^c	156.3
Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.10. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.					
^a Detail may not add to total because of rounding.					
^b Includes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."					
^c Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.					
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, <i>Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993</i> , NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 55.					

Table 3.26		
Respondents reporting whether anyone illegally entered their home during the past year		
United States, selected years 1973-94		
Question: "During the last year--that is, between March and now--did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home)?"		
	Yes	No
1973	8%	92%
1974	8	92
1976	7	93
1977	7	93
1980	8	92
1982	8	92
1984	7	93
1985	7	93
1987	6	93
1988	7	93
1989	6	94
1990	6	94
1991	5	94
1993	6	94
1994	6	94

Note: The "no answer" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 3.27

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders

By type of crime and perceived age of offender, United States, 1993^a

		Perceived age of lone offender (in years)								Not known and not available
Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Total	Under 12	12 to 20				21 to 29	30 and older	
				Total	12 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 20			
Crimes of violence	8,175,570	100%	1.1%	31.5%	9.5%	11.9%	10.1%	28.0%	37.3%	2.1%
Completed violence	2,219,870	100	0.7 ^b	31.3	9.7	11.7	9.9	30.0	34.9	3.1
Attempted/threatened violence	5,955,690	100	1.2	31.6	9.5	12.0	10.1	27.3	38.2	1.7
Rape/sexual assault ^c	429,790	100	0.0 ^b	20.0	2.9 ^b	8.6	8.4	32.8	43.0	4.2 ^b
Robbery	641,100	100	0.5 ^b	35.1	5.9	15.5	13.6	32.6	27.7	4.1 ^b
Completed/property taken	353,460	100	0.0 ^b	27.6	3.8 ^b	12.1	11.7	36.4	30.6	5.3 ^b
With injury	112,020	100	0.0 ^b	27.8	5.6 ^b	7.1 ^b	15.1 ^b	35.8	31.9	4.5 ^b
Without injury	241,440	100	0.0 ^b	27.6	3.0 ^b	14.5	10.1 ^b	36.7	30.0	5.7 ^b
Attempted to take property	287,630	100	1.1 ^b	44.2	8.5 ^b	19.6	16.0	28.0	24.2	2.5 ^b
With injury	59,680	100	0.0 ^b	32.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	21.4 ^b	11.6 ^b	37.9 ^b	29.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	227,940	100	1.4 ^b	47.1	10.8 ^b	19.2	17.2	25.4	22.9	3.2 ^b
Assault	7,104,670	100	1.2	31.9	10.2	11.8	9.8	27.3	37.8	1.8
Aggravated	1,768,590	100	1.1 ^b	30.3	6.8	11.6	12.0	30.1	34.7	3.9
Simple	5,336,080	100	1.2	32.4	11.4	11.9	9.1	26.4	38.9	1.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 39.

Table 3.28

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offendersBy type of crime and perceived race of offender, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived race of lone offender				Not known and not available
		Total	White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	8,175,570	100%	64.4%	25.5%	8.4%	1.8%
Completed violence	2,219,870	100	59.0	29.1	9.7	2.2
Attempted/threatened violence	5,955,690	100	66.4	24.1	7.9	1.6
Rape/sexual assault ^b	429,790	100	69.2	17.4	9.1	4.3 ^c
Robbery	641,100	100	35.0	49.3	12.0	3.8 ^c
Completed/property taken	353,460	100	32.5	51.8	12.4	3.3 ^c
With injury	112,020	100	46.0	38.7	11.2 ^c	4.0 ^c
Without injury	241,440	100	26.2	57.8	13.0	3.0 ^c
Attempted to take property	287,630	100	38.1	46.2	11.5	4.2 ^c
With injury	59,680	100	42.3 ^c	39.2 ^c	14.9 ^c	3.5 ^c
Without injury	227,940	100	37.0	48.0	10.6 ^c	4.4 ^c
Assault	7,104,670	100	66.7	23.8	8.0	1.4
Aggravated	1,768,590	100	59.8	29.4	8.5	2.2
Simple	5,336,080	100	69.0	22.0	7.8	1.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 40.

Table 3.29

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offendersBy type of crime and perceived age of offenders, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived age of multiple offenders (in years)						Not known and not available
		Total	All under 12	All 12 to 20	All 21 to 29	All 30 and older	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence	2,437,620	100%	0.6% ^b	48.1%	12.9%	6.5%	26.0%	5.9%
Completed violence	900,860	100	0.5 ^b	43.9	15.6	7.9	26.2	5.9
Attempted/threatened violence	1,536,750	100	0.7 ^b	50.7	11.3	5.6	25.8	5.8
Rape/sexual assault ^c	50,790	100	0.0 ^b	44.7 ^b	25.7 ^b	7.5 ^b	13.3 ^b	8.8 ^b
Robbery	619,270	100	0.4 ^b	42.0	16.4	5.1	30.9	5.3
Completed/property taken	444,300	100	0.5 ^b	36.5	17.0	6.6	32.5	6.8
With injury	156,860	100	0.0 ^b	36.4	16.9 ^b	2.8 ^b	37.9	6.0 ^b
Without injury	287,430	100	0.8 ^b	36.6	17.0	8.7 ^b	29.5	7.3 ^b
Attempted to take property	174,970	100	0.0 ^b	56.0	14.8 ^b	1.1 ^b	26.7	1.3 ^b
With injury	33,580	100	0.0 ^b	65. ^b	12.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	22.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	141,380	100	0.0 ^b	53.9	15.4 ^b	1.4 ^b	27.8	1.6 ^b
Assault	1,767,550	100	0.7 ^b	50.4	11.3	7.0	24.6	6.0
Aggravated	697,940	100	0.0 ^b	48.9	12.8	8.2	23.4	6.7
Simple	1,069,600	100	1.2 ^b	51.3	10.3	6.1	25.4	5.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 45.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 3.30

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offendersBy type of crime and perceived race of offenders, United States, 1993^a

By type of crime and perceived race of offenders, United States, 1993							
Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived race of multiple offenders					Not known and not available
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence	2,437,620	100%	40.3%	33.4%	12.0%	11.5%	2.8%
Completed violence	900,860	100	31.2	40.8	14.1	10.9	2.9 ^b
Attempted/threatened violence	1,536,750	100	45.7	29.0	10.8	11.8	2.7
Rape/sexual assault ^c	50,790	100	44.5 ^b	15.6 ^b	13.4 ^b	26.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	619,270	100	20.4	54.0	12.9	10.7	2.0 ^b
Completed/property taken	444,300	100	17.5	56.8	14.4	8.6	2.7 ^b
With injury	156,860	100	25.6	48.8	15.8 ^b	7.9 ^b	2.0 ^b
Without injury	287,430	100	13.1	61.2	13.7	8.9 ^b	3.1 ^b
Attempted to take property	174,970	100	27.6	46.9	9.2 ^b	16.3	0.0 ^b
With injury	33,580	100	34.0 ^b	50.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	15.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	141,380	100	26.0	46.1	11.4 ^b	16.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault	1,767,550	100	47.2	26.6	11.7	11.3	3.2
Aggravated	697,940	100	43.6	27.5	13.7	11.2	4.0
Simple	1,069,600	100	49.6	26.1	10.3	11.4	2.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 46.

Table 3.31

Estimated percent distribution of personal and property incidentsBy type of crime and place of occurrence, United States, 1993^a

By type of crime and place of occurrence, United States, 1999														
Type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	Place of occurrence											
			At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial building	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building/ on school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On street other than near own home	On public transportation or inside station	Other
Crimes of violence	9,898,980	100%	15.2%	6.8%	3.1%	7.9%	4.9%	7.0%	8.6%	13.3%	2.8%	20.3%	0.0%	9.2%
Completed violence	2,942,240	100	24.8	5.0	2.8	9.6	3.8	3.9	7.5	12.6	3.8	18.7	0.8 ^b	6.6
Attempted/threatened violence	6,956,740	100	11.1	7.6	3.3	7.2	5.4	8.3	9.1	13.5	2.4	21.0	0.9	10.3
Rape/sexual assault ^c	472,760	100	37.4	1.8 ^b	1.4 ^b	19.2	2.5 ^b	4.4 ^b	7.3	2.8 ^b	2.8 ^b	10.0	0.7 ^b	9.8
Robbery	1,161,900	100	11.7	4.1	4.8	3.6	1.1 ^b	3.3	13.3	8.8	3.0	36.0	2.1 ^b	8.1
Completed/property taken	723,140	100	13.5	4.9	6.6	4.2	1.5 ^b	2.7 ^b	12.3	6.6	4.1	36.2	1.6 ^b	5.6
With injury	253,950	100	10.1 ^b	1.9 ^b	10.5 ^b	7.7 ^b	1.9 ^b	0.9 ^b	18.2	4.1 ^b	4.8 ^b	35.4	1.0 ^b	3.5 ^b
Without injury	469,200	100	15.4	6.5	4.5 ^b	2.3 ^b	1.3 ^b	3.7 ^b	9.1	8.0	3.8 ^b	36.7	2.0 ^b	6.8
Attempted to take property	438,760	100	8.8	2.8 ^b	1.8 ^b	2.7 ^b	0.5 ^b	4.4 ^b	15.0	12.3	1.1 ^b	35.5	2.9 ^b	12.1
With injury	89,980	100	16.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	6.2 ^b	5.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.4 ^b	11.7 ^b	5.2 ^b	3.3 ^b	28.6 ^b	5.2 ^b	15.6 ^b
Without injury	348,770	100	6.8 ^b	3.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.1 ^b	0.6 ^b	4.9 ^b	15.8	14.2	0.6 ^b	37.3	2.4 ^b	11.2
Assault	8,264,320	100	14.4	7.5	3.0	7.9	5.6	7.6	8.0	14.5	2.8	18.7	0.7	9.3
Aggravated	2,220,180	100	10.5	9.6	3.8	9.8	5.1	5.7	8.7	6.1	3.7	28.4	0.5 ^b	8.1
Simple	6,044,150	100	15.8	6.7	2.7	7.2	5.8	8.4	7.8	17.6	2.4	15.1	0.8	9.7
Purse snatching/ pocket picking	514,630	100	1.5 ^b	2.8 ^b	1.5 ^b	2.1 ^b	6.4	27.7	5.6	11.5	0.9 ^b	16.9	13.7	9.4
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	100	0.8 ^b	26.0	18.7	3.5	NA	0.6 ^b	32.2	1.9	0.6 ^b	12.7	0.1 ^b	2.9
Completed	1,290,530	100	1.2 ^b	25.0	17.5	4.4	NA	0.7 ^b	34.0	0.9 ^b	0.4 ^b	13.0	0.0 ^b	3.0
Attempted	670,010	100	0.0 ^b	28.0	21.2	1.7 ^b	NA	0.6 ^b	28.5	3.9 ^b	0.9 ^b	12.1	0.3 ^b	2.8 ^b
Theft ^d	24,237,780	100	9.2 ^b	28.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	6.0 ^b	15.8	13.1	1.2	5.7	0.6	8.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^dIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 61.

Table 3.32

Estimated percent distribution of personal and property victimizationBy type of crime and whether or not reported to police, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations reported to the police			
		Total	Yes ^b	No	Not known and not available
All crimes	43,547,400	100%	35.1%	63.8%	1.1%
Personal crimes	11,365,080	100	40.9	57.7	1.3
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	100	41.6	57.0	1.3
Completed violence	3,212,740	100	53.6	45.6	0.8 ^c
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	100	36.6	61.9	1.6
Rape/sexual assault	485,290	100	28.8	71.2	0.0 ^c
Rape/attempted rape	312,580	100	34.0	66.0	0.0 ^c
Rape	160,380	100	34.7	65.3	0.0 ^c
Attempted rape ^d	152,200	100	33.4	66.6	0.0 ^c
Sexual assault ^e	172,700	100	19.4	80.6	0.0 ^c
Robbery	1,291,020	100	56.1	43.2	0.7 ^c
Completed/property taken	814,810	100	67.6	32.1	0.3 ^c
With injury	274,000	100	69.0	30.3	0.8 ^c
Without injury	540,800	100	66.9	33.1	0.0 ^c
Attempted to take property	476,210	100	36.3	62.1	1.5 ^c
With injury	95,500	100	48.3	51.7	0.0 ^c
Without injury	380,710	100	33.3	64.8	1.9 ^c
Assault	9,071,790	100	40.2	58.3	1.5
Aggravated	2,562,860	100	53.2	45.6	1.2
With injury	712,970	100	58.1	40.1	1.8 ^c
Threatened with weapon	1,849,880	100	51.3	47.7	1.0 ^c
Simple	6,508,930	100	35.2	63.2	1.6
With minor injury	1,356,220	100	49.5	49.7	0.8 ^c
Without injury	5,152,710	100	31.4	66.8	1.8
Purse snatching/pocket picking	516,980	100	27.0	72.6	0.4 ^c
Completed purse snatching	90,330	100	55.9	44.1	0.0 ^c
Attempted purse snatching	45,500	100	9.3	85.7	5.0 ^c
Pocket picking	381,160	100	22.3	77.7	0.0 ^c
Property crimes	32,182,320	100	33.1	65.9	1.0
Household burglary	5,984,000	100	48.9	50.3	0.8
Completed	4,823,770	100	51.7	47.7	0.6
Forcible entry	1,855,890	100	75.0	24.5	0.6 ^c
Unlawful entry without force	2,967,880	100	37.1	62.2	0.7 ^c
Attempted forcible entry	1,160,230	100	37.3	61.2	1.6 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	100	77.7	21.7	0.6 ^c
Completed	1,290,530	100	93.4	6.4	0.2 ^c
Attempted	670,010	100	47.4	51.2	1.4 ^c
Theft ^f	24,237,780	100	25.6	73.3	1.1
Completed	23,020,050	100	25.4	73.5	1.1
Less than \$50	9,652,550	100	11.9	87.3	0.8
\$50 to \$249	7,682,460	100	25.9	72.8	1.3
\$250 or more	4,252,510	100	57.0	42.2	0.8
Amount not available	1,432,520	100	20.4	76.3	3.3
Attempted	1,217,720	100	28.6	69.8	1.6 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bFigures in this column represent the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^dIncludes verbal threats of rape.^eIncludes threats.^fIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 91.

Table 3.33

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and property victimizations to police
By type of crime, United States, 1993^a

Reasons for reporting to police	All personal crimes				All property crimes			
	Total	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft ^b
Number of reasons for reporting victimizations ^c	3,376,200	3,241,000	647,380	2,470,870	10,388,500	3,162,680	1,382,230	5,843,590
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Stop or prevent this incident	14.7	15.1	7.9	17.1	4.8	7.2	2.6	4.0
Needed help due to injury	1.9	2.0	2.6 ^d	1.5	0.2 ^d	0.1 ^d	0.3 ^d	0.2 ^d
To recover property	4.8	4.1	17.3	0.7 ^d	21.8	16.8	32.4	21.9
To collect insurance	0.9	0.9	2.0 ^d	0.6 ^d	6.2	3.9	8.1	7.1
To prevent further crimes by offender against victim	18.0	18.7	7.3	21.7	7.4	11.7	2.9	6.2
To prevent crime by offender against anyone	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.5	4.7	5.7	2.8	4.6
To punish offender	6.6	6.8	7.8	6.4	3.7	4.2	4.6	3.2
To catch or find offender	4.4	4.2	10.5	2.7	5.4	6.7	6.0	4.6
To improve police surveillance	2.4	2.5	3.9 ^d	2.2	5.9	8.8	4.1	4.7
Duty to notify police	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.7	5.2	5.7	6.0
Because it was a crime	21.8	21.7	21.3	22.1	28.5	24.9	27.7	30.7
Some other reason	9.2	9.0	3.1 ^d	10.7	4.4	4.1	2.3	5.1
Not available	1.3	1.3	2.1 ^d	1.2	1.2	0.7 ^d	0.5 ^d	1.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^dEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 101. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."^cSome respondents may have cited more than one reason for reporting victimizations to the police.

Table 3.34

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and property victimizations to police
By type of crime, United States, 1993^a

Reasons for not reporting to police	All personal crimes				All property crimes			
	Total	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft ^b
Number of reasons for not reporting victimizations ^c	7,614,590	7,129,760	654,840	6,055,780	25,621,170	3,749,270	540,120	21,331,780
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported to another official	11.9	11.9	4.9	13.1	9.6	4.5	5.5	10.6
Private or personal matter	19.6	20.8	8.6	21.8	5.0	6.5	5.7	4.7
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	18.7	18.3	20.2	18.9	29.1	24.1	29.8	30.0
Not important enough	5.4	5.7	3.3 ^d	6.0	3.5	5.9	3.4 ^d	3.1
Insurance would not cover	0.1 ^d	0.1 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.1 ^d	1.8	1.9	4.0 ^d	1.7
Not aware crime occurred until later	0.6	0.1 ^d	1.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	5.2	7.5	9.8	4.7
Unable to recover property; no ID number	0.3 ^d	0.2 ^d	2.1 ^d	0.0 ^d	6.9	6.6	0.8 ^d	7.1
Lack of proof	4.8	4.2	14.1	3.3	10.9	13.1	15.3	10.4
Police would not want to be bothered	5.7	5.6	6.6	5.7	8.0	8.3	6.0	8.0
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	3.5	3.4	4.9	3.1	3.2	4.2	4.2 ^d	3.1
Fear of reprisal	4.1	4.3	4.2 ^d	3.8	0.6	0.5 ^d	0.4 ^d	0.6
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.7	3.1	5.0	2.9	3.7	2.6	2.1 ^d	3.9
Other reasons	21.6	22.3	25.2	21.3	12.6	14.3	13.1	12.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^dEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 102. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."^cSome respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Table 3.35

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1982-94

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	54.8%	52.4%	56.0%	55.6%	52.7%	52.2%	52.5%	56.3%	54.6%	55.4%	55.4%	55.3%	56.6%
Once	27.4	27.2	25.8	26.9	28.6	28.4	28.5	26.2	24.8	26.2	27.0	25.6	25.3
Twice	11.2	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.2	11.5	11.5	10.6	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.0	11.0
3 or 4 times	4.5	6.4	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.7	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1
5 or more times	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.1
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	83.8	83.7	83.6	85.1	82.5	79.7	78.0	79.4	77.9	77.2	77.5	75.1	76.8
Once	12.7	12.2	12.0	10.7	13.5	15.2	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.7	15.3	17.2	16.8
Twice	2.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.1
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.6
5 or more times	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	66.4	66.9	69.1	68.9	67.9	66.2	65.7	66.7	66.3	65.8	66.4	66.1	67.0
Once	21.1	19.9	18.7	19.4	21.7	21.5	21.1	21.3	19.5	21.6	19.8	19.1	19.6
Twice	7.8	8.8	6.8	7.6	7.0	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.9	7.7	9.4	9.2	8.5
3 or 4 times	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.8
5 or more times	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.2	94.8	94.8	95.2	95.3	95.0	95.5	94.7	94.4	94.5	94.3	93.9	94.9
Once	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5
Twice	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	83.7	82.7	83.4	83.8	84.2	83.2	82.8	81.3	81.9	81.4	80.7	79.6	80.9
Once	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	12.2	10.4	11.1	10.9	11.5	11.3
Twice	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4
5 or more times	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.7
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	84.9	83.6	83.4	83.6	84.4	82.8	84.1	84.2	83.3	83.8	84.0	83.6	84.9
Once	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	9.2	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.3
Twice	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.7
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7
5 or more times	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	71.7	70.8	72.4	71.8	71.7	70.3	69.3	69.6	66.8	69.1	69.3	69.0	70.1
Once	14.5	14.5	13.3	13.3	15.2	14.1	14.7	14.2	15.3	13.5	13.7	13.1	13.2
Twice	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.2	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.6	6.8
3 or 4 times	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.2	4.5
5 or more times	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.7	3.3	4.7	4.1	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.5

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 1994 by the Monitoring the Future Project at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.36

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1982-94

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	50.8%	59.1%	47.9%	56.8%	51.7%	61.0%	50.7%	60.7%	47.7%	57.4%	47.0%	57.1%
Once	28.3	26.3	27.3	27.1	25.9	25.2	28.2	25.3	29.8	27.7	30.4	26.4
Twice	13.4	9.0	14.4	10.1	12.5	9.3	12.6	8.7	12.3	9.8	12.9	10.2
3 or 4 times	4.8	4.1	8.1	4.6	7.1	3.5	6.2	3.8	7.1	3.8	6.1	4.5
5 or more times	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.8	1.0	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.3	3.6	1.8
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	80.5	87.5	79.8	88.0	79.5	88.5	81.9	88.3	77.9	86.9	75.1	84.2
Once	14.8	10.4	14.9	9.5	14.6	9.2	12.7	8.8	16.8	10.5	18.5	12.0
Twice	2.8	1.3	3.5	2.0	3.8	1.5	4.4	1.6	3.5	1.8	4.2	2.1
3 or 4 times	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	59.3	73.5	58.1	76.1	62.1	76.4	62.5	75.3	61.1	74.0	62.0	70.6
Once	25.0	17.0	24.9	14.9	22.0	15.0	23.3	15.7	25.2	18.5	23.6	19.6
Twice	9.8	5.8	11.6	6.0	8.7	5.2	9.6	5.5	8.8	5.5	9.9	6.6
3 or 4 times	4.2	2.7	4.2	1.9	4.9	2.4	3.4	2.5	3.8	1.3	3.5	2.3
5 or more times	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	93.0	97.8	92.2	97.8	92.4	97.7	93.3	97.3	93.3	97.4	92.5	97.6
Once	5.1	1.6	4.8	1.2	5.3	1.9	4.2	2.0	4.6	1.9	5.6	2.1
Twice	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	(a)
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	78.5	89.1	77.1	89.4	77.2	90.7	78.9	89.2	79.4	89.2	76.7	89.6
Once	13.4	7.3	14.0	7.5	13.9	6.2	12.6	7.2	12.6	8.1	14.4	6.8
Twice	4.9	1.8	4.2	2.0	4.8	1.5	4.5	2.7	4.9	1.6	4.7	1.9
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.4	2.8	0.6	2.3	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.4	2.2	0.9
5 or more times	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.8
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	82.7	87.4	82.5	85.3	81.8	85.7	82.9	84.9	83.8	85.4	81.2	84.5
Once	10.8	7.4	10.6	8.2	9.9	9.0	9.5	8.8	10.4	9.5	11.9	8.7
Twice	3.6	2.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.1
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2
5 or more times	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.5
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	63.9	79.4	63.4	78.6	65.4	80.0	65.1	79.1	65.6	77.8	65.2	75.0
Once	17.3	11.5	17.1	12.0	14.6	11.7	15.2	10.9	16.9	13.3	14.9	13.2
Twice	7.3	3.8	7.5	3.4	6.9	3.7	8.1	4.4	7.4	4.4	7.4	5.3
3 or 4 times	5.1	2.3	5.1	3.1	6.1	2.8	5.4	2.6	5.3	2.6	6.5	3.0
5 or more times	6.5	2.9	7.0	2.9	6.9	1.8	6.2	3.1	4.8	1.8	6.0	3.4

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)
46.5%	58.8%	53.2%	59.8%	52.8%	57.3%	50.4%	60.9%	49.9%	60.8%	50.9%	60.3%	53.8%	59.5%
30.3	26.2	27.0	25.4	24.6	24.9	28.1	23.9	28.8	25.5	25.9	24.4	24.1	26.5
13.1	10.0	12.0	9.3	12.5	11.5	12.1	9.8	12.7	8.3	13.1	9.0	12.9	9.1
6.7	3.9	5.4	3.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.0	5.7	4.2	6.6	5.0	6.4	3.6
3.4	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.5	1.2	3.2	1.4	2.9	1.2	3.5	1.3	2.8	1.2
72.4	84.0	76.8	81.8	75.6	81.2	73.2	81.6	73.3	82.7	69.0	81.3	73.6	81.0
19.6	11.9	16.7	15.1	16.5	13.6	18.5	13.1	17.5	12.2	20.8	13.9	19.0	14.4
4.7	3.0	3.6	2.3	4.9	2.9	5.6	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.3	2.6	4.6	3.2
2.2	0.9	2.1	0.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.4	3.3	1.9	2.2	0.9
1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.5
59.7	72.1	60.9	72.6	60.8	73.2	59.7	72.3	61.3	71.8	61.6	71.1	61.8	72.1
24.8	17.7	25.4	17.6	21.9	16.1	24.5	18.8	21.5	18.4	21.7	16.2	22.0	17.2
9.7	7.2	9.6	5.9	10.5	7.3	10.0	5.1	11.9	6.8	9.8	8.6	10.9	6.0
4.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	4.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	4.2	2.3	4.8	3.5	4.4	3.3
1.5	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.2	0.6	0.9	1.4
92.7	98.2	91.8	97.4	91.2	98.3	92.0	97.2	90.8	98.4	91.3	97.1	93.1	96.9
5.0	1.2	5.6	2.2	5.9	1.3	5.9	2.3	6.2	1.3	4.6	2.1	5.1	1.8
1.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.3	2.6	0.1	1.4	0.9
0.7	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2
0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	(a)	0.2
76.7	88.9	74.8	87.4	76.1	88.7	75.2	87.9	73.8	88.3	72.7	86.5	74.3	87.8
14.1	7.8	16.2	8.6	13.6	7.0	14.0	8.2	13.3	8.6	14.0	8.6	13.4	8.6
5.0	1.9	4.5	1.8	5.3	2.1	5.4	2.4	6.3	1.3	4.8	2.9	6.2	1.5
2.1	0.9	2.2	1.1	3.0	0.8	2.9	1.1	3.7	1.0	4.8	1.1	3.7	1.3
2.1	0.4	2.3	1.1	2.0	1.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.7	0.9	2.4	0.9
83.4	84.9	84.6	84.2	83.3	83.1	83.2	84.6	82.8	86.3	82.7	84.9	84.1	85.6
9.5	8.8	10.0	9.1	10.9	9.5	10.3	8.7	10.8	7.5	10.6	7.3	10.9	8.1
3.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.8	2.5	2.7
1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0
2.1	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.8
62.1	76.7	63.1	75.9	60.9	73.3	62.3	75.9	63.4	75.6	63.5	74.7	63.4	76.5
17.8	11.5	16.3	12.4	16.7	14.1	14.5	12.7	14.8	12.9	14.4	11.6	14.7	11.7
8.8	5.3	7.7	4.9	9.9	6.2	8.8	4.8	8.2	4.5	8.7	6.6	7.8	5.4
5.9	3.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.7	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	6.3	2.9
5.4	2.9	7.5	3.3	6.8	2.8	8.7	2.5	7.9	2.6	9.0	3.1	7.7	3.5

Table 3.37

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1982-94

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	55.1%	53.9%	52.2%	51.9%	57.6%	47.5%	56.8%	52.6%	53.0%	53.8%	52.1%	54.8%
Once	26.9	27.8	27.5	25.0	24.8	30.6	26.3	29.3	28.2	27.8	28.1	31.5
Twice	11.9	8.4	12.2	13.1	10.5	13.1	10.4	8.5	11.1	10.7	12.1	8.2
3 or 4 times	4.2	5.8	6.5	6.8	5.2	7.0	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6
5 or more times	1.8	4.0	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.0
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	85.7	79.3	85.3	78.1	86.2	75.6	86.2	79.5	84.2	79.8	80.8	79.2
Once	11.4	15.7	11.1	15.0	10.3	18.2	10.3	14.0	12.6	15.2	14.5	14.5
Twice	1.9	2.8	2.4	5.2	2.0	5.1	2.7	3.5	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.5
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.5
5 or more times	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	66.2	68.5	66.0	71.3	69.6	69.7	68.8	72.5	67.8	72.6	66.0	71.4
Once	21.5	19.7	20.7	16.0	18.7	18.3	19.9	16.7	22.1	18.5	22.1	17.4
Twice	7.7	7.7	9.1	7.4	6.8	6.7	7.8	5.3	7.3	5.5	8.2	8.1
3 or 4 times	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.0
5 or more times	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.8	94.8	95.3	93.2	95.6	94.3	95.4	94.0	96.1	94.8	95.8	91.8
Once	3.0	4.1	2.8	4.4	3.3	4.2	3.0	4.9	2.6	4.1	3.4	7.1
Twice	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	85.2	76.6	84.1	76.5	84.8	77.9	85.7	74.9	85.8	78.4	84.4	75.0
Once	9.4	16.1	10.2	15.1	9.5	14.7	8.7	16.5	9.8	12.9	9.8	16.8
Twice	2.9	5.3	2.9	4.7	3.2	4.2	3.2	5.9	2.8	4.8	3.2	3.8
3 or 4 times	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.2
5 or more times	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	3.2
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	85.2	85.7	83.0	86.1	83.4	86.0	83.6	86.5	83.9	88.7	81.9	88.3
Once	8.8	10.1	9.9	8.2	9.7	9.5	9.3	7.5	10.7	8.3	11.0	9.4
Twice	3.2	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	1.5	3.8	0.5
3 or 4 times	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.0
5 or more times	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.8
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	70.7	74.2	70.2	71.8	72.4	74.1	71.1	75.5	71.3	72.4	69.4	71.9
Once	14.4	14.8	14.6	17.5	13.3	13.5	13.3	12.0	15.4	15.2	14.3	14.9
Twice	5.9	6.1	5.5	4.5	5.1	6.2	6.6	3.9	5.9	5.1	6.6	5.0
3 or 4 times	4.1	0.9	4.5	1.9	4.7	3.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.9	4.5
5 or more times	4.8	3.9	5.1	4.3	4.4	3.0	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.7	4.8	3.7

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Data are given for those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise a small percentage of the sample in any given year (Source, 1992, p. 9). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)
53.7%	47.8%	57.9%	51.1%	54.1%	54.0%	57.9%	47.3%	58.2%	52.0%	55.6%	54.2%	59.0%	48.7%
27.9	29.7	24.9	29.7	25.4	24.6	25.4	25.3	26.2	25.0	25.6	23.0	23.8	29.5
11.2	11.8	11.1	11.0	12.5	11.7	10.2	15.6	9.7	11.5	11.1	10.3	10.5	11.2
5.1	6.2	4.3	5.3	5.7	8.4	4.4	7.8	4.6	7.6	5.6	8.1	5.2	5.7
2.2	4.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3	2.1	3.9	1.4	3.8	2.2	4.3	1.5	4.9
81.3	67.1	81.5	71.1	79.9	71.4	80.4	68.8	80.6	71.3	77.5	67.5	79.8	65.8
13.7	22.6	14.6	20.3	14.3	19.9	14.3	20.5	14.1	18.3	16.5	19.9	15.5	21.8
3.0	6.8	2.1	5.7	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.7	3.4	6.4	3.2	5.3	3.3	7.4
1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.0	3.4	1.6	2.4	2.1	5.6	1.1	2.5
0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.8	1.7	0.3	2.5
66.3	67.5	67.2	70.5	67.3	69.4	66.3	67.3	67.3	73.4	66.4	70.9	66.9	68.9
21.6	18.0	21.1	18.7	19.7	15.3	21.3	22.8	20.7	14.8	19.7	17.1	21.3	12.8
8.3	7.9	7.5	6.1	8.7	9.6	7.8	4.7	8.5	8.0	8.4	7.3	7.6	9.3
2.8	5.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.5	4.2	3.5	3.3	6.1
1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	2.9
96.3	92.7	95.3	94.0	95.3	94.4	95.1	92.1	96.0	93.3	95.0	93.6	96.7	87.6
2.7	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.1	4.3	3.7	5.7	3.0	4.9	3.1	3.9	2.5	8.4
0.7	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6	2.6
0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.3
(a)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
84.0	78.0	82.6	73.9	82.6	79.7	83.5	71.2	83.1	74.1	81.0	76.0	82.6	71.9
10.7	12.6	11.5	16.5	10.1	11.4	10.3	15.7	9.9	14.0	11.0	14.6	10.4	14.3
3.2	4.7	2.7	5.8	3.7	4.1	3.3	6.9	3.5	4.5	3.4	5.0	3.5	5.0
1.2	2.6	1.8	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.3	3.8	2.0	3.7	2.5	2.8	2.2	4.6
0.9	2.0	1.4	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.5	3.7	2.2	1.6	1.3	4.2
84.1	87.3	83.7	89.5	83.0	83.9	83.7	83.1	83.9	87.3	83.5	85.6	85.5	80.7
9.4	6.7	10.5	6.0	10.2	11.4	9.7	9.3	9.8	6.6	10.0	6.9	9.0	11.4
3.2	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.0
1.3	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	1.6	3.4
1.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.5	2.7	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.6
68.9	73.3	68.8	70.1	65.1	69.4	68.6	65.7	68.0	73.8	67.5	72.3	69.2	69.0
14.8	14.2	14.8	14.2	15.6	17.2	12.7	16.1	13.5	12.6	13.7	11.3	14.2	8.6
7.4	5.4	6.1	5.5	8.6	7.6	7.0	6.7	7.2	3.0	8.4	6.6	6.3	9.3
4.8	2.8	5.0	3.8	5.1	3.4	5.2	5.7	5.6	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.0	3.7
4.1	4.3	5.4	6.4	5.6	2.4	6.4	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.3	9.6

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Table 3.38

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1982-94

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	64.6%	63.7%	64.8%	64.0%	63.0%	60.5%	61.7%	63.7%	61.6%	62.7%	66.4%	62.1%	63.9%
Once	24.1	25.5	25.9	23.1	24.3	26.8	24.5	24.5	25.5	25.6	22.0	24.9	24.8
Twice	7.5	7.2	6.1	9.0	8.6	8.9	10.0	7.9	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.0	6.9
3 or 4 times	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.6
5 or more times	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.9
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	89.0	88.0	88.2	87.9	85.9	86.2	84.7	84.3	84.4	81.5	83.7	81.4	82.1
Once	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.7	10.5	13.6	12.3	12.8	13.4
Twice	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.1
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	74.3	74.5	75.8	73.1	74.1	73.4	72.5	73.4	70.6	71.7	73.6	74.2	72.8
Once	17.0	17.9	16.3	18.2	18.5	18.1	19.0	17.7	20.2	18.9	18.5	17.3	18.9
Twice	6.2	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	4.1	5.6	4.8
3 or 4 times	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.8
5 or more times	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.4	95.1	96.0	94.1	94.6	95.1	95.3	94.4	94.2	93.5	94.9	95.3	95.3
Once	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.7
Twice	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6
5 or more times	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	88.1	87.0	88.1	86.5	86.8	87.6	87.5	86.4	86.8	83.7	86.0	84.4	85.0
Once	8.3	8.9	7.8	8.6	8.3	7.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	9.3	8.6	8.6	9.0
Twice	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.9	3.2
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2
5 or more times	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.6
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	87.9	86.0	87.5	85.8	86.2	84.5	86.5	86.0	86.4	84.7	87.2	88.6	88.3
Once	8.0	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.5	10.3	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.0	7.4	6.8	6.5
Twice	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.9
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.3
5 or more times	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	78.9	75.7	77.1	75.4	75.2	75.2	76.3	76.0	74.9	74.2	75.4	76.9	76.3
Once	12.0	13.1	12.3	13.0	13.4	13.9	13.0	11.8	12.8	12.6	13.5	10.5	12.6
Twice	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.9	3.8	5.5	4.3
3 or 4 times	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.0
5 or more times	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.8

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 140, 141; *1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.39

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1982-94

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,751)	Male (N=1,575)	Female (N=1,660)	Male (N=1,532)	Female (N=1,632)	Male (N=1,549)	Female (N=1,638)	Male (N=1,456)	Female (N=1,581)	Male (N=1,558)	Female (N=1,691)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	60.4%	69.1%	60.7%	66.7%	61.4%	68.1%	62.8%	65.6%	59.9%	65.8%	58.0%	63.1%
Once	26.8	21.2	27.2	23.6	27.0	25.2	22.4	23.6	25.7	23.4	26.9	26.8
Twice	9.0	6.2	7.5	7.1	6.9	5.0	10.0	8.1	8.4	8.3	10.4	7.6
3 or 4 times	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.1	3.2	1.2	3.3	2.0	4.4	1.9	3.8	2.4
5 or more times	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.1
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	86.1	92.1	86.5	90.3	86.3	90.5	86.1	89.9	82.1	89.5	82.8	89.9
Once	10.3	6.3	9.8	7.3	9.8	7.5	9.7	7.8	13.1	9.4	13.6	9.0
Twice	2.4	0.8	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.9	0.9	2.4	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.3
5 or more times	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	67.9	80.9	67.2	81.7	68.9	82.4	65.8	79.9	68.5	78.9	68.8	77.8
Once	20.7	13.5	23.1	13.1	19.4	13.1	23.1	14.0	20.6	17.1	20.9	15.3
Twice	8.2	4.1	6.7	3.8	7.6	3.1	7.1	4.4	6.7	2.7	6.6	5.2
3 or 4 times	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.0	3.0	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.0	2.3	1.3
5 or more times	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.3
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	93.2	97.7	92.9	97.6	93.5	98.5	91.2	97.4	91.4	97.6	92.3	98.2
Once	3.9	1.7	4.3	1.5	4.5	1.0	5.6	1.5	4.4	1.7	5.2	1.2
Twice	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.7	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.3
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1
5 or more times	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	83.9	92.4	82.8	91.8	82.4	93.2	80.5	92.4	79.8	93.3	82.6	92.9
Once	10.7	5.7	11.2	5.7	10.5	5.5	11.6	5.6	12.1	4.8	10.3	5.2
Twice	3.1	1.3	3.4	1.6	4.0	0.9	3.5	1.2	4.0	1.1	3.9	1.1
3 or 4 times	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.6
5 or more times	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.3	1.4	0.2
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	84.7	91.2	83.0	89.0	84.2	91.0	81.6	90.0	82.8	89.2	81.2	87.9
Once	10.5	5.5	10.8	7.3	9.5	5.7	11.5	5.9	10.3	7.2	12.2	8.5
Twice	2.9	1.6	3.1	2.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.3	3.3	1.7	4.3	1.8
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2
5 or more times	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.6
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	71.7	85.8	68.6	82.3	68.8	85.0	67.5	82.8	67.0	82.3	68.5	81.9
Once	14.5	9.3	14.9	11.0	15.6	8.9	16.4	9.7	15.7	11.5	16.7	11.0
Twice	6.6	2.8	7.3	3.5	5.8	3.0	6.6	3.6	8.0	2.6	5.9	4.1
3 or 4 times	3.8	1.2	4.3	1.9	3.9	2.3	5.4	2.3	3.9	2.0	4.1	1.8
5 or more times	3.5	0.9	4.7	1.3	5.9	0.7	4.1	1.6	5.4	1.5	4.8	1.2

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 140, 141; *1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,658)	Male (N=1,352)	Female (N=1,452)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,230)	Male (N=1,292)	Female (N=1,194)	Male (N=1,267)	Female (N=1,334)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,377)	Male (N=1,221)	Female (N=1,326)
58.8%	64.1%	62.4%	64.5%	56.6%	66.7%	58.7%	67.1%	62.5%	70.2%	61.3%	63.2%	59.1%	68.3%
25.2	24.0	24.4	24.9	28.8	22.2	27.2	24.3	23.7	20.6	25.0	25.1	26.5	23.0
11.0	9.2	8.2	7.7	8.9	7.6	9.4	5.8	9.6	6.7	8.4	7.4	9.0	5.2
3.0	2.3	3.4	2.3	3.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.0
2.0	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.5
81.2	88.3	81.7	86.9	80.3	88.7	77.2	86.6	80.6	87.1	78.9	84.3	76.9	87.0
13.3	9.4	13.2	10.1	12.7	8.2	16.4	10.7	14.6	10.3	14.6	11.0	17.2	9.8
3.2	1.7	3.2	2.3	4.9	1.8	4.1	1.6	3.8	1.8	4.0	3.1	4.0	2.2
1.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.8
0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2
66.1	78.8	68.1	78.5	66.5	74.7	65.9	78.4	66.4	80.8	70.2	77.8	66.3	79.4
22.8	15.4	21.2	14.2	21.9	18.5	22.1	15.4	22.9	14.6	18.9	15.9	23.3	14.3
7.3	3.7	8.0	4.9	6.6	5.0	7.6	4.1	5.4	2.5	6.9	4.5	6.4	3.5
2.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	3.9	1.4	3.2	1.4	3.5	1.8	2.5	1.4	3.1	2.2
1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.9	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.5
92.2	98.2	92.0	96.9	91.1	97.3	91.3	96.6	91.9	98.2	93.0	98.0	92.2	98.3
5.3	1.6	5.3	2.3	5.8	1.9	5.0	2.6	5.3	1.0	4.1	1.5	4.6	0.9
1.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.1	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.4
0.6	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.1
0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3
81.0	93.5	81.0	91.6	81.8	91.9	78.7	89.7	79.2	92.8	78.6	90.4	78.0	91.5
12.4	5.1	10.7	6.1	10.6	5.4	11.6	6.8	12.5	4.9	11.6	5.6	12.9	5.6
3.2	0.8	3.9	1.2	4.4	1.6	5.1	1.8	3.9	1.7	4.9	2.5	4.6	1.7
1.9	0.3	2.3	1.0	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.0	2.8	0.4	3.0	0.7	1.7	0.7
1.4	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.7	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.8	2.8	0.5
83.3	89.6	82.9	88.8	83.9	88.7	82.7	87.8	84.4	90.0	86.2	91.0	85.0	92.0
9.7	7.0	9.2	7.4	10.1	7.5	10.7	6.7	8.2	6.6	8.0	5.5	8.2	4.6
3.5	1.5	3.9	1.7	3.2	1.3	3.1	3.0	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.0	3.9	1.8
2.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.6	1.7	0.9
1.5	0.5	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8
68.1	83.5	68.8	82.5	68.1	81.5	68.3	80.6	68.6	81.8	70.1	83.0	68.9	83.3
16.4	10.1	12.5	11.1	14.4	11.4	14.1	11.2	15.3	12.1	12.5	9.2	15.5	9.8
5.1	3.4	6.3	3.3	7.3	3.0	6.8	3.2	4.9	2.8	7.0	4.2	5.6	2.9
4.0	1.5	4.8	2.0	4.6	1.8	4.5	2.4	5.7	1.9	4.6	1.4	4.1	1.8
6.4	1.5	7.6	1.1	5.5	2.3	6.3	2.6	5.5	1.4	5.7	2.2	5.8	2.2

Table 3.40

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1982-94

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,484)	Black (N=339)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	64.9%	60.3%	63.1%	64.8%	64.0%	69.9%	63.8%	66.5%	61.8%	68.3%	60.6%	61.2%
Once	24.4	21.7	26.3	24.5	26.7	19.2	23.8	19.6	25.1	21.4	27.4	26.8
Twice	7.0	12.2	7.2	7.4	6.3	6.1	8.6	8.4	8.7	6.7	8.3	9.0
3 or 4 times	2.8	4.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.4
5 or more times	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	90.1	84.7	89.4	81.1	89.9	80.6	89.4	83.7	86.8	84.3	87.6	80.8
Once	7.6	11.2	8.3	13.1	7.7	13.0	8.2	8.2	10.9	11.0	10.6	14.9
Twice	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.5	1.6	4.0	1.3	4.8	1.3	3.0	1.3	3.7
3 or 4 times	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
5 or more times	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	(a)	1.3	0.1	0.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	74.4	74.6	75.0	76.9	75.7	78.2	73.4	72.0	74.3	75.5	73.0	75.0
Once	17.3	15.1	18.1	14.6	15.9	16.4	18.5	17.0	18.6	16.5	18.3	19.0
Twice	6.1	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.6	2.4	5.4	6.3	4.5	6.2	5.9	4.1
3 or 4 times	1.7	5.4	1.2	3.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.8	0.6	1.9	1.5
5 or more times	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.8	95.5	95.7	94.4	96.8	94.0	94.6	91.1	95.1	93.1	95.6	94.4
Once	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.2	5.6	2.6	4.8	2.8	4.5
Twice	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8
5 or more times	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	88.9	84.1	88.1	85.2	89.1	83.3	88.4	77.4	87.4	84.3	88.8	82.5
Once	7.7	11.7	8.0	10.2	7.3	10.6	7.0	14.0	7.9	9.6	6.9	12.0
Twice	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	4.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.9
3 or 4 times	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.7	1.1	1.3
5 or more times	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	88.2	88.3	86.6	86.8	87.9	86.7	86.4	81.8	85.5	87.2	84.6	84.6
Once	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.8	7.6	7.0	7.7	12.5	8.8	9.1	10.3	12.5
Twice	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.7
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.1
5 or more times	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	78.7	80.5	76.1	75.5	77.0	75.6	75.5	74.8	74.3	77.3	74.6	79.8
Once	12.0	11.5	12.7	13.9	12.3	12.1	12.0	14.9	13.5	11.8	14.1	10.2
Twice	4.7	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.4	5.8	5.3	4.2	5.7	3.1	5.4	3.5
3 or 4 times	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.6	2.8	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3
5 or more times	2.2	0.8	3.0	2.1	3.5	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.8	2.8	3.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.35 and 3.37. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 140, 141; *1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
White (N=2,445)	Black (N=424)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,808)	Black (N=301)	White (N=1,840)	Black (N=383)	White (N=1,883)	Black (N=340)	White (N=1,814)	Black (N=291)
62.3%	58.0%	64.3%	60.5%	61.5%	61.2%	62.6%	62.6%	67.2%	59.4%	61.8%	59.3%	63.6%	59.5%
24.0	28.4	24.4	26.5	26.3	21.7	26.1	25.4	22.3	25.4	25.7	24.6	24.6	28.8
10.1	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.5	12.4	8.1	6.7	6.9	11.9	8.0	7.8	7.3	5.5
2.6	2.6	2.6	4.9	3.4	3.2	2.3	4.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	6.4	3.8	4.5
1.1	2.5	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.7
86.7	78.2	86.2	72.4	86.3	79.1	83.6	74.6	85.3	77.4	83.1	73.1	83.1	75.2
10.1	14.6	10.4	19.8	9.6	13.0	12.3	19.4	11.6	16.4	11.6	18.0	12.7	19.4
2.2	4.4	2.2	4.9	2.7	4.7	2.8	3.8	2.3	5.6	3.6	4.7	3.0	2.2
0.8	1.4	0.7	2.7	1.1	3.2	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	3.0	0.9	3.2
0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0
72.6	74.2	74.0	71.1	71.1	73.9	71.6	75.4	74.3	73.7	74.2	73.7	71.7	78.5
19.2	16.6	17.2	21.7	20.2	16.8	19.4	15.1	18.3	16.2	18.0	15.8	19.6	17.0
5.4	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.8	2.8	5.9	2.5	3.4	6.8	5.3	6.3	4.7	3.8
2.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	2.4	4.7	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.2	0.5
0.6	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.8	3.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.9	0.8	0.2
96.1	91.0	95.1	88.7	95.4	90.0	94.7	90.4	95.5	94.8	95.7	93.6	96.0	91.9
2.7	6.8	3.2	8.6	3.1	6.0	3.2	6.4	2.9	3.5	2.5	4.9	2.5	3.2
0.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	3.8
0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.1
0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
88.7	77.8	88.0	75.9	88.0	84.0	84.3	79.8	87.7	80.6	86.2	76.5	85.2	81.9
8.1	13.6	7.4	15.4	7.5	8.4	8.8	12.2	8.1	9.8	7.1	15.0	9.1	10.6
1.8	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	7.1	3.6	4.2	2.4	6.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.1
0.9	2.4	1.2	4.1	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.9	1.2	2.9	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.7
0.4	2.6	1.0	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.3	1.1	2.7
86.5	83.4	86.3	82.2	86.4	90.0	84.6	82.9	87.3	86.2	89.0	88.5	88.5	88.5
8.3	11.2	8.0	11.0	8.9	6.3	9.2	9.5	7.5	6.4	6.5	5.5	6.2	6.2
2.5	2.8	2.6	3.6	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	5.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.4
1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.9
1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.1	1.2	0.0
75.7	72.3	75.5	79.0	73.9	78.3	73.5	72.5	74.5	79.5	76.2	77.7	75.3	77.9
12.9	16.6	11.7	9.2	13.2	12.3	12.4	13.2	13.7	12.4	10.8	13.8	13.2	11.5
4.8	3.7	5.1	2.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.1	2.6	5.8	3.1	3.9	6.4
2.8	1.1	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	2.6	3.1	1.4	3.1	2.5
3.9	6.2	4.1	5.8	4.1	1.1	4.9	4.9	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.9	4.5	1.6

Table 3.41

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1982-94

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?													
Not at all	12.5%	11.3%	12.5%	11.1%	11.1%	8.8%	9.7%	9.6%	9.3%	10.0%	9.3%	12.1%	10.1%
Once	9.4	11.0	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.4	10.3
Twice	12.8	11.6	11.6	12.1	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.2	12.8	12.7	11.7	12.4	12.1
3 or 4 times	24.6	24.4	24.3	23.6	24.2	23.1	23.7	23.6	23.2	24.7	24.7	20.2	24.9
5 or more times	40.7	41.8	41.7	43.8	44.3	47.5	47.5	47.9	45.9	43.6	45.5	45.9	42.7
Hit an instructor or supervisor?													
Not at all	97.3	96.6	96.6	96.9	96.9	97.6	97.3	96.7	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.2	97.0
Once	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.5
Twice	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
5 or more times	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?													
Not at all	82.7	82.4	82.6	81.8	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.3	81.1	82.1	81.1	82.3	83.8
Once	11.2	10.7	10.1	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	10.3	11.5	10.3	9.1
Twice	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.9
3 or 4 times	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.0
5 or more times	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?													
Not at all	81.9	82.1	82.1	79.4	80.5	80.4	80.5	79.7	78.8	79.6	78.7	77.8	80.7
Once	10.0	10.1	10.1	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.1	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.2	10.2
Twice	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.8	4.0
3 or 4 times	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.8
5 or more times	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.3
Hurt someone badly enough to need ban- dages or a doctor?													
Not at all	88.6	88.9	89.4	88.5	88.9	88.3	89.6	87.7	87.1	87.1	87.2	86.6	86.6
Once	7.5	7.2	6.3	6.9	7.0	7.6	6.2	8.0	7.6	8.2	7.3	7.1	7.5
Twice	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.5
3 or 4 times	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.1
5 or more times	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.4
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?													
Not at all	97.7	97.0	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.7	97.2	96.3	96.5	96.6	95.7	95.4	95.2
Once	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.4
Twice	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7
5 or more times	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?													
Not at all	68.7	69.3	69.7	69.9	68.0	66.1	66.6	68.4	67.7	68.1	67.4	67.9	69.3
Once	13.9	14.8	13.3	14.2	16.2	15.9	15.1	13.7	13.5	13.7	14.2	13.8	13.1
Twice	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.6
3 or 4 times	5.4	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.7	4.1	5.6	4.5	5.7
5 or more times	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.5	5.2	6.5	5.3
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?													
Not at all	93.1	93.6	93.3	93.0	93.4	91.5	91.5	91.9	89.9	89.9	89.5	88.7	89.0
Once	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.1
Twice	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
5 or more times	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.41

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1982-94--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?													
Not at all	71.2%	73.9%	73.2%	73.5%	72.1%	70.3%	69.6%	70.8%	68.1%	68.9%	69.6%	69.3%	69.7%
Once	12.5	12.7	12.4	11.7	12.8	13.5	12.9	12.8	13.2	11.9	12.6	13.4	11.5
Twice	5.8	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	6.6	7.4	6.7	5.8	6.9
3 or 4 times	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.2
5 or more times	5.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.7
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	95.9	94.5	94.2	94.4	94.9	94.4	94.4	94.6	93.4	93.8	94.0	93.6	94.1
Once	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
Twice	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8
5 or more times	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	94.3	94.3	93.6	93.3	94.4	93.3	94.1	93.2	93.1	93.7	93.9	92.7	94.3
Once	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9
Twice	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8
5 or more times	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?													
Not at all	75.5	76.6	74.8	73.8	75.5	73.0	72.7	74.4	74.4	75.7	74.0	73.7	75.2
Once	12.6	11.5	12.3	13.4	12.1	12.4	12.7	11.9	10.6	10.8	12.1	12.1	11.2
Twice	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.3	7.9	6.9	7.1	7.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.5
3 or 4 times	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.4	4.1
5 or more times	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.0
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?													
Not at all	98.8	98.7	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.4	98.3	97.5	97.8	97.9	97.2	96.6	96.8
Once	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.7
Twice	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Damaged school property on purpose?													
Not at all	87.6	85.9	85.9	86.2	86.8	84.9	85.8	86.8	86.6	87.2	85.3	85.3	86.2
Once	6.9	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.8	8.2	7.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.9	6.4	6.5
Twice	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.5
3 or 4 times	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0
5 or more times	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9
Damaged property at work on purpose?													
Not at all	94.2	94.5	95.0	94.5	94.8	94.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	93.4	94.0	93.6	94.4
Once	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.3
Twice	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9
5 or more times	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did? ^a													
Not at all	78.2	78.7	79.5	77.7	78.6	75.9	77.5	76.6	75.8	77.4	77.8	90.4	91.1
Once	13.7	13.8	13.2	14.1	13.2	15.3	12.8	13.7	13.2	12.4	11.9	5.9	5.5
Twice	5.4	4.5	4.0	4.3	5.1	4.5	6.2	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.2	1.8	1.7
3 or 4 times	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.4	2.7	3.0	1.2	1.0
5 or more times	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	0.6	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aBeginning in 1993, the question is worded: "Been arrested and taken to a police station?" Therefore, these data are not directly comparable to data shown for years prior to 1993.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 100-102; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.42

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1982-94

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	14.5%	10.2%	13.3%	8.8%	14.9%	9.7%	14.0%	8.2%	13.0%	8.9%	11.7%	5.5%
Once	11.3	7.7	11.2	10.4	11.1	8.5	11.2	7.4	10.4	7.1	9.5	7.3
Twice	14.4	11.2	10.7	12.5	12.6	10.6	12.6	11.9	12.8	10.4	14.0	10.3
3 or 4 times	24.9	23.8	26.2	22.9	23.4	25.7	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.0	23.0	23.3
5 or more times	34.9	47.1	38.6	45.3	38.1	45.5	38.7	49.1	39.2	49.6	41.9	53.5
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	95.6	99.1	94.6	98.7	94.7	98.8	94.9	99.0	95.5	98.3	96.1	98.9
Once	2.8	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.5	1.1	3.1	0.8	2.7	1.3	2.5	0.6
Twice	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	(a)	0.7	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
5 or more times	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	79.2	87.0	75.3	89.6	78.3	88.0	76.3	87.3	79.5	86.6	78.2	86.1
Once	13.0	8.9	14.0	7.2	11.9	8.1	13.8	8.6	12.6	9.4	12.4	8.0
Twice	3.6	2.2	5.1	1.6	4.4	2.3	4.5	2.8	4.6	2.2	5.3	4.0
3 or 4 times	2.2	1.3	4.1	1.3	3.2	1.2	3.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.3
5 or more times	2.0	0.6	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.5
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	77.6	86.5	78.5	86.1	76.5	88.7	73.9	85.1	76.5	84.6	76.3	84.3
Once	12.0	8.2	11.1	9.0	12.7	7.0	13.2	10.5	12.4	10.2	12.7	9.9
Twice	4.9	3.2	5.3	3.1	4.6	3.0	6.5	3.0	6.1	2.7	5.5	3.5
3 or 4 times	3.1	1.6	3.0	1.3	3.6	1.0	3.8	1.0	3.2	1.7	3.4	1.8
5 or more times	2.4	0.5	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.8	2.2	0.5
Hurt someone badly enough to need band-aids or a doctor?												
Not at all	82.1	95.8	81.4	96.7	82.9	96.7	81.0	96.3	81.0	97.0	79.9	96.4
Once	11.0	3.4	11.7	2.5	9.8	2.3	11.1	2.7	11.7	2.2	12.8	2.7
Twice	3.9	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.8	3.7	0.7	4.3	0.4	4.5	0.5
3 or 4 times	1.7	(a)	2.5	(a)	2.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.3
5 or more times	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.2
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	96.8	98.7	95.2	99.0	95.2	98.7	94.7	98.7	95.1	98.5	94.9	98.5
Once	2.0	1.1	2.2	0.7	2.4	0.7	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.8	2.6	1.1
Twice	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	60.4	77.0	61.5	77.2	62.0	78.4	61.4	78.5	62.3	72.8	59.2	72.1
Once	15.7	12.1	16.6	13.3	15.6	10.2	16.7	11.4	18.5	14.4	17.8	14.2
Twice	9.2	4.5	8.8	4.3	9.1	5.2	8.9	4.5	7.2	6.7	7.8	5.9
3 or 4 times	6.7	4.1	6.3	2.9	6.7	3.6	6.3	2.8	5.0	4.0	6.9	3.9
5 or more times	8.1	2.3	6.8	2.3	6.6	2.7	6.7	2.9	6.9	2.2	8.2	3.8
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	89.3	97.2	89.9	97.8	89.2	97.9	88.1	97.9	90.6	96.0	86.4	96.2
Once	5.4	1.9	5.7	1.0	6.4	1.3	5.7	1.1	4.6	2.5	6.0	2.1
Twice	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.7	2.7	0.7
3 or 4 times	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.5	0.6
5 or more times	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.4	0.4

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)
10.8%	8.0%	12.8%	6.8%	11.2%	6.5%	12.2%	7.0%	11.5%	6.6%	15.5%	8.0%	13.1%	6.3%
9.6	6.7	10.4	6.8	10.0	7.0	9.6	8.3	9.7	7.4	11.8	7.3	12.3	8.0
12.6	9.2	10.0	10.5	13.0	12.8	13.1	12.2	12.9	10.7	12.2	12.1	11.6	12.9
23.8	23.9	23.5	24.0	24.1	22.8	24.9	25.3	25.3	24.0	18.5	22.1	23.1	27.3
43.2	52.2	43.3	51.9	41.8	50.9	40.2	47.2	40.6	51.3	42.0	50.5	40.0	45.6
95.8	99.0	94.3	99.1	96.6	98.6	95.3	98.9	94.8	98.9	94.3	98.3	95.0	99.3
2.2	0.6	3.4	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.4	0.8	2.6	0.8	3.3	1.1	2.4	0.5
1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.2
0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.7	(a)
77.6	86.6	76.3	84.3	75.9	86.9	76.6	88.1	76.9	85.8	78.4	87.0	80.3	87.9
12.0	9.1	12.7	10.9	13.1	9.6	12.4	8.2	12.7	10.2	11.2	8.5	10.3	7.6
5.8	2.5	6.5	3.1	6.2	2.4	5.5	2.4	5.4	2.5	5.2	2.3	4.9	2.9
2.9	1.2	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.0	2.8	1.0	2.4	0.9	3.1	1.9	2.8	1.0
1.7	0.7	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.1	2.7	0.3	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.6
75.6	85.5	72.2	87.4	73.2	85.0	73.8	86.4	73.0	85.3	71.0	85.5	75.4	86.0
12.8	9.7	15.8	8.4	12.4	10.5	13.4	8.7	12.9	9.3	13.8	8.2	10.8	9.6
5.4	3.4	5.6	2.2	6.0	2.7	6.8	2.8	6.0	2.8	7.2	4.3	5.9	2.2
3.6	1.0	3.4	1.3	4.7	1.6	3.5	1.2	4.7	1.9	4.1	1.4	3.8	1.7
2.5	0.4	3.0	0.6	3.8	0.1	2.5	0.9	3.4	0.8	3.9	0.6	4.1	0.5
82.5	96.6	79.0	96.6	79.8	95.9	79.1	96.0	78.5	96.0	78.6	95.0	79.1	94.5
10.2	2.2	13.4	2.5	11.2	3.3	13.4	2.9	11.9	2.8	11.1	3.0	10.8	4.1
3.0	0.8	3.2	0.3	4.9	0.7	3.7	0.5	5.2	0.6	4.1	1.4	4.3	0.8
2.7	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.9	0.4	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.6	0.3
1.6	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.9	(a)	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.2	3.3	0.1	2.3	0.3
95.6	99.0	93.5	99.0	94.6	99.2	94.7	98.8	93.3	98.6	91.9	99.0	92.5	98.3
2.4	0.6	2.9	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.5	0.6	3.2	0.9	2.6	0.7	3.7	1.1
0.6	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.4	(a)	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.5
0.5	(a)	0.9	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.0	0.1
0.9	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	1.4	(a)
57.8	74.7	61.3	75.5	60.3	75.0	58.2	78.3	59.7	75.3	59.9	76.5	60.6	77.0
17.8	12.7	16.0	11.3	15.4	11.5	16.5	10.8	16.6	11.9	15.8	11.9	14.9	11.4
9.8	5.0	8.2	5.9	8.0	5.9	9.5	5.7	9.8	5.5	7.7	6.2	8.4	5.0
6.6	3.9	5.7	3.6	7.7	3.8	5.9	2.2	6.4	4.6	5.7	3.1	8.2	3.6
8.0	3.6	8.9	3.7	8.6	3.8	9.9	3.0	7.5	2.7	11.0	2.3	7.9	3.0
86.9	96.3	87.5	96.6	84.9	95.8	85.0	95.6	84.8	94.9	82.5	95.6	82.6	95.3
6.3	1.8	5.6	1.9	6.6	2.6	6.2	2.7	8.2	2.7	7.6	2.3	8.2	2.2
3.0	1.0	2.6	0.3	2.7	1.0	3.5	0.4	2.3	0.9	3.4	0.6	3.2	1.2
1.3	0.4	2.0	0.7	2.2	0.2	2.8	0.3	2.2	0.5	2.1	0.7	2.2	0.6
2.4	0.4	2.3	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.5	0.9	4.5	0.9	3.8	0.8

Table 3.42

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1982-94--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	65.2%	77.2%	68.4%	79.5%	69.3%	78.6%	68.2%	79.2%	67.2%	76.8%	64.0%	76.4%
Once	13.4	11.5	13.9	11.9	12.8	11.3	12.6	10.5	13.5	12.0	15.5	11.6
Twice	7.1	4.5	6.7	3.4	5.8	4.0	7.5	4.3	7.5	4.6	4.8	4.1
3 or 4 times	6.2	3.1	5.6	2.6	5.9	3.8	5.4	3.2	4.9	4.0	5.8	3.8
5 or more times	8.1	3.7	5.3	2.6	6.3	2.4	6.2	2.8	6.9	2.6	9.9	4.0
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.6	97.2	92.3	97.0	92.4	96.3	92.2	96.6	93.3	96.6	91.9	96.9
Once	3.1	1.8	3.9	2.3	4.0	2.9	3.9	2.3	4.1	2.1	4.0	2.1
Twice	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3
5 or more times	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	90.6	98.2	90.9	98.0	89.4	98.3	88.9	97.7	90.6	98.0	88.8	97.6
Once	5.5	1.3	4.7	1.2	6.2	1.1	5.1	1.5	5.2	1.3	5.8	1.6
Twice	2.2	0.2	2.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.4	2.2	0.3	3.1	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4
5 or more times	1.0	0.3	1.1	(a)	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.2
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	69.4	81.9	69.3	84.2	68.5	81.7	65.5	82.0	70.6	80.1	66.9	78.8
Once	14.2	10.9	13.6	9.1	13.6	10.7	17.5	9.2	12.2	11.8	13.9	10.8
Twice	8.7	4.3	9.5	4.2	8.5	3.6	8.3	4.8	8.4	4.4	9.9	6.2
3 or 4 times	4.2	1.5	4.5	1.6	5.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	4.3	1.9	5.6	2.5
5 or more times	3.5	1.4	3.1	0.9	4.0	1.5	4.9	1.5	4.4	1.8	3.7	1.7
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	98.3	99.3	97.7	99.9	96.7	99.8	97.1	99.4	96.7	99.4	97.3	99.5
Once	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.4
Twice	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0
5 or more times	0.2	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.7	0.1	0.4	(a)
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	82.3	93.0	78.5	93.3	79.9	92.4	81.1	91.5	81.3	92.4	78.6	90.8
Once	9.9	3.7	9.9	4.2	9.8	4.6	8.5	4.8	9.0	4.8	11.2	5.4
Twice	4.1	2.3	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.8	5.2	2.0	4.6	1.6	5.0	1.6
3 or 4 times	1.9	0.5	4.1	0.5	2.7	0.8	2.5	1.1	3.2	0.7	2.5	1.5
5 or more times	1.8	0.5	2.7	0.5	3.2	0.4	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.7	0.7
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	90.6	98.1	90.1	98.9	91.4	99.0	90.1	99.0	91.0	98.3	90.7	98.3
Once	4.6	1.3	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	4.8	0.7	4.2	1.2	4.3	0.9
Twice	2.6	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	2.8	0.2
3 or 4 times	1.0	(a)	1.8	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.4
5 or more times	1.2	0.2	1.2	(a)	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.2	0.2
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did? ^b												
Not at all	68.4	88.1	69.6	88.5	72.1	87.2	68.6	87.1	69.5	86.9	65.1	86.3
Once	18.7	8.9	18.1	9.0	15.8	10.7	18.2	10.1	16.8	10.1	20.5	10.4
Twice	8.7	2.1	7.4	1.3	6.4	1.6	6.8	1.7	8.0	2.2	7.1	2.0
3 or 4 times	3.0	0.7	3.0	1.0	3.8	0.4	4.0	1.1	3.7	0.6	4.8	0.8
5 or more times	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.5	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.4	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

^bBeginning in 1993, the question is worded: "Been arrested and taken to a police station?" Therefore, these data are not directly comparable to data shown for years prior to 1993.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 100-102; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)
63.2%	76.2%	65.3%	76.8%	63.1%	73.9%	60.4%	78.0%	62.5%	76.5%	62.4%	76.7%	63.9%	74.8%
13.8	11.9	13.8	11.7	14.3	11.9	14.7	8.7	14.2	11.3	15.1	11.5	12.7	10.4
8.5	4.5	6.8	3.9	6.9	6.1	7.6	7.2	8.6	5.0	6.1	5.1	8.2	6.0
6.2	3.5	4.5	3.7	6.3	4.1	7.7	2.9	6.6	3.8	7.1	3.0	6.2	4.1
8.4	3.9	9.7	3.9	9.4	3.9	9.7	3.3	8.1	3.4	9.4	3.6	9.0	4.7
92.9	96.2	93.0	96.3	91.5	95.6	91.7	96.1	91.5	96.6	91.2	96.2	91.6	97.3
4.1	2.7	3.4	2.3	4.4	2.3	3.8	2.9	4.0	2.0	4.3	1.7	3.7	2.1
1.3	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.3	0.4
0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1
0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1
91.6	96.7	89.5	97.0	88.7	98.3	89.4	98.3	90.4	98.0	87.5	97.9	90.3	98.3
4.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	6.4	1.0	5.6	1.1	4.6	1.4	5.9	0.7	4.5	1.2
1.5	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	2.1	1.0	2.0	0.1
1.2	0.1	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	2.3	0.1	1.3	0.3
1.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.2	0.3	1.8	(a)
67.1	78.2	69.4	79.2	68.3	81.8	69.3	82.7	68.7	79.6	65.9	82.5	67.8	82.6
15.0	10.4	12.9	11.2	13.0	7.8	12.8	8.7	12.4	11.8	13.9	9.4	13.0	8.9
8.2	5.4	9.6	4.7	8.2	7.1	7.5	6.0	9.4	4.4	8.2	5.4	9.5	4.0
5.4	2.8	4.3	2.6	6.0	2.3	4.9	1.3	5.0	2.4	5.2	1.7	5.4	2.8
4.2	3.2	3.8	2.3	4.4	1.0	5.6	1.3	4.5	1.8	6.8	0.9	4.3	1.6
97.3	99.4	95.7	99.3	96.5	99.3	96.4	99.4	95.3	99.1	94.1	99.1	94.7	99.2
1.5	0.5	2.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	2.6	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.6	0.5
0.5	0.1	0.8	(a)	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	(a)
0.2	(a)	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
0.4	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	(a)	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.2
79.8	91.8	80.7	92.5	81.7	92.3	81.2	93.5	79.7	91.5	77.7	92.8	78.9	92.6
10.6	5.3	7.9	4.6	7.8	4.6	8.7	4.1	10.0	5.2	8.6	4.3	8.8	4.5
4.6	1.6	5.3	1.2	5.5	2.0	4.5	1.4	5.1	2.0	6.2	1.9	5.6	1.5
2.4	0.8	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.8	3.3	0.7	3.3	0.9
2.6	0.5	3.4	1.0	2.4	0.5	3.6	0.5	3.7	0.5	4.2	0.3	3.4	0.5
89.6	98.4	89.7	97.1	89.2	98.1	89.2	98.2	90.5	97.8	89.5	98.0	90.7	98.0
5.4	1.1	4.0	1.9	5.0	0.7	4.9	1.1	4.0	1.2	4.4	1.2	3.7	0.9
2.6	0.3	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.7	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.6	2.6	0.4	2.6	0.5
0.8	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.4
1.6	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.3	1.9	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.6	0.3
67.0	87.8	66.1	86.7	67.4	86.2	68.7	86.9	69.0	86.8	85.5	95.5	86.8	95.5
16.9	8.4	17.7	10.0	15.4	10.5	15.5	8.9	14.9	9.1	8.2	3.3	7.1	3.6
10.3	2.7	8.3	2.6	9.0	2.6	8.9	2.6	7.5	2.8	2.8	0.8	2.8	0.6
4.1	0.6	4.8	0.4	5.7	0.6	4.3	1.2	4.8	0.6	2.4	0.2	1.8	0.2
1.8	0.5	3.0	0.2	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.4	3.8	0.6	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.1

Table 3.43

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1982-94

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	8.4%	34.0%	7.1%	32.0%	7.4%	33.2%	7.5%	30.1%	7.1%	30.4%	5.3%	25.6%
Once	7.7	15.3	8.9	19.0	9.4	11.9	7.2	16.7	7.1	17.1	7.2	14.0
Twice	13.0	12.9	12.4	7.5	11.6	10.1	12.7	10.3	10.9	15.3	11.8	14.9
3 or 4 times	25.9	15.4	25.6	16.4	25.5	22.7	24.9	18.0	25.6	17.2	23.9	21.1
5 or more times	44.9	22.4	46.0	25.1	46.2	22.1	47.7	24.8	49.3	19.9	51.7	24.3
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	97.5	96.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	98.1	96.9	98.4	97.3	97.1	97.6	98.4
Once	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.4
Twice	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
5 or more times	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	83.6	83.8	82.3	82.5	82.4	87.4	81.5	83.4	83.3	83.1	83.2	83.0
Once	10.6	10.2	10.4	12.0	10.5	7.8	11.5	11.5	10.9	10.3	9.8	10.7
Twice	3.0	2.1	3.8	1.9	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.9
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.8	2.8	3.1	2.3	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.2
5 or more times	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	2.2
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	82.4	82.0	82.2	85.9	83.1	81.9	79.5	80.8	81.3	82.1	80.8	79.2
Once	9.9	10.2	10.0	7.0	9.8	9.8	11.9	10.7	11.3	10.4	11.7	9.2
Twice	4.4	2.5	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.9	4.6	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.0	5.9
3 or 4 times	2.0	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.8
5 or more times	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	4.0
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	89.8	86.8	89.1	88.3	90.0	91.2	88.9	88.4	89.8	88.8	89.2	87.3
Once	6.8	9.0	7.0	7.9	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	6.4	8.4	7.5	6.2
Twice	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.8
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2
5 or more times	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.6
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	98.2	97.8	97.9	94.9	97.3	96.1	97.1	95.4	96.9	96.5	97.5	92.1
Once	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.3	1.2	3.0	1.4	3.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	4.0
Twice	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.8
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	67.7	77.2	67.2	80.0	67.9	80.8	68.8	78.3	65.2	83.6	64.1	72.4
Once	14.6	11.2	15.4	11.1	13.5	9.5	14.5	9.8	17.5	8.0	16.9	13.1
Twice	7.1	4.1	7.4	3.7	8.2	3.5	7.1	4.8	7.7	4.3	6.7	6.1
3 or 4 times	5.5	4.3	5.0	2.5	5.6	2.7	4.7	3.2	5.0	1.3	6.0	2.9
5 or more times	5.2	3.2	4.9	2.7	4.8	3.4	4.9	3.9	4.6	2.8	6.3	5.6
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	94.1	92.7	94.3	92.7	93.3	95.2	93.4	93.8	93.7	95.0	91.7	91.3
Once	3.3	5.0	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	4.7
Twice	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.5
5 or more times	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.6

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)
6.0%	25.4%	5.8%	27.9%	6.3%	21.7%	6.8%	22.4%	5.5%	23.9%	7.7%	25.9%	6.0%	23.8%
7.4	13.4	7.2	14.7	6.9	14.4	7.7	8.4	7.5	11.1	8.5	11.3	9.0	12.9
10.6	11.2	9.7	11.4	12.0	13.7	11.9	15.0	11.1	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.4	13.5
25.0	20.0	24.5	17.7	24.8	21.8	26.1	24.4	24.3	24.0	21.1	17.0	26.5	20.3
50.9	30.1	52.8	28.3	50.0	28.4	47.6	29.9	51.5	28.7	50.2	33.0	46.1	29.5
97.8	96.5	97.0	97.5	97.7	95.9	97.3	95.9	97.2	96.4	96.9	96.1	97.5	95.2
1.4	1.9	2.1	0.4	1.1	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.1	2.9
0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.0
0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.3
0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.7
82.5	84.2	79.8	84.3	80.4	82.2	83.1	76.8	82.1	80.6	82.8	83.5	85.3	77.5
10.7	8.3	12.5	9.0	11.8	12.4	9.7	13.6	10.8	12.7	10.3	9.2	8.3	11.7
3.8	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.0	2.2	4.0	5.3	4.3	2.7	3.6	4.2	3.5	6.5
1.9	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.8	3.0
1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.4
81.6	78.6	80.3	79.1	78.4	80.1	80.8	76.5	79.3	76.3	78.7	75.4	81.7	74.0
10.8	11.4	12.6	11.6	12.0	8.8	11.3	9.7	11.6	12.8	11.1	9.0	10.1	10.8
3.9	5.7	3.5	5.6	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.6	4.1	4.4	6.0	8.5	4.1	3.6
2.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	3.2	3.7	2.2	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	6.5
1.2	2.5	1.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	1.2	3.3	2.2	2.8	1.8	4.6	1.5	5.1
90.3	89.3	88.2	89.2	87.7	85.3	88.2	84.4	87.9	84.7	87.5	85.5	88.0	77.0
5.9	6.1	8.0	5.9	7.6	9.3	7.7	10.0	7.3	7.8	7.2	6.2	6.9	12.2
1.6	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.1	5.6
1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.7
0.8	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.2	0.6	2.8	1.0	4.3	1.2	2.5
97.9	96.0	97.0	96.3	97.2	94.0	97.4	94.1	97.1	93.2	96.0	94.2	96.4	90.2
1.2	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.2	3.1	1.8	5.0
0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.4
0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.9
0.3	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.6
65.3	73.3	65.5	81.4	64.8	78.7	67.2	74.9	65.3	79.0	66.1	78.3	69.4	65.7
15.3	12.2	14.5	9.0	14.4	8.6	13.9	11.2	14.9	7.8	15.4	8.4	13.1	13.9
8.0	5.2	7.5	3.9	7.2	5.7	7.9	6.5	9.2	3.9	7.2	3.4	6.7	5.5
5.6	4.0	5.2	1.8	6.8	2.5	3.8	3.0	5.7	5.3	5.0	2.8	5.3	7.8
5.8	5.3	7.3	3.9	6.8	4.5	7.2	4.5	5.0	4.0	6.3	7.0	5.6	7.1
92.6	90.6	91.8	95.7	89.6	91.4	90.5	93.2	89.9	92.2	89.2	90.6	90.2	84.1
3.6	5.6	4.1	1.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.0	5.2	3.4	5.4	2.1	4.5	7.8
1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.2	0.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	3.4
0.9	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.8
1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.2	2.4	4.1	2.4	3.0

Table 3.43

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1982-94--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	71.5%	74.7%	73.7%	75.8%	74.2%	74.3%	73.5%	79.2%	71.2%	80.8%	70.1%	76.8%
Once	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.9	11.3	14.4	11.8	9.7	12.7	10.6	13.1	11.9
Twice	5.9	4.7	5.4	4.3	5.1	3.7	6.3	3.2	6.6	3.6	4.5	3.0
3 or 4 times	4.5	2.1	4.4	2.7	4.8	5.0	3.9	3.9	4.7	2.9	5.2	2.2
5 or more times	5.7	5.8	3.9	3.3	4.6	2.6	4.5	4.1	4.7	2.2	7.2	6.1
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	96.3	95.2	94.8	95.6	94.5	95.8	94.9	94.7	95.0	96.1	95.1	92.9
Once	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.3	2.7	3.7
Twice	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.8
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2
5 or more times	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.5	94.8	94.3	94.8	93.2	96.0	93.4	96.1	94.2	98.0	93.3	92.9
Once	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.1	4.1	2.3	3.2	1.8	3.3	0.8	3.9	3.6
Twice	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	2.5
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5
5 or more times	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	75.1	80.3	75.3	83.1	73.8	81.1	72.9	80.7	74.2	82.6	71.7	77.7
Once	12.7	9.3	11.8	10.0	12.6	9.5	13.9	9.8	13.0	7.3	13.0	9.3
Twice	6.6	6.7	7.9	2.7	6.3	5.0	6.8	5.3	6.5	5.5	8.4	7.0
3 or 4 times	3.1	1.3	3.1	2.7	4.5	1.5	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.7	4.1	4.1
5 or more times	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.9
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	99.0	98.7	99.1	98.2	98.4	97.8	98.3	98.6	98.4	96.2	98.7	97.9
Once	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.9	0.6
Twice	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.5
3 or 4 times	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
5 or more times	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.8
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	87.4	89.5	85.3	89.3	85.4	89.2	86.0	91.7	86.7	90.2	85.0	86.0
Once	7.1	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.3	6.8	5.3	6.8	5.4	8.4	6.5
Twice	3.4	1.7	3.5	1.5	3.4	2.1	3.8	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.5	2.5	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.9	2.0	0.6	2.0	2.3
5 or more times	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.6	2.0
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	94.0	95.9	94.5	95.6	94.9	97.5	94.4	96.5	94.7	95.9	94.9	96.4
Once	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.5
Twice	1.6	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6
5 or more times	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did? ^b												
Not at all	76.3	90.1	77.1	89.9	77.7	89.3	76.5	86.4	77.4	89.9	74.4	84.4
Once	15.5	6.3	15.1	5.7	14.5	7.6	14.5	10.6	13.9	7.0	16.4	10.6
Twice	5.7	2.2	4.6	2.6	4.2	1.5	4.7	2.2	5.3	1.6	5.0	2.1
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.3	2.5	0.7	3.0	0.5	2.1	1.1	2.9	1.5
5 or more times	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.35 and 3.37. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

^bBeginning in 1993, the question is worded: "Been arrested and taken to a police station?" Therefore, these data are not directly comparable to data shown for years prior to 1993.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 100-102; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)
69.1%	75.3%	69.5%	80.2%	66.9%	74.3%	68.3%	74.5%	70.0%	74.0%	69.4%	73.4%	71.0%	65.1%
13.3	9.7	13.0	10.2	14.1	10.0	12.1	9.4	12.3	10.6	13.6	8.9	10.8	12.0
6.5	5.1	5.4	3.2	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	7.4	7.4
5.0	4.8	4.4	2.0	5.5	3.6	5.3	4.1	5.5	5.0	5.5	3.9	4.6	5.5
6.2	5.1	7.7	4.4	7.3	5.2	7.1	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.9	8.3	6.1	10.0
94.9	95.0	94.9	96.2	93.5	93.7	94.4	92.2	95.1	91.9	94.7	93.4	95.4	89.7
3.3	3.0	2.6	1.6	3.3	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.3	4.6	2.9	1.1	2.6	4.1
0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.6
0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	2.2
0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.7	1.4
94.5	95.0	94.0	92.6	92.6	94.8	94.6	91.8	94.7	95.0	93.3	92.7	95.3	88.5
3.3	2.7	3.4	4.6	4.1	2.0	3.1	4.6	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.2	6.9
1.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.2
0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.5
0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.0
71.3	75.8	72.5	83.1	72.3	80.7	75.0	78.6	71.7	81.1	72.8	80.5	75.5	72.4
13.2	13.4	12.6	9.7	11.5	6.1	11.6	8.0	13.1	8.0	12.5	9.0	11.0	9.7
7.2	6.1	7.9	2.6	8.5	7.3	6.8	5.2	8.1	3.6	7.1	3.4	6.6	6.2
4.5	2.7	4.0	1.3	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.2	4.3	5.7
3.8	1.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.4	4.6	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.9	2.5	6.0
98.8	96.9	98.0	96.8	98.1	97.2	98.1	98.3	97.3	98.2	96.8	96.6	97.1	95.6
0.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.3
0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0
0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	(a)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3
0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8
84.1	93.0	86.6	88.9	86.0	87.9	87.4	88.0	85.8	88.2	84.7	89.2	86.6	81.5
9.0	3.0	6.7	5.2	6.6	5.7	6.9	4.0	8.1	5.6	6.6	4.5	6.2	8.3
3.5	2.0	3.4	0.9	4.3	2.7	2.4	4.3	3.0	3.9	4.1	2.6	3.6	4.3
1.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	3.5
1.5	1.0	1.9	4.1	1.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.0	0.9	2.5	1.5	1.4	2.4
93.7	97.0	93.4	95.6	93.1	95.1	93.4	95.7	93.8	96.3	93.7	94.1	94.5	90.5
3.4	1.2	3.1	1.1	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.1	2.8	1.7	3.1	2.8	2.5	3.2
1.5	1.0	1.9	0.3	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.3
0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.9
0.9	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.1
75.1	88.5	74.1	89.5	73.2	85.3	76.3	80.3	75.8	84.2	91.0	90.6	91.5	88.5
13.9	8.5	15.4	6.7	15.0	8.3	12.9	12.1	13.4	7.9	5.7	6.1	5.4	6.2
7.2	1.7	6.3	1.2	6.5	4.4	6.0	5.0	5.5	4.5	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.8
2.6	1.0	2.7	2.2	3.9	1.2	3.0	2.2	3.2	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6
1.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.7	0.4	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.0

Table 3.44

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

United States, 1982-94

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1982 (N=18,348)	Class of 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)	Class of 1994 (N=15,929)
None	75.1%	72.8%	73.5%	72.3%	69.6%	68.1%	68.8%	68.1%	67.7%	68.4%	69.1%	71.3%	70.5%
One	15.6	17.3	16.7	17.3	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.5	19.4	19.2	18.6	17.8	17.7
Two	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.7	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.8
Three	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.8
Four or more	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.3

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 22; *1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.45

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1982-94

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	Male (N=8,828)	Female (N=8,788)	Male (N=8,074)	Female (N=8,227)	Male (N=7,800)	Female (N=8,029)	Male (N=7,776)	Female (N=8,164)	Male (N=7,261)	Female (N=7,855)	Male (N=7,912)	Female (N=8,340)
None	65.6%	84.6%	63.0%	82.3%	63.5%	83.1%	62.6%	81.5%	59.2%	79.0%	58.3%	77.5%
One	19.6	11.5	21.4	13.5	21.2	12.4	21.3	13.5	23.7	14.7	22.7	15.5
Two	8.0	2.7	8.7	3.0	8.8	3.2	9.1	3.2	9.2	4.0	10.1	4.8
Three	3.8	0.7	3.6	0.9	3.2	0.8	4.2	1.2	4.4	1.5	5.1	1.5
Four or more	2.9	0.4	3.2	0.4	3.2	0.5	2.8	0.6	3.4	0.8	3.8	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 22; *1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.46

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1982-94

Question: "Within the last 12 months, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	White (N=13,887)	Black (N=2,080)	White (N=12,806)	Black (N=2,066)	White (N=12,337)	Black (N=2,244)	White (N=12,291)	Black (N=1,995)	White (N=11,713)	Black (N=1,649)	White (N=12,478)	Black (N=1,708)
None	72.5%	88.7%	70.0%	87.8%	70.7%	89.2%	69.8%	86.7%	66.5%	84.6%	64.9%	85.3%
One	17.1	8.3	19.1	8.8	18.3	7.9	19.0	9.1	20.6	10.9	20.9	9.8
Two	5.9	2.3	6.4	2.3	6.7	2.0	6.5	2.9	7.1	3.4	8.2	3.0
Three	2.6	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	2.9	1.0	3.3	0.7	3.6	0.8
Four or more	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.4	0.5	2.4	1.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.35 and 3.37. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 22; *1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(N=7,861)	(N=8,342)	(N=8,156)	(N=8,471)	(N=7,862)	(N=7,241)	(N=7,617)	(N=7,277)	(N=7,582)	(N=8,053)	(N=7,708)	(N=8,310)	(N=7,095)	(N=8,075)
59.7%	77.2%	59.1%	76.6%	59.3%	76.7%	59.9%	77.0%	61.1%	76.5%	64.4%	77.7%	62.9%	77.2%
21.9	16.0	22.9	16.3	21.8	16.8	22.3	16.1	21.6	15.9	20.0	15.6	20.3	15.6
9.8	4.5	9.7	4.5	10.9	4.4	9.4	4.4	9.5	4.8	8.9	4.8	9.0	4.8
4.8	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.4	4.5	1.8	4.2	1.7	3.5	1.3	4.1	1.7
3.9	0.7	3.9	1.0	3.7	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.7	1.0	3.3	0.6	3.7	0.8

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
(N=12,051)	(N=2,063)	(N=12,250)	(N=2,038)	(N=11,410)	(N=1,614)	(N=10,754)	(N=1,757)	(N=11,029)	(N=2,244)	(N=11,274)	(N=2,045)	(N=10,786)	(N=1,761)
))))))))))))))
65.5%	82.3%	64.6%	84.7%	64.3%	82.9%	65.4%	81.8%	65.4%	82.9%	67.8%	83.1%	67.0%	83.0%
20.8	12.0	21.7	10.2	21.5	11.2	21.0	11.1	21.2	10.3	19.7	10.9	19.6	10.4
7.6	4.1	7.7	2.8	8.5	3.8	7.4	4.2	7.5	4.8	7.7	4.2	7.6	4.2
3.6	1.1	3.4	1.1	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.8	3.3	1.4	2.7	1.1	3.2	1.3

Table 3.47

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1982-94

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	80.0%	81.1%	83.1%	84.2%	85.9%	85.6%	86.2%	88.4%	89.8%	90.0%	91.2%	92.3%	91.1%
One	14.9	14.7	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.2	10.4	8.8	8.1	8.2	6.3	5.8	6.6
Two	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4
Three	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6
Four or more	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	91.3	93.5	94.6	94.4	95.1	95.8	96.1	95.8	96.9	97.1	97.9	96.6	94.9
One	6.1	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.1	2.6	3.6
Two	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8
Three	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Four or more	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	97.3	98.0	98.0	97.8	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.9	98.6
One	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9
Two	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Three	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.0
Four or more	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.35. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.44 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 22; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23; *1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.48

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug and sex, United States, 1982-94

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	77.5%	85.3%	79.0%	85.8%	80.7%	87.9%	82.2%	87.7%	84.1%	88.8%	83.7%	89.1%
One	16.2	12.1	15.9	12.5	14.5	9.3	13.3	10.1	12.1	9.5	12.3	9.1
Two	4.2	1.8	3.0	1.3	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.8	1.2	2.6	1.2
Three	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4
Four or more	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	89.9	94.3	92.6	95.5	93.8	96.4	93.2	96.8	94.5	96.2	95.0	97.5
One	7.0	4.2	5.1	3.9	4.4	2.7	4.3	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	1.9
Two	1.8	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.2
Three	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2
Four or more	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	96.9	97.9	97.4	99.1	97.9	98.5	97.4	98.7	98.6	99.0	98.4	99.1
One	1.7	1.3	1.8	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4
Two	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1
Three	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.1
Four or more	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.35. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.45 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 22; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23; *1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
83.5%	90.7%	86.8%	91.4%	88.4%	92.9%	88.6%	92.5%	89.1%	94.8%	90.4%	95.3%	88.4%	94.9%
11.7	8.2	9.6	7.2	9.3	5.8	9.0	6.5	7.6	4.2	7.1	3.9	8.4	4.4
3.3	0.8	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.9	0.6
0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1
0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	(a)
94.8	98.2	94.7	97.6	96.3	98.3	96.4	98.5	97.3	98.8	95.6	97.9	94.2	96.5
3.3	1.5	3.4	1.7	2.7	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	3.2	1.6	4.0	3.0
1.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4
0.5	(a)	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)
0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
98.0	99.3	97.9	98.9	99.0	98.7	98.8	99.5	99.0	99.4	98.8	99.1	98.4	99.2
1.0	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8
0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.0
0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.3	0.1

Table 3.49

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug and race, United States, 1982-94

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	79.6%	92.6%	80.4%	93.1%	82.6%	92.5%	83.2%	94.3%	85.2%	96.1%	84.9%	96.8%
One	15.4	6.6	15.4	4.6	13.2	5.6	12.8	3.6	11.7	3.0	11.7	2.8
Two	3.5	0.3	2.6	1.8	2.7	1.0	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.2	0.4
Three	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0
Four or more	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	91.5	95.2	93.3	95.0	94.5	96.7	94.3	97.0	94.9	98.1	96.1	98.1
One	6.1	4.0	4.9	3.6	4.1	2.1	4.0	1.3	4.0	1.3	2.9	1.7
Two	1.4	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2
Three	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Four or more	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	97.5	99.2	97.9	98.0	98.2	99.0	98.1	98.0	98.8	99.6	98.8	100.0
One	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.0
Two	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Three	0.4	0.0	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Four or more	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.35 and 3.37. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.46 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 22; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23; *1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.50

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months

United States, 1982-94

Question: "During the last 12 months, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)?"

Number of accidents	Class of 1982 (N=18,348)	Class of 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)	Class of 1994 (N=15,929)
None	77.8%	77.8%	77.3%	75.6%	74.9%	74.4%	73.9%	74.0%	73.9%	75.7%	76.9%	76.1%	75.7%
One	17.0	17.3	17.6	18.5	18.8	19.5	19.9	19.6	19.4	18.3	17.5	18.2	18.6
Two	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.3
Three	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Four or more	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Respondents were informed that "accident" refers to "a collision involving property damage or personal injury - not bumps or scratches in parking lots" (Source, *1992*, p. 23). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 23; *1985*, p. 23; *1987*, p. 23; *1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 23; *1984*, p. 23; *1986*, p. 23; *1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
85.5%	93.0%	88.2%	92.2%	89.4%	91.6%	89.3%	95.7%	91.3%	95.2%	92.0%	96.9%	90.9%	94.4%
10.9	5.7	9.1	3.5	8.4	7.0	8.6	3.4	6.3	2.7	6.2	1.7	6.8	3.9
2.5	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6
0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4
0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6
95.9	96.7	95.7	97.0	96.9	97.8	97.1	98.3	98.0	98.2	96.3	97.9	95.1	94.4
2.9	1.6	2.9	0.9	2.2	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.7	3.6	3.3
0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0
0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6
98.6	97.5	98.6	97.0	98.9	99.0	98.9	100.0	99.2	98.7	99.0	99.3	98.7	97.8
0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.5
0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6

Table 3.51

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of drugs in last 12 months

By type of drug, United States, 1982-94

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	85.3%	86.2%	87.8%	89.0%	91.2%	90.2%	91.6%	91.9%	92.2%	93.5%	93.4%	94.7%	94.6%
One	12.5	12.1	10.4	9.4	7.4	8.7	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.7	5.4	4.3	4.4
Two	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Three	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Four or more	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	93.8	94.8	96.0	95.4	96.5	97.3	96.9	97.0	97.9	98.1	98.2	97.8	97.6
One	5.2	4.3	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7
Two	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Three	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Four or more	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	98.0	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.8	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.9	99.1
One	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
Two	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Three	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.2	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	(a)
Four or more	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.35 and 3.50. This question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.50 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 23; *1985*, p. 23; *1987*, p. 23; *1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 23; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, p. 23; *1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.52

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported problem behaviorsBy grade level of respondent, 1993-94^a

	Never	Seldom	Some- times	Often	A lot
Have you been in trouble with the police?					
Total	75.6%	13.2%	6.1%	2.3%	2.8%
6th grade	84.6	8.2	3.6	1.5	2.1
7th grade	78.7	10.8	5.5	2.2	2.8
8th grade	74.0	13.4	6.5	2.9	3.2
9th grade	73.3	14.0	6.8	2.6	3.3
10th grade	72.7	15.2	6.9	2.5	2.7
11th grade	73.2	15.5	6.7	2.0	2.6
12th grade	72.7	16.3	6.5	1.8	2.7
Junior high school	78.7	11.0	5.3	2.3	2.8
Senior high school	73.0	15.1	6.8	2.3	2.9
Do you take part in gang activities?					
Total	85.7	5.8	3.9	1.7	2.8
6th grade	87.8	4.6	3.5	1.5	2.5
7th grade	85.1	6.3	4.1	1.8	2.8
8th grade	83.1	7.1	4.7	2.0	3.0
9th grade	84.1	6.8	4.5	1.7	2.9
10th grade	86.0	5.6	3.6	1.8	3.0
11th grade	87.1	5.2	3.6	1.5	2.6
12th grade	89.1	4.0	2.8	1.3	2.8
Junior high school	85.2	6.1	4.1	1.8	2.8
Senior high school	86.2	5.6	3.7	1.6	2.9
Have you thought about committing suicide?					
Total	70.0	14.1	8.8	3.2	3.9
6th grade	80.2	9.2	5.7	1.9	3.0
7th grade	75.2	11.1	7.1	2.7	3.9
8th grade	70.0	13.3	8.7	3.7	4.3
9th grade	66.8	14.9	9.9	3.7	4.6
10th grade	65.4	16.6	10.3	3.9	3.8
11th grade	64.8	17.6	10.6	3.5	3.4
12th grade	65.9	18.0	9.9	2.9	3.3
Junior high school	74.7	11.4	7.3	2.8	3.8
Senior high school	65.8	16.5	10.2	3.6	3.9

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1993 and June 1994 by PRIDE, Inc. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the self-report survey. Students are informed that their responses are confidential.

Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily, or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 1993-94 academic year there were 277,372 adolescent student respondents from 34 States. The 1993-94 survey included States that conducted statewide surveys and States where relatively large numbers of school systems used the PRIDE questionnaire. To prevent any one State from having a disproportionate influence on the summary results, random samples of 20,000 students were drawn from those States where disproportionately large numbers of students were surveyed. The 1993-94 survey results are based upon 197,735 sampled respondents. After sampling, 50.3 percent of the respondents were from Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The following States did not participate in the PRIDE survey: Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and the District of Columbia.

Some students in the 1993-94 sample completed an earlier version of the questionnaire. The questions presented above were not compatible with the earlier version. Therefore, the sample size for these questions is slightly lower (N=171,345).

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1993-94 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1994. (Mimeographed.) P. 8, Tables 2.14 and 2.15; p. 9, Table 2.16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.53

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported delinquency and victimization experiences at schoolBy grade level of respondent, 1993-94^a

	Never	Seldom	Some- times	Often	A lot
Do you get into trouble at school?					
Total	33.4%	39.0%	19.6%	4.7%	3.4%
6th grade	29.3	36.1	24.0	5.9	4.7
7th grade	27.3	37.1	24.3	6.6	4.8
8th grade	26.3	39.8	23.6	6.0	4.3
9th grade	32.3	41.1	19.2	4.4	3.0
10th grade	37.1	40.9	16.2	3.6	2.3
11th grade	42.8	39.3	13.6	2.5	1.8
12th grade	47.1	37.2	11.3	2.2	2.1
Junior high school	27.5	37.8	24.0	6.2	4.6
Senior high school	38.5	40.0	15.8	3.4	2.4
Have you carried a gun to school?					
Total	94.0	2.2	1.3	0.7	1.8
6th grade	97.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0
7th grade	95.8	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.1
8th grade	94.3	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.6
9th grade	93.1	2.6	1.5	0.8	2.0
10th grade	92.7	2.5	1.6	0.8	2.3
11th grade	92.3	2.6	1.9	0.9	2.3
12th grade	91.8	2.7	1.8	1.0	2.8
Junior high school	95.7	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.2
Senior high school	92.6	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.3
Are you afraid another student will hurt you at school?					
Total	62.7	20.9	11.5	2.4	2.6
6th grade	60.5	17.7	14.5	3.2	4.1
7th grade	58.6	20.6	14.0	3.2	3.7
8th grade	61.7	21.4	11.9	2.5	2.5
9th grade	59.4	23.5	12.2	2.6	2.2
10th grade	63.4	22.8	10.1	1.9	1.8
11th grade	68.8	20.0	8.1	1.5	1.6
12th grade	72.1	17.9	7.2	1.2	1.7
Junior high school	60.3	20.1	13.4	2.9	3.4
Senior high school	64.8	21.6	9.8	1.9	1.9
Have you been hurt by another student or teacher?					
Total	81.9	12.0	3.8	1.1	1.1
6th grade	74.8	14.9	6.2	2.0	2.0
7th grade	78.0	14.0	5.0	1.7	1.4
8th grade	80.2	13.5	4.1	1.1	1.0
9th grade	82.8	11.9	3.5	0.9	1.0
10th grade	85.4	10.5	2.7	0.6	0.8
11th grade	87.0	9.3	2.5	0.5	0.7
12th grade	88.6	7.8	2.1	0.5	1.0
Junior high school	77.9	14.1	5.0	1.6	1.4
Senior high school	85.5	10.2	2.8	0.7	0.9
Have you threatened to harm a student or teacher?					
Total	66.9	17.7	10.0	2.7	2.7
6th grade	76.1	13.2	6.5	1.8	2.4
7th grade	68.8	16.7	9.1	2.7	2.7
8th grade	63.7	19.1	11.2	3.1	2.9
9th grade	64.4	18.6	11.2	2.9	2.9
10th grade	64.4	19.1	10.9	2.9	2.6
11th grade	65.3	18.8	10.5	2.9	2.5
12th grade	67.0	18.2	9.8	2.1	2.9
Junior high school	69.0	16.6	9.1	2.6	2.7
Senior high school	65.0	18.7	10.7	2.8	2.7

Note: See Note, table 3.52. Some students in the 1993-94 sample completed an earlier version of the questionnaire. These questions were not compatible with the earlier version. Therefore, the sample size for these questions is slightly lower (N=171,345).

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1993-94 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1994. (Mimeographed.) P. 4, Table 2.2; p. 5, Table 2.6; p. 6, Tables 2.7-2.9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.54

High school students reporting engaging in violence-related behaviors on school property

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1993

	Felt too unsafe to go to school ^a			Carried a weapon on school property ^{a,b}			Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ^{b,c}			In a physical fight on school property ^c			Property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property ^c		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
National	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	11.8%	17.9%	5.1%	7.3%	9.2%	5.4%	16.2%	23.5%	8.6%	32.7%	37.0%	28.1%
Race, ethnicity															
White, non-Hispanic	3.0	2.9	3.1	10.9	17.7	3.4	6.3	8.1	4.4	15.0	22.5	6.8	32.0	35.9	27.7
Black, non-Hispanic	7.1	7.0	7.3	15.0	18.2	11.9	11.2	12.6	9.8	22.0	28.6	15.5	35.5	39.2	31.8
Hispanic	10.1	10.4	9.8	13.3	20.2	6.6	8.6	10.7	6.4	17.9	24.1	11.7	32.2	36.7	27.6
Grade level															
9th grade	6.1	5.8	6.4	12.6	19.1	5.6	9.4	10.6	8.1	23.1	33.2	12.7	37.2	41.3	33.0
10th grade	5.2	5.1	5.4	11.5	17.0	5.6	7.3	9.1	5.4	17.2	25.0	8.8	32.8	37.5	27.6
11th grade	3.3	3.2	3.5	11.9	18.2	5.0	7.3	9.5	4.8	13.8	20.0	7.0	32.3	36.4	27.9
12th grade	3.0	3.3	2.7	10.8	17.2	4.1	5.5	7.6	3.3	11.4	16.5	6.1	28.9	33.2	24.2

Note: These data are from the 1993 national school-based survey conducted as part of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). The data were collected and analyzed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1993," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44 No. SS-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Mar. 24, 1995), p. 29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aOn 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^bA weapon such as a gun, knife, or club.

^cOne or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 3.55

High school students reporting having carried a weapon or a gun in last 30 days

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1993

	Carried a weapon in the last 30 days ^a			Carried a gun in the last 30 days		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
National	22.1%	34.3%	9.2%	7.9%	13.7%	1.8%
Race, ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	20.6	33.4	6.9	6.8	12.0	1.2
Black, non-Hispanic	28.5	38.2	18.9	12.3	20.9	3.8
Hispanic	24.4	37.3	11.5	10.1	17.0	3.1
Grade level						
9th grade	25.5	39.0	11.1	9.1	15.6	2.2
10th grade	21.4	32.5	9.8	8.6	14.6	2.2
11th grade	21.5	33.0	9.1	7.4	13.0	1.3
12th grade	19.9	32.6	6.9	6.6	11.8	1.3

Note: See Note, table 3.54. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aA weapon such as a gun, knife, or club.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1993," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44 No. SS-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Mar. 24, 1995), p. 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.56

High school students reporting using alcohol or drugs

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1993

	Alcohol use									Marijuana use					
	Lifetime ^a			Current ^b			Episodic heavy drinking ^c			Lifetime ^d			Current ^e		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
National	80.9%	80.9%	80.9%	48.0%	50.1%	45.9%	30.0%	33.7%	26.0%	32.8%	36.8%	28.6%	17.7%	20.6%	14.6%
Race, ethnicity															
White, non-Hispanic	81.7	81.0	82.4	49.9	51.1	48.6	32.6	35.6	29.3	32.7	36.0	29.3	17.3	19.7	14.7
Black, non-Hispanic	80.0	82.0	78.1	42.5	48.2	37.1	19.1	25.1	13.3	33.6	41.1	26.3	18.6	24.3	13.0
Hispanic	83.5	84.9	82.2	50.8	55.0	46.9	33.4	39.4	27.6	35.4	41.5	29.5	19.4	23.2	15.7
Grade level															
9th grade	72.9	72.9	72.9	40.5	40.2	40.5	22.0	24.0	19.7	24.4	28.8	19.7	13.2	16.3	9.7
10th grade	76.8	75.9	78.0	44.0	44.1	44.0	26.2	27.2	25.3	28.8	30.9	26.7	16.5	18.2	14.7
11th grade	84.9	85.5	84.2	49.7	53.6	45.9	31.3	37.1	25.1	36.0	40.8	30.8	18.4	22.1	14.4
12th grade	87.6	88.0	87.1	56.4	60.5	52.0	39.1	45.0	33.0	40.8	45.5	35.8	22.0	25.0	18.9

Note: See Note, table 3.54. Respondents were classified as injecting-drug users only if they (a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and (b) answered "one or more" to any of these questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?"; "During your life, how many times have you used any other type of illegal drugs such as LSD, PCP, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, ice, heroin, or pills without a doctor's prescription?"; or "During your life how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?" For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aEver had at least one drink of alcohol.

^bDrank alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^cDrank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^dEver used in lifetime.

^eUsed one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

^fEver tried any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase.

^gEver injected illegal drugs in lifetime.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1993," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44 No. SS-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Mar. 24, 1995), pp. 38, 41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Cocaine use						Lifetime illegal steroid use ^d			Lifetime injected-drug use ^g		
Lifetime ^f			Current ^e								
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
4.9%	5.5%	4.2%	1.9%	2.3%	1.4%	2.2%	3.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.9%	0.8%
4.6	5.3	3.9	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.9	2.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	0.7
1.6	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.5	2.4	4.0	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.4
11.3	12.1	10.4	4.6	6.2	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.6	1.5	1.8	1.1
4.2	4.6	3.8	1.6	2.2	1.0	2.1	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.9	0.8
3.7	3.9	3.5	1.4	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
5.1	5.5	4.5	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.2	3.2	1.0	1.3	1.9	0.6
6.1	7.5	4.6	2.1	2.5	1.6	2.3	3.5	1.0	1.2	1.9	0.4

Table 3.57

Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1993 and 1994

Questions: "On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink in your lifetime? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 12 months? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 30 days?"

	1993					1994				
	Most recent use					Most recent use				
	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
All seniors	80.0%	20.0%	48.6%	24.1%	7.3%	19.6%	80.4%	50.1%	22.9%	7.4%
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	19.8	80.2	54.2	19.6	6.4	19.0	81.0	55.5	18.6	6.9
Female	19.9	80.1	43.4	28.8	7.9	19.9	80.1	45.2	26.9	8.0
<u>Region</u>										
Northeast	14.8	85.2	56.1	23.4	5.7	15.6	84.4	53.1	24.7	6.6
North Central	18.8	81.2	51.6	22.5	7.1	17.4	82.6	53.8	21.9	6.9
South	19.8	80.2	47.7	24.3	8.2	20.5	79.5	49.2	22.3	8.0
West	26.5	73.5	39.8	26.3	7.4	24.2	75.8	44.2	23.6	8.0
<u>Population density</u>										
Large SMSA	19.0	81.0	50.6	24.4	6.0	19.9	80.1	49.8	24.0	6.3
Other SMSA	20.5	79.5	47.1	24.2	8.2	19.8	80.2	49.1	23.4	7.7
Non-SMSA	19.8	80.2	49.8	23.4	7.0	18.8	81.2	52.5	21.0	7.7
<u>College plans</u>										
None or under 4 years	14.2	85.8	52.4	25.2	8.2	15.7	84.3	53.6	22.5	8.2
Complete 4 years	21.2	78.8	47.4	24.3	7.1	20.5	79.5	48.9	23.3	7.3

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1994. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 66 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 84 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students were also included in the survey. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the approximate number (i.e., rounded to the nearest hundred) of weighted cases. The number of respondents for 1993 and 1994 was approximately 16,300 and 15,400 respectively, excluding cases with missing

data. In 1993, the question on alcohol prevalence was changed slightly on half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, the revised question was used on all forms. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from forms including the revised question. Prior to 1993, the alcohol prevalence data may have included students who had only a few sips of alcohol. For 1993, alcohol data are based on three of six questionnaire forms; N is approximately one-half of N indicated. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.58

Reported marijuana, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1993 and 1994

Questions: "On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 30 days?"

	Marijuana					Cocaine					Heroin				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
1993															
All seniors (N=16,300)	64.7%	35.3%	15.5%	10.5%	9.3%	93.9%	6.1%	1.3%	2.0%	2.8%	98.9%	1.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
Sex															
Male	61.1	38.9	18.2	10.8	9.9	92.5	7.5	1.7	2.3	3.5	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.8
Female	68.8	31.2	12.5	9.9	8.8	95.4	4.6	0.9	1.4	2.3	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4
Region															
Northeast	58.9	41.1	19.5	11.7	9.9	94.0	6.0	1.2	1.9	2.9	98.2	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.9
North Central	65.5	34.5	15.9	10.1	8.5	95.3	4.7	1.0	1.4	2.3	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
South	67.1	32.9	13.1	10.1	9.7	94.2	5.8	1.5	1.6	2.7	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
West	64.3	35.7	15.6	10.8	9.3	91.5	8.5	1.7	3.2	3.6	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Population density															
Large SMSA	63.5	36.5	18.0	11.1	7.4	94.9	5.1	1.2	1.5	2.4	98.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
Other SMSA	63.7	36.3	15.3	10.9	10.1	92.8	7.2	1.5	2.4	3.3	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Non-SMSA	67.3	32.7	13.8	9.3	9.6	95.2	4.8	1.2	1.5	2.1	98.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.6
College plans															
None or under 4 years	58.3	41.7	17.9	11.2	12.6	91.6	8.4	2.1	2.4	3.9	98.2	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.8
Complete 4 years	67.3	32.7	14.2	10.2	8.3	94.9	5.1	1.0	1.8	2.3	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5
1994															
All seniors (N=15,400)	61.8	38.2	19.0	11.7	7.5	94.1	5.9	1.5	2.1	2.3	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
Sex															
Male	57.2	42.8	23.0	12.1	7.7	93.0	7.0	1.9	2.6	2.5	98.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.8
Female	66.3	33.7	15.1	11.3	7.3	95.2	4.8	1.1	1.7	2.0	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Region															
Northeast	55.7	44.3	22.7	13.3	8.3	95.2	4.8	1.3	1.8	1.7	98.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
North Central	62.7	37.3	19.3	11.2	6.8	93.9	6.1	1.7	2.0	2.4	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
South	63.9	36.1	17.3	11.4	7.4	94.4	5.6	1.3	2.1	2.2	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
West	62.3	37.7	18.6	11.4	7.7	92.7	7.3	1.6	2.9	2.8	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5
Population density															
Large SMSA	59.7	40.3	21.6	11.9	6.8	95.0	5.0	1.3	2.1	1.6	99.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5
Other SMSA	60.3	39.7	19.7	12.3	7.7	93.5	6.5	1.6	2.4	2.5	98.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Non-SMSA	66.8	33.2	15.7	10.1	7.4	94.6	5.4	1.3	1.9	2.2	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
College plans															
None or under 4 years	55.4	44.6	21.6	12.8	10.2	91.1	8.9	2.4	2.9	3.6	97.9	2.1	0.5	0.6	1.0
Complete 4 years	64.4	35.6	17.7	11.4	6.5	95.1	4.9	1.1	1.9	1.9	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.57. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.59

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1982-94

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 12 months?"

(Percent who used in last 12 months)

Type of drug	Class of 1982 (N=17,700)	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)
Marijuana/hashish	44.3%	42.3%	40.0%	40.6%	38.8%	36.3%	33.1%	29.6%	27.0%	23.9%	21.9%	26.0%	30.7%
Inhalants ^a	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7
Adjusted ^b	6.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.4	8.2
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^{c,d}	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1
Hallucinogens	8.1	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6
Adjusted ^e	9.0	8.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.8
LSD	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9
PCP ^{c,d}	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6
Cocaine	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6
"Crack" ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9
Other cocaine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0
Heroin	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other opiates ^h	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8
Stimulants ^{h,i}	20.3	17.9	17.7	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4
Crystal methamphetamine ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8
Sedatives ^{h,k}	9.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.2
Barbiturates ^h	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1
Methaqualone ^{h,l}	6.8	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8
Tranquilizers ^h	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.7
Alcohol ^m	86.8	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	72.7	73.0
Steroids ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.57. Data for the categories "inhalants" and "hallucinogens" are underestimated because some users of amyl and butyl nitrites, and PCP fail to report in these drug categories. Since 1979, the survey addresses this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form. The results of this survey are used to adjust for underreporting in these drug categories. Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic. Figures presented for "stimulants" are based on the data obtained from the new questions. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. "Other cocaine" refers to noncrack forms of this drug. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aData based on four questionnaire forms in 1976-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-94; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cData based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-94.

^dQuestion text changed slightly in 1987.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fData based on a single questionnaire form in 1986; N is one-fifth of N indicated. Data based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and two-sixths of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990-94.

^gData based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-94; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

^hOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

ⁱBeginning in 1982 the question about stimulant use (i.e., amphetamines) was revised to get respondents to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants. The prevalence rate dropped slightly as a result of this methodological change.

^jData based on two questionnaire forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90.

^kData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; and six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

^lData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form in 1990-94; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990-94.

^mData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989-92, three of six questionnaire forms in 1993; N is one-half of N indicated in 1993, and six questionnaire forms in 1994. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.60

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1982-94

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 30 days?"

(Percent who used in last 30 days)

Type of drug	Class of 1982 (N=17,700)	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)
Marijuana/hashish	28.5%	27.0%	25.2%	25.7%	23.4%	21.0%	18.0%	16.7%	14.0%	13.8%	11.9%	15.5%	19.0%
Inhalants ^a	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7
Adjusted ^b	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^{c,d}	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Hallucinogens	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1
Adjusted ^e	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.2
LSD	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6
PCP ^{c,d}	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7
Cocaine	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
"Crack" ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Other cocaine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other opiates ^h	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5
Stimulants ^{h,i}	10.7	8.9	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0
Crystal methamphetamine ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Sedatives ^{h,k}	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8
Barbiturates ^h	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7
Methaqualone ^{h,l}	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
Tranquilizers ^h	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4
Alcohol ^m	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1
Steroids ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
Cigarettes	30.0	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.57 and 3.59. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aData based on four questionnaire forms in 1976-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-94; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cData based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-94.

^dQuestion text changed slightly in 1987.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fData based on a single questionnaire form in 1986; N is one-fifth of N indicated. Data based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and two-sixths of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990-94.

^gData based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-94; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

^hOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

ⁱBeginning in 1982 the question about stimulant use (i.e., amphetamines) was revised to get respondents to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants. The prevalence rate dropped slightly as a result of this methodological change.

^jData based on two questionnaire forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90.

^kData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

^lData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form in 1990-94; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990-94.

^mData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989-92, three of six questionnaire forms in 1993; N is one-half of N indicated in 1993, and six questionnaire forms in 1994. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.61

Reported drug, alcohol, and cigarette use and most recent use among students

By type of drug and grade level, United States, 1991-94

Type of drug	Ever used				Used in last 12 months				Used in last 30 days			
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994
Marijuana/hashish												
Eighth grade	10.2%	11.2%	12.6%	16.7%	6.2%	7.2%	9.2%	13.0%	3.2%	3.7%	5.1%	7.8%
Tenth grade	23.4	21.4	24.4	30.4	16.5	15.2	19.2	25.2	8.7	8.1	10.9	15.8
Twelfth grade	36.7	32.6	35.3	38.2	23.9	21.9	26.0	30.7	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0
Inhalants^{a,b}												
Eighth grade	17.6	17.4	19.4	19.9	9.0	9.5	11.0	11.7	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6
Tenth grade	15.7	16.6	17.5	18.0	7.1	7.5	8.4	9.1	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.6
Twelfth grade	17.6	16.6	17.4	17.7	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7
Hallucinogens^b												
Eighth grade	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3
Tenth grade	6.1	6.4	6.8	8.1	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.4
Twelfth grade	9.6	9.2	10.9	11.4	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1
LSD												
Eighth grade	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.7	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1
Tenth grade	5.6	5.8	6.2	7.2	3.7	4.0	4.2	5.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0
Twelfth grade	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6
Cocaine												
Eighth grade	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.6	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0
Tenth grade	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.3	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2
Twelfth grade	7.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
"Crack"												
Eighth grade	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7
Tenth grade	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Twelfth grade	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Other cocaine^c												
Eighth grade	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9
Tenth grade	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0
Twelfth grade	7.0	5.3	5.4	5.2	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3
Heroin												
Eighth grade	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
Tenth grade	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Twelfth grade	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Stimulants^d												
Eighth grade	10.5	10.8	11.8	12.3	6.2	6.5	7.2	7.9	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.6
Tenth grade	13.2	13.1	14.9	15.1	8.2	8.2	9.6	10.2	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.5
Twelfth grade	15.4	13.9	15.1	15.7	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0
Tranquilizers^d												
Eighth grade	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1
Tenth grade	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.4	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.5
Twelfth grade	7.2	6.0	6.4	6.6	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4
Alcohol^e												
Eighth grade	70.1	69.3	55.7	55.8	54.0	53.7	45.4	46.8	25.1	26.1	24.3	25.5
Tenth grade	83.8	82.3	71.6	71.1	72.3	70.2	63.4	63.9	42.8	39.9	38.2	39.2
Twelfth grade	88.0	87.5	80.0	80.4	77.7	76.8	72.7	73.0	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1
Steroids^f												
Eighth grade	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tenth grade	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Twelfth grade	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
Cigarettes												
Eighth grade	44.0	45.2	45.3	46.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.3	15.5	16.7	18.6
Tenth grade	55.1	53.5	56.3	56.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.8	21.5	24.7	25.4
Twelfth grade	63.1	61.8	61.9	62.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.57 and 3.59. Approximate Ns were eighth grade: 17,500 in 1991; 18,600 in 1992; 18,300 in 1993; 17,300 in 1994; tenth grade: 14,800 in 1991; 14,800 in 1992; 15,300 in 1993; 15,800 in 1994; twelfth grade: 15,000 in 1991; 15,800 in 1992; 16,300 in 1993; 15,400 in 1994. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aFor twelfth graders, data based on five questionnaire forms; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bInhalants are unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites; hallucinogens are unadjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^cFor twelfth graders, data based on four questionnaire forms; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

^dOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^eIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 and 1994 are from forms including the revised question. In 1993, data are based on one of two questionnaire forms for the eighth and tenth graders and on three of six questionnaire forms for the twelfth graders; N is one-half of N indicated for all groups. In 1994, all forms included the revised wording.

^fFor twelfth graders, data based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.62

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-94

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months														
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Marijuana	51.2%	51.3%	44.7%	45.2%	40.7%	41.7%	40.9%	37.0%	34.6%	33.6%	29.4%	26.5%	27.7%	27.9%	29.3%
Inhalants ^a	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.0
Hallucinogens	8.5	7.0	8.7	6.5	6.2	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2
LSD	6.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.2
Cocaine	16.8	16.0	17.2	17.3	16.3	17.3	17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.0
"Crack" ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.1	(c)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other opiates ^d	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4
Stimulants ^d	NA	NA	21.1	17.3	15.7	11.9	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.2
Crystal meth- amphetamine ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8
Sedatives ^d	8.3	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^d	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2
Methaqualone ^d	7.2	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^d	6.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.8
Alcohol ^f	90.5	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.0	92.0	91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0	88.3	86.9	83.8	82.7
Cigarettes	36.2	37.6	34.3	36.1	33.2	35.0	35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6	37.3	38.8	37.6

Note: See Note, table 3.57. These data are from a followup survey of respondents 1 to 4 years past high school who are presently enrolled in college. Included are those registered as full-time students in March of the year in question and who report that they are enrolled in a 2- or 4-year college. Those individuals previously in college and those who have already completed college are excluded. The approximate N for each year is as follows: 1980, 1,040; 1981, 1,130; 1982, 1,150; 1983, 1,170; 1984, 1,110; 1985, 1,080; 1986, 1,190; 1987, 1,220; 1988, 1,310; 1989, 1,300; 1990, 1,400; 1991, 1,410; 1992, 1,490; 1993, 1,490; 1994, 1,410.

Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. Figures presented for "stimulants" are based on the data obtained from these new questions. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Total N in 1994 for college students is 1,200.

^bThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-94.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^dOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^eThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 for college students is 500.

^fIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.63

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-94

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days														
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Marijuana	34.0%	33.2%	26.8%	26.2%	23.0%	23.6%	22.3%	20.3%	16.8%	16.3%	14.0%	14.1%	14.6%	14.2%	15.1%
Inhalants ^a	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6
Hallucinogens	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.1
LSD	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.8
Cocaine	6.9	7.3	7.9	6.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6
"Crack" ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	(c)	(c)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(c)	0.0
Other opiates ^d	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4
Stimulants ^d	NA	NA	9.9	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5
Crystal meth- amphetamine ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
Sedatives ^d	3.8	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^d	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4
Methaqualone ^d	3.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^d	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Alcohol ^f	81.8	81.9	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	71.4	67.7	67.5
Cigarettes	25.8	25.9	24.4	24.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	23.2	23.5	24.5	23.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.57 and 3.62. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^dOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.^eThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 for college students is 500.^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Total N in 1994 for college students is 1,200.^bThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-94.^cLess than 0.05 percent.^fIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.64

Reported daily use in last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-94

Type of drug	Percent who used daily in last 30 days														
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Marijuana	7.2%	5.6%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.1%	2.1%	2.3%	1.8%	2.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%
Cocaine	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Stimulants ^a	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
<u>Alcohol</u>															
Daily ^b	6.5	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.0	4.6	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.5	3.6
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	43.5	43.6	44.0	43.1	45.4	44.6	45.0	42.8	43.2	41.7	41.0	42.8	41.4	40.2	40.0
<u>Cigarettes</u>															
Daily	18.3	17.1	16.2	15.3	14.7	14.2	12.7	13.9	12.4	12.2	12.1	13.8	14.1	15.2	13.2
Half-pack or more per day	12.7	11.9	10.5	9.6	10.2	9.4	8.3	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.2	8.0	8.9	8.9	8.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.57 and 3.62. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.05 percent in all years. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.^bIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.65

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-94

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months								
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Marijuana	36.5%	34.8%	31.8%	29.0%	26.1%	23.8%	25.2%	25.1%	25.5%
Inhalants ^a	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1
Adjusted ^b	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	NA
Nitrites ^c	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Hallucinogens	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8
Adjusted ^d	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	NA
LSD	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.0
PCP ^e	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Cocaine	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7	4.7	4.3
"Crack" ^e	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1
Other cocaine ^f	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.6
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other opiates ^g	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5
Stimulants ^g	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5
Crystal metham- phetamine ^h	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9
Sedatives ^g	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^g	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8
Methaqualone ^g	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^g	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9
Alcohol ⁱ	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2	84.2	83.7
Steroids ^c	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Cigarettes	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.57 and 3.62. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 12 years beyond high school. These data present the prevalence for young adults combined. The approximate N for each year is as follows: 1986, 6,900; 1987, 6,800; 1988, 6,700; 1989, 6,600; 1990, 6,700; 1991, 6,600; 1992, 6,800; 1993, 6,700; 1994, 6,500. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Total N in 1994 is approximately 5,300.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cThis drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1994 is approximately 1,200.

^dAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^eThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-94.

^fThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Total N in 1994 is approximately 4,200.

^gOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^hThis drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 is approximately 2,400.

ⁱIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.66

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-94

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days								
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Marijuana	22.0%	20.7%	17.9%	15.5%	13.9%	13.5%	13.3%	13.4%	14.1%
Inhalants ^a	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Adjusted ^b	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	NA
Nitrites ^c	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4
Adjusted ^e	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	NA
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1
PCP ^c	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3
"Crack" ^f	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other cocaine ^g	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other opiates ^h	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Stimulants ^h	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7
Crystal methamphetamine ⁱ	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.3	0.5
Sedatives ^h	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^h	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Methaqualone ^h	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^h	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8
Alcohol ^j	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	66.9	67.7
Steroids ^c	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	28.0	27.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.57, 3.62, and 3.65. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Total N in 1994 is approximately 5,300.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cThis drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1994 is approximately 1,200.

^dLess than 0.05 percent.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-94.

^gThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Total N in 1994 is approximately 4,200.

^hOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

ⁱThis drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 is approximately 2,400.

^jIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: US-GPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.67

Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-94

Type of drug	Percent using daily in last 30 days								
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Marijuana	4.1%	4.2%	3.3%	3.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)
Stimulants ^b	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<u>Alcohol</u>									
Daily ^c	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.8
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	36.1	36.2	35.2	34.8	34.3	34.7	34.2	34.4	33.7
<u>Cigarettes</u>									
Daily	25.2	24.8	22.7	22.4	21.3	21.7	20.9	20.8	20.7
Half-pack or more per day	20.2	19.8	17.7	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.7	15.5	15.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.57, 3.62, and 3.65. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.05 percent in all years. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

^bOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^cIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.68

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported age at first use of alcohol and drugsBy grade level of respondent, 1993-94^a

Question: "When did you first. . .?"

	Age at first use								Age at first use							
	Less than 10 years	10 to 11 years	12 to 13 years	14 to 15 years	16 to 17 years	18 to 19 years	Never used		Less than 10 years	10 to 11 years	12 to 13 years	14 to 15 years	16 to 17 years	18 to 19 years	Never used	
Drink beer																
Total	13.6%	8.3%	13.9%	12.1%	3.8%	0.3%	47.9%		Use cocaine^b							
6th grade	13.3	7.2	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	75.5		Total	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	0.1%	96.8%
7th grade	15.5	9.4	9.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	63.5		6th grade	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	98.7
8th grade	15.4	10.6	16.5	5.6	0.2	0.1	51.5		7th grade	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.2
9th grade	14.2	9.1	18.7	14.1	1.2	0.1	42.6		8th grade	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	97.5
10th grade	12.8	7.9	17.9	22.0	4.6	0.1	34.6		9th grade	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.0	96.5
11th grade	11.5	6.4	15.7	24.4	10.8	0.5	30.6		10th grade	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.1	96.0
12th grade	10.1	5.4	14.0	24.1	16.9	2.1	27.2		11th grade	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.1	95.1
									12th grade	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.2	0.5	94.3
Junior high school	14.9	9.2	10.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	62.6		Junior high school	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	98.1
Senior high school	12.5	7.5	17.0	20.3	7.0	0.5	35.0		Senior high school	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.1	95.7
Drink liquor																
Total	5.6	5.2	12.5	13.1	4.6	0.3	58.4		Use hallucinogens^c							
6th grade	4.5	3.9	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	88.7		Total	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.1	95.2
7th grade	6.0	6.0	9.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	77.5		6th grade	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.6
8th grade	6.3	6.7	16.0	6.0	0.2	0.0	64.7		7th grade	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.2
9th grade	6.4	5.9	17.0	16.9	1.1	0.0	52.6		8th grade	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	96.9
10th grade	5.6	5.2	16.0	24.7	5.3	0.1	42.9		9th grade	0.8	0.3	1.2	2.6	0.3	0.0	94.8
11th grade	5.0	4.1	13.8	25.6	13.7	0.5	37.3		10th grade	0.7	0.3	1.1	3.5	1.2	0.1	93.1
12th grade	4.9	3.3	11.5	23.9	20.8	2.6	32.9		11th grade	0.7	0.3	0.9	2.9	2.9	0.1	92.0
									12th grade	0.9	0.3	0.8	2.5	4.3	0.6	90.4
Junior high school	5.7	5.7	9.6	2.6	0.1	0.0	76.1		Junior high school	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	97.8
Senior high school	5.6	4.8	15.1	22.2	8.5	0.6	43.1		Senior high school	0.8	0.3	1.0	2.9	1.8	0.2	92.9
Smoke marijuana																
Total	1.5	1.4	4.7	7.1	3.5	0.3	81.4									
6th grade	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	96.7									
7th grade	1.1	1.5	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	91.8									
8th grade	1.3	1.6	6.6	4.0	0.2	0.0	86.1									
9th grade	1.7	1.5	6.3	11.0	0.9	0.0	78.4									
10th grade	1.7	1.4	4.9	14.4	4.3	0.1	73.2									
11th grade	1.8	1.3	4.4	12.0	11.0	0.4	69.1									
12th grade	1.9	1.2	3.9	8.8	14.7	2.0	67.3									
Junior high school	1.2	1.3	4.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	91.2									
Senior high school	1.7	1.4	5.1	11.8	6.5	0.5	73.0									

Note: See Note, table 3.52. Some students in the 1993-94 sample completed an earlier version of the questionnaire. The question presented above was not compatible with the earlier version. Therefore, the sample size for this question is slightly lower (N=171,345).

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1993-94 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1994. (Mimeographed.) P. 10, Table 3.2; p. 11, Tables 3.4-3.6; p. 12, Table 3.9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes crack.

^cIncludes LSD and PCP.

Table 3.69

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported frequency of use of alcohol and drugs within last 12 monthsBy grade level of respondent, 1993-94^a

Question: "Within the past year how often have you. . . ?"

	Frequency of use						Didn't use
	Once	6 times per year	Once or twice a month	Once a week	3 times a week	Daily	
Drank beer							
Total	13.9%	7.6%	11.3%	6.6%	3.2%	1.5%	55.8%
6th grade	11.3	2.8	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	81.0
7th grade	13.9	5.0	5.4	2.6	1.6	1.0	70.6
8th grade	15.5	7.2	10.0	4.5	2.3	1.2	59.3
9th grade	15.1	8.7	13.3	7.3	3.5	1.7	50.4
10th grade	14.4	10.3	16.4	10.0	4.2	1.8	42.9
11th grade	13.6	10.3	17.5	11.7	5.0	1.9	40.0
12th grade	12.1	10.6	18.2	13.0	7.0	2.9	36.2
Junior high school	13.7	5.1	6.1	2.8	1.6	1.0	69.7
Senior high school	14.0	9.8	15.9	10.0	4.6	2.0	43.5
Drank liquor							
Total	12.2	6.7	10.4	4.7	1.9	1.3	62.7
6th grade	5.8	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	89.9
7th grade	9.7	3.1	3.9	1.7	0.9	0.8	79.8
8th grade	12.9	5.5	7.9	3.1	1.7	1.2	67.7
9th grade	13.9	7.5	12.1	5.5	2.5	1.5	57.0
10th grade	14.8	9.6	15.4	7.4	2.6	1.6	48.5
11th grade	14.9	10.9	17.8	8.1	2.8	1.6	43.9
12th grade	14.3	12.1	19.6	8.7	3.0	2.2	40.1
Junior high school	9.7	3.4	4.5	1.8	1.0	0.9	78.6
Senior high school	14.4	9.7	15.6	7.2	2.7	1.7	48.7
Smoked marijuana							
Total	4.1	2.2	3.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	83.1
6th grade	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	96.9
7th grade	2.3	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	92.3
8th grade	3.6	1.5	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.7	87.0
9th grade	4.7	2.5	4.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	80.0
10th grade	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	3.2	3.3	75.4
11th grade	6.6	4.0	6.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	72.1
12th grade	6.4	4.5	6.5	3.4	3.6	4.5	71.1
Junior high school	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	91.8
Senior high school	5.7	3.4	5.7	3.3	3.2	3.4	75.4
Used cocaine^b							
Total	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	97.0
6th grade	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	98.8
7th grade	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	98.2
8th grade	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	97.4
9th grade	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9	96.6
10th grade	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.9	96.2
11th grade	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	95.8
12th grade	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.5	94.9
Junior high school	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	98.1
Senior high school	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.0	96.0
Used hallucinogens^c							
Total	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	95.5
6th grade	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	98.7
7th grade	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	98.1
8th grade	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.7	96.8
9th grade	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	95.0
10th grade	2.0	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	93.4
11th grade	2.5	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	92.9
12th grade	2.8	1.8	2.0	0.5	0.4	1.4	91.2
Junior high school	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	97.9
Senior high school	2.1	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	93.4

Note: See Note, table 3.52.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bIncludes crack.^cIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1993-94 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1994. (Mimeographed.) P. 13, Table 4.2; p. 14, Tables 4.4-4.6; p. 16, Table 4.10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.70

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol and marijuana

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1993

	Alcohol				Marijuana			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=26,489)	16.4%	83.6%	66.5%	49.6%	66.3%	33.7%	9.0%	4.3%
Sex								
Male	12.2	87.8	71.7	57.4	60.8	39.2	11.7	6.0
Female	20.2	79.8	61.7	42.5	71.3	25.7	6.5	2.8
Race, ethnicity								
White	13.6	86.4	69.7	52.7	64.4	35.6	8.8	4.2
Black	24.8	75.2	52.0	37.6	69.3	30.7	10.4	5.6
Hispanic	23.0	77.0	62.8	45.6	71.9	28.1	9.6	4.7
Age								
12 to 17 years	58.7	41.3	35.2	18.0	88.3	11.7	10.1	4.9
18 to 25 years	12.9	87.1	79.0	59.3	52.6	47.4	22.9	11.1
26 to 34 years	7.6	92.4	81.0	62.8	40.8	59.2	13.8	6.7
35 years and older	12.4	87.6	64.6	48.8	73.4	26.6	4.0	1.9
Region								
Northeast	15.1	84.9	71.0	54.1	66.6	33.4	7.6	4.2
North Central	14.4	85.6	68.4	48.6	68.0	22.0	8.0	3.5
South	19.7	80.3	60.0	44.9	68.8	31.2	8.6	4.3
West	14.5	85.5	70.5	54.2	59.5	40.5	12.1	5.5

Note: These data are from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews conducted throughout the year. In 1993, the sample consisted of 26,489 persons. The 1993 survey is the thirteenth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug use among the American household population age 12 and older. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 23-27, 83-87. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.71

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of cocaine and crack

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1993

	Cocaine ^a				Crack			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=26,489)	88.7%	11.3%	2.2%	0.6%	98.2%	1.8%	0.5%	0.2%
Sex								
Male	85.5	14.5	3.2	0.9	97.4	2.6	0.8	0.3
Female	91.5	8.5	1.3	0.4	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.1
Race, ethnicity								
White	88.0	12.0	2.0	0.5	98.4	1.6	0.3	0.1
Black	90.6	9.4	2.9	1.3	96.6	3.4	1.6	0.9
Hispanic	90.5	9.5	3.1	1.1	98.0	2.0	0.6	0.3
Age								
12 to 17 years	98.9	1.1	0.8	0.4	99.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
18 to 25 years	87.5	12.5	5.0	1.5	96.5	3.5	1.0	0.4
26 to 34 years	74.4	25.6	4.4	1.0	95.8	4.2	1.0	0.3
35 years and older	91.5	8.5	1.1	0.4	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.1
Region								
Northeast	86.5	13.5	2.4	0.7	98.3	1.7	0.4	0.2
North Central	91.0	9.0	1.7	0.5	98.8	1.2	0.2	(b)
South	90.6	9.4	1.6	0.6	98.3	1.7	0.5	0.2
West	84.7	15.3	3.5	0.8	97.0	3.0	0.8	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.70. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^aThe estimates for cocaine include crack.^bEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 29-33, 35-39. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.72

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of inhalants, hallucinogens, and stimulants

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1993

	Inhalants				Hallucinogens				Stimulants			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=26,489)	94.7%	5.3%	1.0%	0.4%	91.3%	8.7%	1.2%	0.2%	94.0%	6.0%	1.1%	0.3%
Sex												
Male	92.6	7.4	1.4	0.6	88.2	11.8	1.7	0.4	92.6	7.4	1.5	0.5
Female	96.7	3.3	0.6	0.2	94.1	5.9	0.6	0.1	95.2	4.8	0.9	0.2
Race, ethnicity												
White	94.2	5.8	1.1	0.5	89.9	10.1	1.3	0.3	93.1	6.9	1.2	0.4
Black	97.1	2.9	0.4	0.1	97.0	3.0	0.3	0.2	97.0	3.0	0.8	0.3
Hispanic	95.1	4.9	1.3	0.5	94.1	5.9	0.9	0.3	96.1	3.9	1.1	0.2
Age												
12 to 17 years	94.1	5.9	3.6	1.4	97.1	2.9	2.1	0.5	97.9	2.1	1.6	0.5
18 to 25 years	90.1	9.9	2.8	1.1	87.5	12.5	4.9	1.3	93.6	6.4	3.0	0.9
26 to 34 years	90.6	9.4	0.7	0.4	84.1	15.9	1.2	0.1	89.5	10.5	1.7	0.5
35 years and older	97.2	2.8	0.2	0.1	93.4	6.6	0.1	(a)	94.7	5.3	0.5	0.2
Region												
Northeast	95.7	4.3	0.7	0.5	92.4	7.6	0.9	0.3	93.8	6.2	0.6	0.2
North Central	94.9	5.1	0.8	0.3	92.5	7.5	1.0	0.2	95.6	4.4	0.9	0.3
South	95.3	4.7	0.8	0.3	92.4	7.6	1.0	0.3	94.8	5.2	1.1	0.2
West	92.7	7.3	1.8	0.8	86.8	13.2	1.8	0.3	90.7	9.3	2.1	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.70. Hallucinogens include LSD and PCP, as well as other hallucinogens. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 41-45, 47-51, 59-63. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.73

Estimated prevalence and past year use of PCP, heroin, anabolic steroids, and needle use

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1993

	PCP		Heroin		Anabolic steroids		Needle use	
	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year
Total (N=26,489)	4.1%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	1.4%	0.3%
Sex								
Male	5.5	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.4
Female	2.7	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.8	0.1
Race, ethnicity								
White	4.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.2
Black	1.9	0.1	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.6
Hispanic	3.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.4
Age								
12 to 17 years	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
18 to 25 years	4.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.8
26 to 34 years	8.2	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.7	0.4
35 years and older	3.2	(a)	1.2	0.1	(a)	(a)	1.2	0.1
Region								
Northeast	4.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.3
North Central	3.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.2
South	3.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.2
West	5.9	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.4	(a)	1.8	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.70. "Needle use" is derived from specific questions about use of cocaine, heroin, or amphetamines with a needle. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 101-104. Table constructed by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 3.74

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-93

(Percent reporting ever used)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993
12 to 17 years	(N=880)	(N=952)	(N=986)	(N=1,272)	(N=2,165)	(N=1,581)	(N=2,246)	(N=3,095)	(N=2,177)	(N=8,005)	(N=7,254)	(N=6,978)
Marijuana and hashish	14.0%	23.0%	22.4%	28.0%	30.9%	26.7%	23.6%	17.4%	14.8%	13.0%	10.6%	11.7%
Inhalants	6.4	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.8	NA	9.2	8.8	7.8	7.0	5.7	5.9
Hallucinogens	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	7.1	5.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.9
Cocaine	1.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.4	6.5	4.9	3.4	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.1
Heroin	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	(a)	(a)	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3	10.3	12.1	7.7	10.2	7.5	5.5	5.9
Stimulants	4.0	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.4	6.7	5.6	4.2	4.5	3.0	2.1	2.1
Sedatives	3.0	5.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	5.8	4.1	2.3	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.4
Tranquilizers	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.8	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.2
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2	4.2	5.8	4.1	6.5	4.4	3.9	3.7
Alcohol ^d	NA	54.0	53.6	52.6	70.3	65.2	55.5	50.2	48.2	46.4	39.3	41.3
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)	(N=1,505)	(N=2,052)	(N=7,937)	(N=7,721)	(N=5,531)
Marijuana and hashish	47.9%	52.7%	52.9%	59.9%	68.2%	64.1%	60.3%	56.4%	52.2%	50.5%	48.1%	47.4%
Inhalants	NA	9.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	NA	12.4	12.5	10.4	10.9	9.8	9.9
Hallucinogens	NA	16.6	17.3	19.8	25.1	21.1	11.3	13.8	12.0	13.1	13.4	12.5
Cocaine	9.1	12.7	13.4	19.1	27.5	28.3	25.2	19.7	19.4	17.9	15.8	12.5
Heroin	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.7
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.5	28.4	26.0	17.6	15.6	17.9	15.4	14.2
Stimulants	12.0	17.0	16.6	21.2	18.2	18.0	17.1	11.3	9.0	9.4	6.8	6.4
Sedatives	10.0	15.0	11.9	18.4	17.0	18.7	11.0	5.5	4.0	4.3	3.2	2.7
Tranquilizers	7.0	10.0	9.1	13.4	15.8	15.1	12.0	7.8	5.9	7.4	6.8	5.4
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.8	12.1	11.3	9.4	8.1	10.2	8.7	8.7
Alcohol ^d	NA	81.6	83.6	84.2	95.3	94.6	92.6	90.3	88.2	90.2	86.3	87.1
26 to 34 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=2,166)	NA	NA	(N=8,126)	(N=7,516)	(N=8,342)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.0%	NA	NA	59.5%	58.6%	59.2%
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.9	NA	NA	9.2	9.2	9.4
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.7	NA	NA	15.5	15.6	15.9
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.7	NA	NA	25.8	25.2	25.6
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6	NA	NA	1.8	1.6	1.6
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.0	NA	NA	20.0	19.5	17.2
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.4	NA	NA	12.2	11.9	10.5
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.8	NA	NA	7.5	6.3	4.8
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.6	NA	NA	10.0	9.0	7.1
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.7	NA	NA	9.8	10.0	9.0
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.9	NA	NA	92.4	91.7	92.4
35 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=1,813)	NA	NA	(N=8,526)	(N=6,341)	(N=5,638)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.5%	NA	NA	23.7%	24.8%	26.6%
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	NA	NA	2.5	2.0	2.8
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2	NA	NA	5.2	5.2	6.6
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	NA	NA	6.8	6.9	8.5
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	NA	NA	1.5	0.7	1.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.5	NA	NA	9.6	9.2	9.4
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	NA	NA	5.4	5.0	5.3
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0	NA	NA	3.5	2.9	3.6
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3	NA	NA	4.2	4.1	4.2
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1	NA	NA	4.1	3.5	4.4
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	87.8	NA	NA	87.4	87.0	87.6

Note: These data are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The 1993 survey is the 13th in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug use in the United States. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States. Beginning in 1991 the survey differs from previous years in two ways: Alaska and Hawaii were included in the sample and some individuals living in group quarters (e.g., civilians living on military installations, individuals living in college dormitories, or individuals using homeless shelters) were included. The 1993 survey measures the prevalence of drug use among a sample of 26,489 individuals from the United States' civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 and older. The age group breakdowns have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

^bNonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cEstimates prior to 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in the methodology.

^dEstimates prior to 1979 for alcohol may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Highlights 1991*, pp. 73, 76, 79; *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1993*, pp. 23-102 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, Advance Report Number 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, July 1994), pp. 47, 51, 53, 55, 57. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.75

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past year

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-93

(Percent reporting use during past year)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993
12 to 17 years	(N=880)	(N=952)	(N=986)	(N=1,272)	(N=2,165)	(N=1,581)	(N=2,246)	(N=3,095)	(N=2,177)	(N=8,005)	(N=7,254)	(N=6,978)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	18.5%	18.4%	22.3%	24.1%	20.6%	19.7%	12.6%	11.3%	10.1%	8.1%	10.1%
Inhalants	2.9%	2.4	2.9	2.2	4.6	NA	5.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.6
Hallucinogens	3.6	4.3	2.8	3.1	4.7	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.1
Cocaine	1.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.8
Heroin	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.6	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6	8.3	8.5	5.4	7.0	5.4	3.6	3.5
Stimulants	NA	3.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	5.6	4.3	2.8	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.6
Sedatives	NA	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.8
Tranquilizers	NA	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.0	4.8	3.3	2.4	2.2
Alcohol ^d	NA	51.0	49.3	47.5	53.6	52.4	51.7	44.6	41.0	40.3	32.6	35.2
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)	(N=1,505)	(N=2,052)	(N=7,937)	(N=7,721)	(N=5,531)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	34.2%	35.0%	38.7%	46.9%	40.4%	36.9%	27.9%	24.6%	24.5%	22.7%	22.9%
Inhalants	NA	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.8	NA	2.1	4.1	3.0	3.5	2.3	2.8
Hallucinogens	NA	6.1	6.0	6.4	9.9	6.9	4.0	5.6	3.9	4.7	4.8	4.9
Cocaine	NA	8.1	7.0	10.2	19.6	18.8	16.3	12.1	7.5	7.7	6.3	5.0
Heroin	NA	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.8	(a)	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.3	16.1	15.6	11.3	7.0	8.6	7.7	7.2
Stimulants	NA	8.0	8.8	10.4	10.1	10.8	9.9	6.4	3.4	3.3	2.3	3.0
Sedatives	NA	4.2	5.7	8.2	7.3	8.7	5.0	3.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.1
Tranquilizers	NA	4.6	6.2	7.8	7.1	5.9	6.4	4.6	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.0
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	4.4	6.6	5.5	4.1	5.3	4.8	4.1
Alcohol ^d	NA	77.7	77.9	79.8	86.6	87.1	87.2	81.7	80.2	82.8	77.7	79.0
26 to 34 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=2,166)	NA	NA	(N=8,126)	(N=7,516)	(N=8,342)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.9%	NA	NA	14.4%	14.3%	13.8%
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8	NA	NA	0.9	1.1	0.7
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	NA	NA	1.1	1.4	1.2
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.1	NA	NA	5.1	4.9	4.4
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.8	NA	NA	6.1	5.9	5.7
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.2	NA	NA	1.9	1.8	1.7
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	NA	NA	1.2	1.0	1.0
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9	NA	NA	2.4	2.0	1.9
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3	NA	NA	3.6	3.6	3.7
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83.6	NA	NA	80.9	79.0	81.0
35 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=1,813)	NA	NA	(N=8,526)	(N=6,341)	(N=5,638)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7%	NA	NA	4.0%	3.3%	4.0%
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA	0.4	0.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	NA	NA	1.4	0.9	1.1
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2	NA	NA	2.8	2.2	2.5
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9	NA	NA	0.7	0.6	0.6
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6	NA	NA	1.2	1.0	1.0
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.3
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	69.4	NA	NA	64.9	62.6	64.6

Note: See Note, table 3.74. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.^bNonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.^cEstimates prior to 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.^dEstimates prior to 1979 for alcohol may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Highlights 1991*, pp. 74, 77, 80; *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1993*, pp. 23-102 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, Advance Report Number 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, July 1994), pp. 47, 51, 53, 55, 57. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.76

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-93

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993
12 to 17 years	(N=880)	(N=952)	(N=986)	(N=1,272)	(N=2,165)	(N=1,581)	(N=2,246)	(N=3,095)	(N=2,177)	(N=8,005)	(N=7,254)	(N=6,978)
Marijuana and hashish	7.0%	12.0%	12.3%	16.6%	16.7%	11.5%	12.0%	6.4%	5.2%	4.3%	4.0%	4.9%
Inhalants	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.0	NA	3.4	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4
Hallucinogens	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
Cocaine	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Heroin	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	NA
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	3.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.2
Stimulants	NA	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.5
Sedatives	NA	1.0	(a)	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2
Tranquilizers	NA	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.7
Alcohol ^d	NA	34.0	32.4	31.2	37.2	30.2	31.0	25.2	24.5	20.3	15.7	18.0
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)	(N=1,505)	(N=2,052)	(N=7,937)	(N=7,721)	(N=5,531)
Marijuana and hashish	27.8%	25.2%	25.0%	27.4%	35.4%	27.4%	21.8%	15.5%	12.7%	13.0%	11.0%	11.1%
Inhalants	NA	(a)	0.5	(a)	1.2	NA	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.1
Hallucinogens	NA	2.5	1.1	2.0	4.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.3
Cocaine	NA	3.1	2.0	3.7	9.3	6.8	7.6	4.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5
Heroin	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.2	NA
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2	7.0	6.3	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.9
Stimulants	NA	3.7	4.7	2.5	3.5	4.7	3.7	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9
Sedatives	NA	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Tranquilizers	NA	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4
Alcohol ^d	NA	69.3	69.0	70.0	75.9	70.9	71.4	65.3	63.3	63.6	59.2	59.3
26 to 34 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=2,166)	NA	NA	(N=8,126)	(N=7,516)	(N=8,342)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.8%	NA	NA	7.0%	8.2%	6.7%
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	NA	NA	0.5	0.4	0.4
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9	NA	NA	1.8	1.4	1.0
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	0.0	NA
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3	NA	NA	2.2	2.4	1.9
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	NA	NA	0.5	0.4	0.5
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2	NA	NA	0.4	0.6	0.3
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7	NA	NA	0.7	0.5	0.5
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2	NA	NA	1.0	1.4	1.0
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	69.3	NA	NA	61.7	61.2	62.8
35 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=1,813)	NA	NA	(N=8,526)	(N=6,341)	(N=5,638)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1%	NA	NA	2.1%	1.6%	1.9%
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.1
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	NA	NA	0.1	0.0	(a)
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA	0.5	0.2	0.4
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4	NA	NA	1.1	0.7	0.7
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.1
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.1
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA	0.4	0.4	0.4
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.4	NA	NA	49.5	46.5	48.8

Note: See Note, table 3.74. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.^bNonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.^cEstimates prior to 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.^dEstimates prior to 1979 for alcohol may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Highlights 1991*, pp. 75, 78, 81; *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1993*, pp. 23-102 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, Advance Report Number 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, July 1994), pp. 47, 51, 53, 55, 57. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.77

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol use during the past yearBy age group and type of problem, United States, 1992^a

Type of problem	Total all ages (N=17,799)	Age group			
		12 to 17 years (N=2,264)	18 to 25 years (N=5,591)	26 to 34 years (N=5,718)	35 years and older (N=4,226)
Aggressive or cross while drinking	10.1%	13.2%	20.6%	12.5%	5.8%
Unable to remember what happened	9.9	21.4	22.0	11.4	4.7
Got high or tight while drinking alone	9.7	9.6	13.4	13.3	7.2
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	9.1	22.5	22.3	10.2	3.6
Heated argument while drinking	8.7	12.1	19.5	10.9	4.3
Partner told me I should cut down	7.7	8.7	11.2	8.3	6.3
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	6.4	11.5	9.9	7.3	4.5
Kept on drinking after promising myself not to	5.3	7.7	8.0	6.2	3.9
Relative told me I should cut down	5.0	7.1	8.7	6.4	3.2
Difficult for me to stop drinking	4.8	8.9	9.8	6.1	2.5
Quick drink when no one was looking	3.9	20.2	5.0	3.1	2.4
Stayed away from work or school	3.6	5.5	10.0	4.4	1.3
High or tight on job or at school	3.2	9.0	8.4	3.6	1.1
Friend told me I should cut down	3.1	6.3	4.9	3.6	2.1
Stayed drunk for more than one day	2.8	4.4	7.0	3.2	1.3
Hands shook after drinking day before	2.9	3.5	5.9	3.4	1.8
Drink first thing in morning	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.3
Lost or nearly lost job	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.4

Note: These data are from the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews were conducted throughout the year. In 1992, the sample consisted of 28,832 persons. The 1992 survey is the twelfth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the American household population age 12 and older.

Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. This approach represents a conservative strategy that errs, if at all, in the direction of underestimating the prevalence of problems thought by respondents to have been caused by their alcohol use. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^aOnly respondents who report having had at least one drink in the past 12 months are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1992* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 133. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.78

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol use during the past yearBy frequency of alcohol use and type of problem, United States, 1992^a

Type of problem	Frequency of alcohol use		
	Drunk more than twice a month (N=1,527)	Drunk about twice a month or less often (N=5,747)	Not drunk in past year (N=9,096)
Unable to remember what happened	48.1%	20.6%	1.4%
Got high or tight while drinking alone	44.1	19.1	2.3
Aggressive or cross while drinking	40.9	19.7	2.8
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	40.5	19.7	1.5
Heated argument while drinking	37.0	18.5	1.5
Partner told me I should cut down	36.1	12.9	2.6
Difficult for me to stop drinking	31.6	8.2	0.5
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	30.8	10.9	1.8
Kept on drinking after promising myself not to	29.5	8.9	1.2
Relative told me I should cut down	29.4	7.9	1.2
Stayed drunk for more than one day	24.3	3.1	0.2
Stayed away from work or school	20.2	7.0	0.5
Hands shook after drinking day before	19.1	4.8	0.3
High or tight on job or at school	19.1	5.8	0.4
Friend told me I should cut down	18.2	4.6	0.8
Quick drink when no one was looking	14.8	6.4	1.6
Drink first thing in morning	11.7	2.4	0.2
Lost or nearly lost job	5.4	0.6	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.77. "Drunk more than twice a month" includes respondents who reported getting very high or drunk on alcohol 25 or more days in the past 12 months. "Drunk about twice a month or less often" includes respondents who reported getting very high or drunk on alcohol at least once but not more than 24 days in the past 12 months. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^aOnly respondents who reported having at least one drink in the past 12 months and who reported their frequency of being drunk in the past year are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1992* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 134. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.79

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol, drug, or cigarette use during the past year
By age group and type of problem, United States, 1992^a

Type of problem	Total all ages	Age group			
		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
Became depressed or lost interest in things	3.5%	3.0%	7.0%	5.0%	2.2%
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	4.7	4.6	10.8	7.1	2.6
Felt completely alone and isolated	2.1	2.0	4.1	3.1	1.3
Felt very nervous and anxious	3.8	3.7	6.5	5.8	2.6
Had health problems	2.9	2.0	3.8	3.0	2.9
Found it difficult to think clearly	4.6	4.6	11.0	6.9	2.4
Felt irritable and upset	4.4	3.2	8.9	7.1	2.7
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	2.2	2.3	5.2	3.4	1.1
Felt suspicious and mistrustful of people	1.8	2.0	4.3	2.5	0.9
Found it harder to handle my problems	1.8	1.7	3.9	2.8	1.0
Had to get emergency medical help	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.77. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1992* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 127. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.80

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol, marijuana, or cocaine use during the past year

By type of problem, United States, 1992

Type of problem	Drug used in past year		
	Alcohol (N=17,799)	Marijuana (N=3,511)	Cocaine (N=1,061)
Became depressed or lost interest in things	3.1%	5.1%	9.4%
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	5.0	2.6	5.2
Felt completely alone and isolated	1.7	2.5	5.4
Felt very nervous and anxious	1.8	3.3	10.6
Had health problems	0.9	1.0	1.6
Found it difficult to think clearly	4.7	8.1	8.0
Felt irritable and upset	3.7	2.3	5.8
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	2.0	3.4	4.4
Felt suspicious and mistrustful of people	1.2	3.3	7.1
Found it harder to handle my problems	1.6	2.0	6.0
Had to get emergency medical help	0.2	0.3	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.77. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1992* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 128. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.81

Type of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1989-93

Patient and episode characteristics	Type of drug														
	Marijuana/hashish					Heroin/morphine					Cocaine				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 ^a	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 ^a	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 ^a
Total number of drug mentions ^b	20,703	15,706	16,251	23,997	29,166	41,656	33,884	35,898	48,003	62,965	110,013	80,355	101,189	119,843	123,317
Sex															
Male	14,585	10,833	11,321	17,137	20,368	28,397	22,867	23,638	34,781	44,638	71,964	52,213	66,602	80,595	825,173
Female	5,954	4,686	4,725	6,463	8,525	12,827	10,691	11,951	12,832	17,922	37,084	27,150	33,778	38,194	40,003
Age															
12 to 17 years	3,158	2,170	2,130	3,104	4,293	168	182	182	232	282	2,544	1,859	2,138	1,533	1,583
18 to 25 years	8,259	5,782	5,687	8,294	9,656	5,094	4,654	4,704	5,860	7,912	31,600	19,614	21,766	23,883	22,077
26 to 34 years	6,511	5,556	5,469	7,857	9,342	17,251	13,127	13,559	16,409	21,127	49,818	35,639	46,137	52,760	52,715
35 years and older	2,700	2,160	2,882	4,689	5,688	18,949	15,850	17,310	25,376	33,531	25,628	23,054	30,582	41,288	46,512
Race, ethnicity															
White	10,077	7,835	8,030	10,484	13,759	17,644	13,667	13,367	17,926	23,140	38,349	24,100	29,198	31,927	33,050
Black	6,338	5,207	5,621	8,934	10,167	13,338	12,313	15,175	18,600	23,332	51,052	43,010	56,106	69,123	69,045
Hispanic	1,604	1,315	1,392	2,724	2,632	7,307	5,195	5,118	8,519	11,159	9,710	6,627	9,012	11,824	12,178
Other race ^c	127	140	78	83	185	168	143	141	253	B	395	344	360	388	395
Race unknown	2,556	1,209	1,129	1,773	2,423	3,199	2,566	2,097	2,706	4,743	10,507	6,274	6,513	6,581	8,650
Drug use motive															
Recreational use	6,466	4,432	4,478	6,041	7,430	4,178	3,061	2,803	3,786	5,151	21,000	12,321	14,740	14,997	13,767
Dependence	8,009	5,978	7,064	9,043	10,861	31,710	26,017	28,222	36,271	47,833	65,616	50,831	65,348	77,455	78,209
Suicide	1,529	1,124	1,262	2,147	2,346	1,121	1,164	1,160	1,563	2,077	6,705	5,203	6,619	7,402	9,337
Other/unknown motive ^d	4,698	4,173	3,447	6,767	8,529	4,646	3,642	3,713	6,384	7,904	16,691	11,999	14,481	19,988	22,004
Reason for emergency room contact															
Unexpected reaction	6,242	4,789	4,470	7,345	9,021	4,288	3,738	3,781	5,219	6,948	28,634	18,441	23,025	28,755	28,246
Overdose	3,253	2,437	2,519	4,321	4,651	10,384	7,885	7,110	12,226	16,280	15,354	11,022	14,662	16,242	18,731
Chronic effects	2,744	2,045	2,066	2,357	2,539	9,984	8,635	10,759	13,310	14,048	20,079	15,366	20,868	23,407	22,722
Seeking detoxification	3,950	2,816	3,295	4,543	5,529	8,033	6,648	7,982	9,204	14,512	29,948	22,770	25,492	30,826	32,058
Withdrawal	193	203	376	251	363	5,489	3,667	3,133	3,535	5,601	1,934	1,507	1,960	2,268	3,099
Other/unknown reason	4,322	3,415	3,525	5,181	7,062	3,476	3,311	3,133	4,509	5,577	14,064	11,248	15,182	18,344	18,461

Note: These data were gathered through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency room episodes from a stratified random sample of hospitals in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

A "drug mention" refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each emergency room drug abuse episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a drug mention may or may not be the confirmed "cause" of the episode in multiple-drug abuse cases. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for the other contributory factors. (Source, p. 39.)

Data for 1991 have been revised by the Source and may differ from data shown in the 1992 SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

^aEstimates for 1993 are preliminary. Final estimates may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

^bTotal includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

^cIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^dIncludes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy, induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1993 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 8 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, December 1994), pp. 70, 72, 74. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.82

Type and rate (per 100,000 population) of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By patient characteristics, United States, 1989-93

Patient characteristics	Type of drug														
	Marijuana/hashish					Heroin/morphine					Cocaine				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 ^a	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 ^a	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 ^a
Total rate of drug mentions ^b	9.4	7.1	7.3	10.6	12.7	19.0	15.3	16.0	21.2	27.5	50.1	36.2	45.2	52.9	53.8
Sex															
Male	13.8	10.1	10.5	15.7	18.4	26.8	21.4	21.9	31.8	40.3	68.0	48.8	61.6	73.7	74.5
Female	5.2	4.1	4.1	5.5	7.2	11.3	9.3	10.3	11.0	15.2	32.6	23.6	29.1	32.6	33.8
Age															
12 to 17 years	15.8	10.9	10.6	15.1	20.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	12.8	9.4	10.6	7.5	7.5
18 to 25 years	28.1	20.0	20.1	29.7	35.0	17.3	16.1	16.6	21.0	28.6	107.4	67.9	76.9	85.7	79.9
26 to 34 years	17.0	14.5	14.3	20.8	25.0	45.0	34.2	35.4	43.3	56.5	130.1	92.8	120.5	139.3	141.0
35 years and older	2.4	1.9	2.5	4.0	4.7	17.1	14.0	15.0	21.5	27.8	23.2	20.4	26.5	35.0	38.6
Race, ethnicity															
White	NA	4.6	4.7	6.1	8.0	NA	8.1	7.8	10.4	13.4	NA	14.2	17.1	18.6	19.1
Black	NA	20.8	22.1	34.6	38.8	NA	49.2	59.8	72.1	89.0	NA	172.0	221.0	268.0	263.4
Hispanic	NA	6.8	7.0	13.2	12.3	NA	27.0	25.7	41.3	52.3	NA	34.4	45.3	57.4	57.1

Note: See Note, table 3.81. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

^aEstimates for 1993 are preliminary. Final estimates may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

^bTotal rate includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1993 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 8 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, December 1994), pp. 94, 96, 98. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.83

Reported alcohol use

By sex, United States, selected years 1939-94

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

(Percent of respondents reporting that they use alcoholic beverages)

	National	Male	Female
1939	58%	70%	45%
1945	67	75	60
1946	67	NA	NA
1947	63	72	54
1949	58	66	49
1950	60	NA	NA
1951	59	70	46
1952	60	68	53
1956	60	NA	NA
1957	58	67	50
1958	55	66	45
1960	62	NA	NA
1964	63	NA	NA
1966	65	70	61
1969	64	NA	NA
1974	68	77	61
1976	71	NA	NA
1977	71	77	65
1978	71	75	64
1979	69	74	64
1981	70	75	66
1982	65	69	61
1983	65	71	58
1984	64	73	57
1985	67	72	62
1987	65	72	57
1988	63	72	55
1989	56	64	48
1990	57	64	51
1992	64	72	57
1994	65	70	61

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288, p. 14; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 303, p. 4; No. 317, p. 46 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 16, 1994), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.84

Reported alcohol use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

	Yes	No, total abstainer
National	65%	35%
Sex		
Male	70	30
Female	61	39
Race		
White	67	33
Nonwhite ^a	53	46
Black	51	48
Age		
18 to 29 years	67	33
30 to 49 years	76	24
50 to 64 years	58	42
50 years and older	53	47
65 years and older	48	52
Education		
College graduate	80	20
Some college	67	33
No college	58	42
Income		
\$75,000 and over	85	15
\$50,000 and over	81	19
\$30,000 to \$49,999	69	31
\$20,000 to \$29,999	59	41
Under \$20,000	54	46
Community		
Urban area	69	31
Suburban area	69	31
Rural area	56	44
Region		
East	72	28
Midwest	73	27
South	55	45
West	64	36
Politics		
Republican	64	36
Democrat	63	37
Independent	68	32

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.85

Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you think you should?"

	Yes	No
National	29%	71%
Sex		
Male	38	62
Female	21	79
Race		
White	30	70
Nonwhite ^a	31	69
Black	34	66
Age		
18 to 29 years	45	55
30 to 49 years	30	70
50 to 64 years	24	76
50 years and older	17	83
65 years and older	9	91
Education		
College graduate	26	74
Some college	32	68
No college	30	70
Income		
\$75,000 and over	28	72
\$50,000 and over	32	68
\$30,000 to \$49,999	28	72
\$20,000 to \$29,999	34	66
Under \$20,000	26	74
Community		
Urban area	29	71
Suburban area	25	75
Rural area	35	65
Region		
East	30	70
Midwest	29	71
South	29	71
West	29	71
Politics		
Republican	29	71
Democrat	31	69
Independent	28	72

Note: This question was asked of the 65 percent of respondents answering "yes" to the question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" presented in table 3.84. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.86		
Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble		
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994		
Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"		
	Yes	No
National	27%	72%
Sex		
Male	23	76
Female	30	69
Race		
White	28	72
Nonwhite ^a	23	75
Black	23	75
Age		
18 to 29 years	31	67
30 to 49 years	26	74
50 to 64 years	27	73
50 years and older	26	74
65 years and older	25	75
Education		
College graduate	21	79
Some college	27	72
No college	30	69
Income		
\$75,000 and over	17	83
\$50,000 and over	22	78
\$30,000 to \$49,999	28	71
\$20,000 to \$29,999	30	68
Under \$20,000	31	69
Community		
Urban area	25	74
Suburban area	30	70
Rural area	26	74
Region		
East	21	79
Midwest	26	74
South	25	74
West	38	61
Politics		
Republican	25	75
Democrat	31	68
Independent	25	75
Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.		
^a Includes black respondents.		
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.		

Table 3.87						
College students reporting drinking behavior						
By sex, United States, 1993						
Drinking styles	Nonbinge drinkers ^a		Infrequent binge drinkers ^b		Frequent binge drinkers ^c	
	Male (N=2,539)	Female (N=4,400)	Male (N=1,968)	Female (N=2,130)	Male (N=1,630)	Female (N=1,684)
Drank on 10 or more occasions in the past 30 days						
	3%	1%	11%	6%	61%	39%
Usually binges when drinks	4	4	43	45	83	82
Was drunk three or more times in the past month	2	1	17	13	70	55
Drinks to get drunk ^d	22	18	49	44	73	68
<p>Note: Binge drinking was defined as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row for men and four or more drinks in a row for women during the 2 weeks prior to the survey. These data are from a survey, conducted in 1993, of college students selected from a national sample of 179 accredited 4-year colleges and universities. The sample was selected using probability proportionate to enrollment size sampling. All full-time undergraduate students at a university were eligible to be chosen for this study, regardless of the college in which they were enrolled. The sample contained few women-only colleges and few colleges with less than 1,000 students. To correct for this problem, an oversample of 15 additional colleges with enrollments of less than 1,000 students and 10 all-women's colleges were added to the sample. Nine colleges were subsequently dropped because they were considered inappropriate. These included seminary schools, military schools, and allied health schools.</p> <p>One hundred forty (72 percent) of the final sample of 195 colleges agreed to participate. At each school a random sample of students was selected based on the total enrollment of full-time undergraduates. The final student sample included 28,709 students. Overall, 3,082 students were eliminated from the sample because of school reports of incorrect addresses, withdrawal from school, or leaves of absence, reducing the sample size to 25,627. A total of 17,592 students returned questionnaires, yielding an overall student response rate of approximately 69 percent. There were 496 students excluded from bingeing analyses because of missing responses, making the total 17,096. In addition, 16 percent of the sample consists of abstainers; these cases are not included in these tables. Ns may vary because of missing values.</p> <p>^aStudents who consumed alcohol in the past year, but did not binge.</p> <p>^bStudents who binged one or two times in the 2-week period prior to the survey.</p> <p>^cStudents who binged three or more times in the 2-week period prior to the survey.</p> <p>^dReported that to get drunk is an important reason for drinking.</p> <p>Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Health and Behavioral Consequences of Binge Drinking in College: A National Survey of Students at 140 Campuses," <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i>, Vol. 272, No. 21 (Dec. 7, 1994), p. 1674. Reprinted by permission.</p>						

Table 3.88			
College students reporting drinking-related problems			
By level of drinking, United States, 1993			
Question: "Since the beginning of the school year, how often has your drinking caused you to . . .?"			
(Percent responding "once" or "twice or more")			
Drinking-related problem	Nonbinge drinkers ^a (N=6,894)	Infrequent binge drinkers ^b (N=4,090)	Frequent binge drinkers ^c (N=3,291)
Have a hangover	30%	75%	90%
Do something you regret	14	37	63
Miss a class	8	30	61
Forget where you were or what you did	8	26	54
Get behind in school work	6	21	46
Argue with friends	8	22	42
Engage in unplanned sexual activity	8	20	41
Get hurt or injured	2	9	23
Damage property	2	8	22
Not use protection when having sex	4	10	22
Get into trouble with campus or local police	1	4	11
Require medical treatment for alcohol overdose	(d)	(d)	1
Have five or more alcohol-related problems since the beginning of the school year ^e	3	14	47
Note: See Note, table 3.87			
^a Students who consumed alcohol in the past year, but did not binge.			
^b Students who binged one or two times in the 2-week period prior to the survey.			
^c Students who binged three or more times in the 2-week period prior to the survey.			
^d Less than 1 percent.			
^e Excludes hangover and includes driving after drinking as one of the problems.			
Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Health and Behavioral Consequences of Binge Drinking in College: A National Survey of Students at 140 Campuses," <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , Vol. 272, No. 21 (Dec. 7, 1994), p. 1675, Table 2. Reprinted by permission.			

Table 3.89						
College students reporting alcohol-related driving behavior						
By level of drinking and sex, United States, 1993						
Question: "In the past 30 days, how many times did you . . .?"						
(Percent indicating "once" or "twice or more")						
Driving behavior	Nonbinge drinkers ^a		Infrequent binge drinkers ^b		Frequent binge drinkers ^c	
	Male (N=2,531)	Female (N=4,393)	Male (N=1,975)	Female (N=2,132)	Male (N=1,630)	Female (N=1,684)
Drive after drinking alcohol	20%	13%	47%	33%	62%	49%
Drive after having five or more drinks	2	1	18	7	40	21
Ride with a driver who was high or drunk	7	7	23	22	53	48
Note: See Note, table 3.87.						
^a Students who consumed alcohol in the past year, but did not binge.						
^b Students who binged one or two times in the 2-week period prior to the survey.						
^c Students who binged three or more times in the 2-week period prior to the survey.						
Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Health and Behavioral Consequences of Binge Drinking in College: A National Survey of Students at 140 Campuses," <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , Vol. 272, No. 21 (Dec. 7, 1994), p. 1675, Table 3. Reprinted by permission.						

Table 3.90

Respondents reporting driving after drinking alcohol

By frequency of activity, United States, selected years 1983-94

(Percents based on those who drive)

	Frequency of driving after drinking alcohol			
	All the time	Sometimes	Never	Don't drink ^a
1983	5%	25%	52%	16%
1985	3	25	59	12
1987	2	23	49	25
1988	3	19	60	18
1989	2	19	56	23
1990	2	18	61	18
1991	2	19	62	17
1992	1	18	61	20
1993	2	15	68	15
1994	3	14	66	16

Note: The 1994 survey data are based on telephone interviews with 1,262 randomly selected adults across the country, conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates (PSRA) from Nov. 3, 1994 to Nov. 16, 1994. All 12 surveys from 1983 to 1994 followed the same procedures in order to facilitate comparisons. PSRA's national public cross-sections are weighted based on the U.S. Bureau of the Census' latest population parameters on sex, race, education, and region for each year. This procedure adjusts these key variables, where necessary, to their actual proportions in the population in order to correct for subgroup variations in homes with telephones and nonresponse rates. (Source, p. 31.) The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: Prevention Magazine, *The Prevention Index* (Emmaus, PA: Rodale Press, Inc., 1995), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.91

Fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents

By blood alcohol concentration level, United States, 1982-93

	Total fatalities	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				No alcohol (0.00%)		Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)		Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1982	43,945	25,165	57.3%	18,780	42.7%	4,809	10.9%	20,356	46.3%
1983	42,589	23,646	55.5	18,943	44.5	4,472	10.5	19,174	45.0
1984	44,257	23,758	53.7	20,499	46.3	4,766	10.8	18,992	42.9
1985	43,825	22,715	51.8	21,109	48.2	4,604	10.5	18,111	41.3
1986	46,087	24,045	52.2	22,042	47.8	5,109	11.1	18,936	41.1
1987	46,390	23,641	51.0	22,749	49.0	5,112	11.0	18,529	39.9
1988	47,087	23,626	50.2	23,461	49.8	4,895	10.4	18,731	39.8
1989	45,582	22,404	49.2	23,178	50.8	4,541	10.0	17,863	39.2
1990	44,599	22,084	49.5	22,515	50.5	4,434	9.9	17,650	39.6
1991	41,508	19,887	47.9	21,621	52.1	3,957	9.5	15,930	38.4
1992	39,250	17,859	45.5	21,392	54.5	3,625	9.2	14,234	36.3
1993	40,115	17,461	43.6	22,653	56.5	3,479	8.7	13,982	34.9

Note: These data are based on information from two of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's data systems: the Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) and the National Accident Sampling System/General Estimates System (GES). FARS contains data from a census of fatal traffic crashes occurring in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FARS data include crashes involving motor vehicles traveling on a trafficway customarily open to the public and resulting in the death of a vehicle occupant or a nonmotorist within 30 days of the crash. GES data are obtained from a nationally representative probability sample selected from all police-reported crashes. To be eligible for the GES sample, a police accident report must be com-

pleted and the crash must involve at least one motor vehicle traveling on a trafficway and result in property damage, injury, or death.

A fatal crash is defined as alcohol-related or alcohol-involved if either a driver or a nonmotorist (usually a pedestrian) had a measurable or estimated blood alcohol concentration of 0.01 or more grams per deciliter.

Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1994), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.92

Blood alcohol concentration level of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes

By age, United States, 1983-93

Blood alcohol concentration	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Ages 16 to 20											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	42.2%	39.6	35.5	36.5	33.3	32.3	29.9	31.7	29.8	26.8	24.6
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	29.7%	26.6	23.9	23.7	21.0	20.7	19.5	21.1	20.0	17.6	16.2
Total number	9,334	9,804	9,386	10,163	9,910	10,171	9,442	8,821	8,002	7,192	7,245
Ages 21 to 24											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	50.7%	49.0	45.9	47.3	45.4	46.1	45.0	44.9	44.5	41.0	39.4
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	39.1%	37.3	35.3	36.1	34.1	35.2	34.5	34.7	33.8	30.7	30.7
Total number	8,432	8,963	9,046	9,129	8,808	8,555	7,723	7,195	6,748	6,323	6,395
Ages 25 to 34											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	43.6%	41.7	41.0	41.5	41.6	41.1	40.1	41.3	40.1	38.4	36.1
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	34.8%	33.0	32.4	33.0	32.9	32.7	31.9	33.0	32.3	30.9	28.5
Total number	14,470	15,233	15,257	16,179	16,562	16,398	15,928	15,764	14,151	13,049	13,029
Ages 35 to 44											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	34.1%	32.4	30.5	30.6	31.4	31.4	31.2	32.0	31.2	30.0	29.4
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	27.6%	25.9	24.3	24.5	25.4	25.4	25.2	25.8	25.2	24.2	23.6
Total number	8,068	8,563	8,892	9,240	9,778	10,077	10,106	10,177	9,482	9,284	9,721
Ages 45 to 54											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	26.8%	24.9	24.0	23.7	22.4	23.1	23.8	22.5	23.0	21.0	20.2
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	21.4%	19.7	18.9	18.2	17.5	18.2	18.9	17.6	18.1	16.3	15.9
Total number	4,992	5,084	5,150	5,077	5,470	5,761	6,038	5,867	5,458	5,672	5,964
Ages 55 to 64											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	21.8%	20.1	18.5	18.5	18.1	18.5	18.0	16.7	15.6	15.6	16.0
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	16.8%	15.3	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.1	13.7	12.5	12.0	11.5	12.5
Total number	3,862	4,059	4,112	4,019	4,223	4,320	4,202	4,068	3,695	3,688	3,827
Ages 65 to 74											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	14.0%	15.3	13.9	13.6	12.6	13.8	12.4	11.9	12.1	11.9	10.2
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	10.3%	11.3	9.9	9.4	8.7	9.3	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.4	7.3
Total number	2,434	2,620	2,650	2,844	2,987	3,079	3,107	3,161	3,017	3,024	3,025
Ages 75 and older											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	9.0%	8.0	6.8	6.2	6.4	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.5	5.4	6.0
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	5.9%	4.8	4.2	3.1	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.6
Total number	1,592	1,696	1,829	2,037	2,091	2,297	2,324	2,340	2,454	2,450	2,808

Note: See Note, table 3.91. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, **Traffic Safety Facts 1993** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1994), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.93

Persons killed in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

By blood alcohol concentration level and jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Total fatalities	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				No alcohol (0.00%)		Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)		Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	40,115	17,461	43.6%	22,653	56.5%	3,479	8.7%	13,982	34.9%
Alabama	1,042	447	43.0	595	57.1	71	6.9	376	36.1
Alaska	118	50	42.4	68	57.6	3	2.2	47	40.2
Arizona	801	400	49.9	401	50.1	68	8.5	332	41.4
Arkansas	583	266	45.6	317	54.4	57	9.8	209	35.8
California	4,163	1,760	42.3	2,403	57.7	406	9.8	1,354	32.5
Colorado	559	231	41.2	329	58.8	31	5.5	200	35.7
Connecticut	342	149	43.8	192	56.2	23	6.8	126	37.0
Delaware	111	54	48.3	57	51.7	9	7.9	45	40.4
District of Columbia	57	25	43.2	32	56.8	7	12.3	18	30.9
Florida	2,635	1,167	44.3	1,468	55.7	203	7.7	964	36.6
Georgia	1,394	555	39.8	839	60.2	129	9.2	426	30.6
Hawaii	134	75	55.8	59	44.3	19	14.2	56	41.6
Idaho	227	112	49.7	114	50.3	21	9.4	91	40.3
Illinois	1,392	629	45.2	763	54.8	118	8.5	511	36.7
Indiana	889	333	37.5	556	62.5	75	8.4	258	29.1
Iowa	459	204	44.4	255	55.6	50	10.8	154	33.6
Kansas	428	148	34.6	280	65.4	31	7.2	117	27.4
Kentucky	871	321	36.9	550	63.2	67	7.7	254	29.2
Louisiana	879	483	54.9	396	45.1	113	12.8	370	42.1
Maine	185	75	40.5	110	59.5	16	8.7	59	31.8
Maryland	665	188	28.2	477	71.8	48	7.2	140	21.0
Massachusetts	475	217	45.6	258	54.4	52	10.9	165	34.7
Michigan	1,408	615	43.7	792	56.3	122	8.7	493	35.0
Minnesota	538	213	39.4	326	60.5	42	7.7	171	31.7
Mississippi	813	386	47.4	427	52.5	82	10.0	304	37.4
Missouri	947	493	52.1	454	47.9	101	10.7	392	41.4
Montana	195	114	58.5	81	41.5	18	9.3	96	49.2
Nebraska	254	107	42.2	147	57.9	36	14.3	71	27.9
Nevada	263	128	48.8	135	51.3	31	11.9	97	36.9
New Hampshire	121	47	39.1	74	60.9	9	7.6	38	31.5
New Jersey	788	287	36.3	501	63.6	76	9.6	211	26.7
New Mexico	431	251	58.4	179	41.6	44	10.3	207	48.1
New York	1,781	596	33.4	1,185	66.6	146	8.2	450	25.2
North Carolina	1,389	514	37.0	875	63.0	97	7.0	417	30.0
North Dakota	89	45	51.1	44	48.9	5	5.6	40	45.5
Ohio	1,482	523	35.3	959	64.7	107	7.2	416	28.1
Oklahoma	671	270	40.2	402	59.8	57	8.5	213	31.7
Oregon	524	218	41.4	307	58.6	54	10.2	164	31.2
Pennsylvania	1,529	687	45.0	842	55.1	110	7.2	577	37.8
Rhode Island	74	39	53.1	35	46.9	8	11.0	31	42.1
South Carolina	846	236	27.9	610	72.1	37	4.4	199	23.5
South Dakota	140	59	42.4	81	57.6	7	5.1	52	37.3
Tennessee	1,171	523	44.6	649	55.4	101	8.6	422	36.0
Texas	3,037	1,789	58.9	1,248	41.1	325	10.7	1,464	48.2
Utah	303	97	32.1	206	67.9	21	7.0	76	25.1
Vermont	110	48	44.2	61	55.8	9	8.4	39	35.8
Virginia	878	397	45.2	481	54.8	87	9.9	310	35.3
Washington	661	334	50.5	327	49.5	47	7.1	287	43.4
West Virginia	429	184	42.9	245	57.0	23	5.3	161	37.6
Wisconsin	714	322	45.1	392	54.9	54	7.6	268	37.5
Wyoming	120	51	42.5	69	57.5	6	4.6	45	37.9
Puerto Rico	600	330	55.0	270	45.0	83	13.8	247	41.2

Note: See Note, table 3.91.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1994), pp. 154, 155. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.94

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-93

	Total Crime Index ^a	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses										
1960	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,840	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200
1961	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000
1962	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,860	164,570	994,300	2,089,600	366,800
1963	3,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300
1964	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800
1965	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,800
1968	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	13,800	31,670	262,840	286,700	1,858,900	3,482,700	783,600
1969	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	14,760	37,170	298,850	311,090	1,981,900	3,888,600	878,500
1970	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,860	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400
1971	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200
1972	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200
1973	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,220	420,650	2,565,500	4,347,900	928,800
1974	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100
1975	11,292,400	1,039,710	10,252,700	20,510	56,090	470,500	492,620	3,265,300	5,977,700	1,009,600
1976	11,349,700	1,004,210	10,345,500	18,780	57,080	427,810	500,530	3,108,700	6,270,800	966,000
1977	10,984,500	1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700
1978	11,209,000	1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100
1979	12,249,500	1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800
1980	13,408,300	1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700
1981	13,423,800	1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800
1982	12,974,400	1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400
1983	12,108,600	1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900
1984	11,881,800	1,273,280	10,608,500	18,960	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200
1985	12,431,400	1,328,800	11,102,600	18,980	88,670	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900
1986	13,211,900	1,489,170	11,722,700	20,610	91,460	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100
1987	13,508,700	1,484,000	12,024,700	20,100	91,110	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700
1988 ^c	13,923,100	1,566,220	12,356,900	20,680	92,490	542,970	910,090	3,218,100	7,705,900	1,432,900
1989	14,251,400	1,646,040	12,605,400	21,500	94,500	578,330	951,710	3,168,200	7,872,400	1,564,800
1990	14,475,600	1,820,130	12,655,500	23,440	102,560	639,270	1,054,860	3,073,900	7,945,700	1,635,900
1991 ^d	14,872,900	1,911,770	12,961,100	24,700	106,590	687,730	1,092,740	3,157,200	8,142,200	1,661,700
1992	14,438,200	1,932,270	12,505,900	23,760	109,060	672,480	1,126,970	2,979,900	7,915,200	1,610,800
1993 ^e	14,141,000	1,924,190	12,216,800	24,530	104,810	659,760	1,135,100	2,834,800	7,820,900	1,561,000
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants^f										
1960	1,887.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	436.2
1970	3,984.5	363.5	3,621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.3	456.8
1971	4,164.7	396.0	3,768.8	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1,163.5	2,145.5	459.8
1972	3,961.4	401.0	3,560.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.8	1,140.8	1,993.6	426.1
1973	4,154.4	417.4	3,737.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1,222.5	2,071.9	442.6
1974	4,850.4	461.1	4,389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1,437.7	2,489.5	462.2
1975	5,298.5	487.8	4,810.7	9.6	26.3	220.8	231.1	1,532.1	2,804.8	473.7
1976	5,287.3	467.8	4,819.5	8.8	26.6	199.3	233.2	1,448.2	2,921.3	450.0
1977	5,077.6	475.9	4,601.7	8.8	29.4	190.7	240.0	1,419.8	2,729.9	451.9
1978	5,140.3	497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5
1979	5,565.5	548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6
1980	5,950.0	596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2
1981	5,858.2	594.3	5,263.9	9.8	36.0	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7
1982	5,603.6	571.1	5,032.5	9.1	34.0	238.9	289.2	1,488.8	3,084.8	458.8
1983	5,175.0	537.7	4,637.4	8.3	33.7	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,868.9	430.8
1984	5,031.3	539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1
1985	5,207.1	556.6	4,650.5	7.9	37.1	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0
1986	5,480.4	617.7	4,862.6	8.6	37.9	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8
1987	5,550.0	609.7	4,940.3	8.3	37.4	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.4
1988 ^c	5,664.2	637.2	5,027.1	8.4	37.6	220.9	370.2	1,309.2	3,134.9	582.9
1989	5,741.0	663.7	5,077.9	8.7	38.1	233.0	383.4	1,276.3	3,171.3	630.4
1990	5,820.3	731.8	5,088.5	9.4	41.2	257.0	424.1	1,235.9	3,194.8	657.8
1991 ^d	5,897.8	758.1	5,139.7	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.3	1,252.0	3,228.8	659.0
1992	5,660.2	757.5	4,902.7	9.3	42.8	263.6	441.8	1,168.2	3,103.0	631.5
1993 ^e	5,482.9	746.1	4,736.9	9.5	40.6	255.8	440.1	1,099.2	3,032.4	605.3

See notes on next page.

Table 3.94

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-93--Continued

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. A count of these crimes, which are known as Part I offenses, is taken from records of all complaints of crime received by law enforcement agencies from victims or other sources and/or from officers who discovered the offenses. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from an agency's count (Source, **1993**, p. 374).

The UCR Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index" in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. Crime index offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; the "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978; data collection was begun in 1979. However, due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police in 1979-93, arson data are not displayed nor are they included in the Total Crime Index of the offenses known to the police.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the UCR Program. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table and

tables 3.95 and 3.96 present data from all law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program, including those submitting less than 12 months of data. Estimates for nonreporting areas are included and are based on agencies reporting. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source.

^dData for 1991 were not available for Iowa; crime counts for this State were estimated by the Source.

^eComplete data for 1993 were not available for Illinois and Kansas; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source.

^fAll rates were calculated on the offenses before rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; **1993**, p. 58 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.95

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense and extent of urbanization, 1993

Area	Population ^a	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States, total	257,908,000	14,140,952	1,924,188	12,216,764	24,526	104,806	659,757	1,135,099	2,834,808	7,820,909	1,561,047
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,482.9	746.1	4,736.9	9.5	40.6	255.8	440.1	1,099.2	3,032.4	605.3
Metropolitan Statistical Area	204,951,864										
Area actually reporting ^c	96.6%	12,158,473	1,725,319	10,433,154	21,514	86,573	634,848	982,384	2,377,910	6,594,975	1,460,269
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,389,557	1,746,540	10,643,017	21,712	88,611	639,413	996,804	2,423,097	6,741,385	1,478,535
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,045.1	852.2	5,192.9	10.6	43.2	312.0	486.4	1,182.3	3,289.3	721.4
Other cities	21,233,685										
Area actually reporting ^c	85.8%	997,708	94,508	903,200	979	7,319	13,391	72,819	185,845	675,069	42,286
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,126,113	107,112	1,019,001	1,117	8,297	15,137	82,561	210,809	760,531	47,661
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,303.4	504.4	4,799.0	5.3	39.1	71.3	388.8	992.8	3,581.7	224.5
Rural	31,718,451										
Area actually reporting ^c	85.6%	561,222	62,093	499,129	1,470	7,141	4,576	48,906	179,631	288,150	31,348
Estimated totals	100.0%	625,282	70,536	554,746	1,697	7,898	5,207	55,734	200,902	318,993	34,851
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	1,971.1	222.4	1,749.0	5.4	24.9	16.4	175.7	633.4	1,005.7	109.9

Note: See Note, table 3.94. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.96. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 377). Complete data for 1993 were not available for Illinois and Kansas; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

^aPopulations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1993 and are subject to change.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cThe percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States that have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 59, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,822,961										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	163,712	25,535	138,177	376	1,175	6,037	17,947	35,757	89,954	12,466
Estimated totals	100.0%	164,545	25,660	138,885	377	1,180	6,061	18,042	35,924	90,441	12,520
Cities outside metropolitan areas	576,104										
Area actually reporting	94.0%	28,269	5,184	23,085	56	185	494	4,449	5,431	16,645	1,009
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,076	5,516	24,560	60	197	526	4,733	5,778	17,709	1,073
Rural	787,935										
Area actually reporting	83.1%	8,017	1,246	6,771	39	78	75	1,054	3,219	3,096	456
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,653	1,500	8,153	47	94	90	1,269	3,876	3,728	549
State total	4,187,000	204,274	32,676	171,598	484	1,471	6,677	24,044	45,578	111,878	14,142
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,878.8	780.4	4,098.4	11.6	35.1	159.5	574.3	1,088.6	2,672.0	337.8
ALASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	250,720										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,140	2,213	13,927	23	212	568	1,410	1,880	10,660	1,387
Cities outside metropolitan areas	159,225										
Area actually reporting	85.4%	8,722	1,066	7,656	13	100	116	837	1,088	5,886	682
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,218	1,249	8,969	15	117	136	981	1,275	6,895	799
Rural	189,055										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,994	1,095	5,899	16	173	29	877	1,738	3,646	515
State total	599,000	33,352	4,557	28,795	54	502	733	3,268	4,893	21,201	2,701
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,567.9	760.8	4,807.2	9.0	83.8	122.4	545.6	816.9	3,539.4	450.9
ARIZONA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,331,808										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	263,949	25,680	238,269	310	1,355	6,119	17,896	51,694	154,340	32,235
Estimated totals	100.0%	266,756	25,888	240,868	314	1,372	6,155	18,047	52,297	156,064	32,507
Cities outside metropolitan areas	302,131										
Area actually reporting	94.8%	18,624	1,396	17,228	11	56	206	1,123	3,253	12,926	1,049
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,650	1,473	18,177	12	59	217	1,185	3,432	13,638	1,107
Rural	302,061										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,107	781	5,326	13	57	40	671	1,955	2,987	384
State total	3,936,000	292,513	28,142	264,371	339	1,488	6,412	19,903	57,684	172,689	33,998
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,431.7	715.0	6,716.7	8.6	37.8	162.9	505.7	1,465.5	4,387.4	863.8
ARKANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,084,180										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	74,179	10,480	63,699	160	671	2,253	7,396	15,441	42,787	5,471
Estimated totals	100.0%	74,424	10,499	63,925	160	673	2,258	7,408	15,480	42,960	5,485
Cities outside metropolitan areas	525,324										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	29,819	2,791	27,028	52	192	669	1,878	6,975	18,545	1,508
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,857	2,794	27,063	52	192	670	1,880	6,984	18,569	1,510
Rural	814,496										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,331	1,088	11,243	35	163	99	791	4,182	6,238	823
State total	2,424,000	116,612	14,381	102,231	247	1,028	3,027	10,079	26,646	67,767	7,818
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,810.7	593.3	4,217.5	10.2	42.4	124.9	415.8	1,099.3	2,795.7	322.5
CALIFORNIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	30,165,785										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,965,979	330,735	1,635,244	4,027	11,410	125,734	189,564	401,118	918,421	315,705
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,966,516	330,808	1,635,708	4,028	11,413	125,759	189,608	401,229	918,696	315,783
Cities outside metropolitan areas	428,342										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	28,961	3,094	25,867	22	164	495	2,413	6,122	17,459	2,286
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,350	3,135	26,215	22	166	502	2,445	6,204	17,694	2,317
Rural	616,873										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,399	2,438	16,961	46	187	175	2,030	6,749	9,017	1,195
State total	31,211,000	2,015,265	336,381	1,678,884	4,096	11,766	126,436	194,083	414,182	945,407	319,295
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,456.9	1,077.8	5,379.1	13.1	37.7	405.1	621.8	1,327.0	3,029.1	1,023.0
COLORADO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,907,385										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	166,020	18,219	147,801	179	1,438	4,035	12,567	31,101	101,755	14,945
Estimated totals	100.0%	166,120	18,229	147,891	179	1,438	4,037	12,575	31,117	101,823	14,951
Cities outside metropolitan areas	301,092										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	20,703	1,240	19,463	10	111	96	1,023	2,872	15,905	686
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,941	1,254	19,687	10	112	97	1,035	2,905	16,088	694
Rural	357,523										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	9,977	743	9,234	17	83	26	617	1,980	6,843	411
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,024	746	9,278	17	83	26	620	1,989	6,876	413
State total	3,566,000	197,085	20,229	176,856	206	1,633	4,160	14,230	36,011	124,787	16,058
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,526.8	567.3	4,959.5	5.8	45.8	116.7	399.0	1,009.8	3,499.4	450.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
CONNECTICUT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,019,247										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	146,774	14,266	132,508	202	735	6,382	6,947	30,553	82,868	19,087
Cities outside metropolitan areas	66,818										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,354	143	2,211	1	19	26	97	542	1,499	170
Rural	190,935										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,264	540	2,724	3	46	39	452	957	1,509	258
State total	3,277,000	152,392	14,949	137,443	206	800	6,447	7,496	32,052	85,876	19,515
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,650.4	456.2	4,194.2	6.3	24.4	196.7	228.7	978.1	2,620.6	595.5
DELAWARE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	582,465										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	28,834	4,011	24,823	25	412	1,217	2,357	4,868	17,860	2,095
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,846	4,012	24,834	25	412	1,217	2,358	4,870	17,869	2,095
Cities outside metropolitan areas	29,163										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,315	225	2,090	0	23	38	164	408	1,634	48
Rural	88,372										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,944	564	2,380	10	104	52	398	966	1,350	64
State total	700,000	34,105	4,801	29,304	35	539	1,307	2,920	6,244	20,853	2,207
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,872.1	685.9	4,186.3	5.0	77.0	186.7	417.1	892.0	2,979.0	315.3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^c											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	578,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	67,979	16,888	51,091	454	324	7,107	9,003	11,534	31,495	8,062
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	578,000	67,979	16,888	51,091	454	324	7,107	9,003	11,534	31,495	8,062
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	11,761.1	2,921.8	8,839.3	78.5	56.1	1,229.6	1,557.6	1,995.5	5,449.0	1,394.8
FLORIDA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	12,714,931										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	1,090,914	157,579	933,335	1,148	6,862	47,747	101,822	236,927	576,852	119,556
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,094,254	157,976	936,278	1,151	6,878	47,867	102,080	237,625	578,776	119,877
Cities outside metropolitan areas	222,437										
Area actually reporting	91.2%	17,275	2,411	14,864	18	98	501	1,794	3,838	10,093	933
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,937	2,643	16,294	20	107	549	1,967	4,207	11,064	1,023
Rural	741,632										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	29,147	4,356	24,791	53	374	497	3,432	9,231	13,944	1,616
State total	13,679,000	1,142,338	164,975	977,363	1,224	7,359	48,913	107,479	251,063	603,784	122,516
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,351.0	1,206.0	7,145.0	8.9	53.8	357.6	785.7	1,835.4	4,413.9	895.7
GEORGIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,726,261										
Area actually reporting	97.1%	327,806	38,074	289,732	578	1,900	15,007	20,589	66,610	187,657	35,465
Estimated totals	100.0%	336,080	38,743	297,337	588	1,942	15,268	20,945	68,230	192,801	36,306
Cities outside metropolitan areas	832,395										
Area actually reporting	87.2%	49,989	6,204	43,785	87	221	1,245	4,651	9,723	31,892	2,170
Estimated totals	100.0%	57,330	7,115	50,215	100	253	1,428	5,334	11,151	36,575	2,489
Rural	1,358,344										
Area actually reporting	90.4%	31,616	3,763	27,853	91	229	414	3,029	9,987	15,803	2,063
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,957	4,161	30,796	101	253	458	3,349	11,042	17,473	2,281
State total	6,917,000	428,367	50,019	378,348	789	2,448	17,154	29,628	90,423	246,849	41,076
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,193.0	723.1	5,469.8	11.4	35.4	248.0	428.3	1,307.3	3,568.7	593.8
HAWAII											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	875,455										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	56,405	2,501	53,904	31	286	1,085	1,099	9,296	40,148	4,460
Cities outside metropolitan areas	39,321										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,708	85	2,623	2	16	18	49	639	1,890	94
Rural	257,224										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,453	475	13,978	12	92	111	260	3,375	9,874	729
State total	1,172,000	73,566	3,061	70,505	45	394	1,214	1,408	13,310	51,912	5,283
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,277.0	261.2	6,015.8	3.8	33.6	103.6	120.1	1,135.7	4,429.4	450.8
IDAHO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	329,652										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,403	1,123	14,280	8	126	87	902	2,583	10,957	740
Cities outside metropolitan areas	385,988										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	19,322	1,221	18,101	13	163	82	963	2,980	14,346	775
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,536	1,235	18,301	13	165	83	974	3,013	14,504	784
Rural	383,360										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	7,198	727	6,471	11	95	16	605	1,725	4,262	484
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,319	739	6,580	11	97	16	615	1,754	4,334	492
State total	1,099,000	42,258	3,097	39,161	32	388	186	2,491	7,350	29,795	2,016
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,845.1	281.8	3,563.3	2.9	35.3	16.9	226.7	668.8	2,711.1	183.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
ILLINOIS^{d,e}											
State total	11,697,000	657,129	112,260	544,869	1,332	4,046	44,584	62,298	118,788	360,730	65,351
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,617.9	959.7	4,658.2	11.4	34.6	381.2	532.6	1,015.5	3,084.0	558.7
INDIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,092,015										
Area actually reporting	82.4%	184,190	21,481	162,709	323	1,734	6,027	13,397	34,488	108,485	19,736
Estimated totals	100.0%	209,462	23,475	185,987	343	1,918	6,380	14,834	38,931	125,266	21,790
Cities outside metropolitan areas	569,788										
Area actually reporting	62.2%	17,491	1,385	16,106	14	93	209	1,069	3,026	12,101	979
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,140	2,229	25,911	23	150	336	1,720	4,868	19,468	1,575
Rural	1,051,197										
Area actually reporting	44.0%	7,691	984	6,707	28	73	57	826	2,145	4,082	480
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,488	2,237	15,251	64	166	129	1,878	4,878	9,282	1,091
State total	5,713,000	255,090	27,941	227,149	430	2,234	6,845	18,432	48,677	154,016	24,456
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,465.1	489.1	3,976.0	7.5	39.1	119.8	322.6	852.0	2,695.9	428.1
IOWA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,233,430										
Area actually reporting	92.1%	68,333	6,876	61,457	44	505	1,390	4,937	12,640	45,022	3,795
Estimated totals	100.0%	71,790	7,110	64,680	44	530	1,412	5,124	13,361	47,365	3,954
Cities outside metropolitan areas	686,357										
Area actually reporting	78.5%	20,330	1,207	19,123	13	80	69	1,045	3,161	15,253	709
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,900	1,538	24,362	17	102	88	1,331	4,027	19,432	903
Rural	894,213										
Area actually reporting	77.9%	8,220	398	7,822	4	42	13	339	2,473	4,949	400
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,549	511	10,038	5	54	17	435	3,174	6,351	513
State total	2,814,000	108,239	9,159	99,080	66	686	1,517	6,890	20,562	73,148	5,370
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,846.4	325.5	3,521.0	2.3	24.4	53.9	244.8	730.7	2,599.4	190.8
KANSAS^e											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,383,986										
Estimated totals	100.0%	86,024	9,368	76,656	131	723	2,855	5,659	19,534	50,361	6,761
Cities outside metropolitan areas	690,844										
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,250	2,465	29,785	22	221	236	1,986	6,527	22,166	1,092
Rural	456,170										
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,650	731	6,919	8	72	37	614	2,594	4,011	314
State total	2,531,000	125,924	12,564	113,360	161	1,016	3,128	8,259	28,655	76,538	8,167
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,975.3	496.4	4,478.9	6.4	40.1	123.6	326.3	1,132.2	3,024.0	322.7
KENTUCKY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,776,748										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	80,339	10,886	69,453	88	659	2,887	7,252	17,006	46,914	5,533
Estimated totals	100.0%	80,599	10,918	69,681	88	660	2,893	7,277	17,053	47,082	5,546
Cities outside metropolitan areas	632,000										
Area actually reporting	94.5%	23,670	3,128	20,542	25	189	343	2,571	4,665	14,616	1,261
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,051	3,310	21,741	26	200	363	2,721	4,937	15,469	1,335
Rural	1,380,252										
Area actually reporting	96.9%	17,299	3,199	14,100	131	427	164	2,477	5,861	6,968	1,271
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,859	3,302	14,557	135	441	169	2,557	6,051	7,194	1,312
State total	3,789,000	123,509	17,530	105,979	249	1,301	3,425	12,555	28,041	69,745	8,193
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,259.7	462.7	2,797.0	6.6	34.3	90.4	331.4	740.1	1,840.7	216.2
LOUISIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,175,397										
Area actually reporting	92.7%	232,949	35,367	197,582	767	1,357	11,024	22,219	46,380	127,448	23,754
Estimated totals	100.0%	246,992	37,149	209,843	787	1,440	11,409	23,513	48,940	136,016	24,887
Cities outside metropolitan areas	362,493										
Area actually reporting	66.0%	19,862	3,313	16,549	15	112	353	2,833	3,843	12,023	683
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,111	5,023	25,088	23	170	535	4,295	5,826	18,227	1,035
Rural	757,110										
Area actually reporting	57.9%	9,823	1,986	7,837	37	120	138	1,691	2,318	5,266	253
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,958	3,428	13,530	64	207	238	2,919	4,002	9,091	437
State total	4,295,000	294,061	45,600	248,461	874	1,817	12,182	30,727	58,768	163,334	26,359
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,846.6	1,061.7	5,784.9	20.3	42.3	283.6	715.4	1,368.3	3,802.9	613.7
MAINE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	455,139										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,936	877	17,059	7	144	200	526	3,619	12,666	774
Cities outside metropolitan areas	437,860										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	14,595	429	14,166	1	93	50	285	2,670	10,922	574
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,874	437	14,437	1	95	51	290	2,721	11,131	585
Rural	346,001										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,267	244	6,023	12	90	13	129	2,569	3,148	306
State total	1,239,000	39,077	1,558	37,519	20	329	264	945	8,909	26,945	1,665
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,153.9	125.7	3,028.2	1.6	26.6	21.3	76.3	719.0	2,174.7	134.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
MARYLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,607,671										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	287,276	47,379	239,897	618	2,031	21,279	23,451	52,694	153,884	33,319
Estimated totals	100.0%	287,326	47,385	239,941	618	2,031	21,281	23,455	52,703	153,915	33,323
Cities outside metropolitan areas	91,305										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,106	1,175	7,931	3	70	198	904	1,627	5,984	320
Rural	266,024										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,755	980	5,775	11	84	103	782	1,916	3,572	287
State total	4,965,000	303,187	49,540	253,647	632	2,185	21,582	25,141	56,246	163,471	33,930
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,106.5	997.8	5,108.7	12.7	44.0	434.7	506.4	1,132.8	3,292.5	683.4
MASSACHUSETTS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,722,022										
Area actually reporting	87.8%	255,631	42,993	212,638	220	1,741	9,983	31,049	52,169	115,781	44,688
Estimated totals	100.0%	280,389	46,389	234,000	229	1,881	10,478	33,801	57,345	128,297	48,358
Cities outside metropolitan areas	277,720										
Area actually reporting	56.0%	7,678	1,090	6,588	2	69	47	972	1,602	4,600	386
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,711	1,947	11,764	4	123	84	1,736	2,861	8,214	689
Rural	12,258										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	124	57	67	0	2	1	54	14	37	16
State total	6,012,000	294,224	48,393	245,831	233	2,006	10,563	35,591	60,220	136,548	49,063
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,893.9	804.9	4,089.0	3.9	33.4	175.7	592.0	1,001.7	2,271.3	816.1
MICHIGAN^d											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,834,641										
Area actually reporting	97.0%	NA	NA	385,317	895	NA	22,163	41,406	79,241	250,615	55,461
Estimated totals	100.0%	NA	NA	395,833	902	NA	22,430	42,227	80,941	258,355	56,537
Cities outside metropolitan areas	612,312										
Area actually reporting	96.3%	NA	NA	20,945	6	NA	97	919	3,061	17,259	625
Estimated totals	100.0%	NA	NA	21,743	6	NA	101	954	3,178	17,916	649
Rural	1,031,047										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	NA	NA	24,191	25	NA	70	1,566	9,024	14,062	1,105
State total	9,478,000	516,788	75,021	441,767	933	6,740	22,601	44,747	93,143	290,333	58,291
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,452.5	791.5	4,661.0	9.8	71.1	238.5	472.1	982.7	3,063.2	615.0
MINNESOTA^d											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,132,045										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	NA	NA	143,702	130	NA	4,981	6,829	29,391	101,172	13,139
Estimated totals	100.0%	NA	NA	143,845	130	NA	4,982	6,833	29,414	101,283	13,148
Cities outside metropolitan areas	518,578										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	NA	NA	22,561	6	NA	77	531	3,111	18,348	1,066
Estimated totals	100.0%	NA	NA	22,667	6	NA	77	533	3,126	18,470	1,071
Rural	866,377										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	NA	NA	16,835	19	NA	33	577	5,607	9,974	1,254
State total	4,517,000	198,125	14,778	183,347	155	1,588	5,092	7,943	38,147	129,727	15,473
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,386.2	327.2	4,059.0	3.4	35.2	112.7	175.8	844.5	2,872.0	342.6
MISSISSIPPI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	811,396										
Area actually reporting	78.4%	46,812	4,533	42,279	130	424	2,140	1,839	12,695	24,126	5,458
Estimated totals	100.0%	52,250	5,028	47,222	148	540	2,268	2,072	14,757	26,595	5,870
Cities outside metropolitan areas	682,810										
Area actually reporting	65.7%	32,324	2,901	29,423	78	201	727	1,895	8,452	19,500	1,471
Estimated totals	100.0%	49,182	4,414	44,768	119	306	1,106	2,883	12,860	29,670	2,238
Rural	1,148,794										
Area actually reporting	30.1%	4,614	609	4,005	27	84	93	405	1,915	1,865	225
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,343	2,025	13,318	90	279	309	1,347	6,368	6,202	748
State total	2,643,000	116,775	11,467	105,308	357	1,125	3,683	6,302	33,985	62,467	8,856
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,418.3	433.9	3,984.4	13.5	42.6	139.3	238.4	1,285.8	2,363.5	335.1
MISSOURI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,573,206										
Area actually reporting	95.1%	223,776	34,348	189,428	510	1,514	12,245	20,079	43,700	119,105	26,623
Estimated totals	100.0%	229,210	34,801	194,409	515	1,552	12,350	20,384	44,799	122,519	27,091
Cities outside metropolitan areas	484,787										
Area actually reporting	89.8%	22,079	1,993	20,086	19	171	212	1,591	3,630	15,611	845
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,582	2,218	22,364	21	190	236	1,771	4,042	17,381	941
Rural	1,176,007										
Area actually reporting	58.5%	7,551	1,138	6,413	32	89	40	977	2,828	3,214	371
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,902	1,944	10,958	54	152	68	1,670	4,832	5,492	634
State total	5,234,000	266,694	38,963	227,731	590	1,894	12,654	23,825	53,673	145,392	28,666
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,095.4	744.4	4,351.0	11.3	36.2	241.8	455.2	1,025.5	2,777.8	547.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
MONTANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	201,157										
Area actually reporting	88.5%	13,650	355	13,295	7	53	140	155	2,357	10,188	750
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,238	362	13,876	8	54	143	157	2,503	10,596	777
Cities outside metropolitan areas	206,726										
Area actually reporting	90.8%	13,406	422	12,984	2	59	94	267	1,362	11,095	527
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,765	465	14,300	2	65	104	294	1,500	12,220	580
Rural	431,117										
Area actually reporting	96.2%	10,763	637	10,126	14	111	24	488	1,914	7,530	682
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,185	662	10,523	15	115	25	507	1,989	7,825	709
State total	839,000	40,188	1,489	38,699	25	234	272	958	5,992	30,641	2,066
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,790.0	177.5	4,612.5	3.0	27.9	32.4	114.2	714.2	3,652.1	246.2
NEBRASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	812,979										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	45,117	4,613	40,504	45	319	812	3,437	7,080	30,898	2,526
Estimated totals	100.0%	45,117	4,613	40,504	45	319	812	3,437	7,080	30,898	2,526
Cities outside metropolitan areas	380,514										
Area actually reporting	94.3%	14,572	543	14,029	7	77	59	400	2,079	11,485	465
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,460	576	14,884	7	82	63	424	2,206	12,185	493
Rural	413,507										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,585	261	5,324	11	46	15	189	1,376	3,728	220
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,585	261	5,324	11	46	15	189	1,376	3,728	220
State total	1,607,000	66,162	5,450	60,712	63	447	890	4,050	10,662	46,811	3,239
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,117.1	339.1	3,778.0	3.9	27.8	55.4	252.0	663.5	2,912.9	201.6
NEVADA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,178,234										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	76,425	10,670	65,755	140	770	4,646	5,114	15,281	40,653	9,821
Estimated totals	100.0%	77,010	10,738	66,272	141	774	4,652	5,171	15,425	40,970	9,877
Cities outside metropolitan areas	40,928										
Area actually reporting	48.4%	1,310	68	1,242	0	8	9	51	323	848	71
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,707	141	2,566	0	17	19	105	667	1,752	147
Rural	169,838										
Area actually reporting	67.8%	4,156	867	3,289	2	37	36	792	815	2,317	157
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,125	1,278	4,847	3	55	53	1,167	1,201	3,415	231
State total	1,389,000	85,842	12,157	73,685	144	846	4,724	6,443	17,293	46,137	10,255
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,180.1	875.2	5,304.9	10.4	60.9	340.1	463.9	1,245.0	3,321.6	738.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	662,979										
Area actually reporting	91.6%	18,983	852	18,131	15	232	249	356	3,406	13,066	1,659
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,569	930	19,639	16	256	262	396	3,660	14,181	1,798
Cities outside metropolitan areas	321,495										
Area actually reporting	86.0%	9,625	462	9,163	1	186	35	240	1,574	7,289	300
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,191	537	10,654	1	216	41	279	1,830	8,475	349
Rural	140,526										
Area actually reporting	92.3%	851	77	774	6	25	4	42	282	459	33
Estimated totals	100.0%	921	83	838	6	27	4	46	305	497	36
State total	1,125,000	32,681	1,550	31,131	23	499	307	721	5,795	23,153	2,183
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,905.0	137.8	2,767.2	2.0	44.4	27.3	64.1	515.1	2,058.0	194.0
NEW JERSEY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,879,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	378,257	49,390	328,867	418	2,215	23,319	23,438	76,738	195,876	56,253
Estimated totals	100.0%	378,257	49,390	328,867	418	2,215	23,319	23,438	76,738	195,876	56,253
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	7,879,000	378,257	49,390	328,867	418	2,215	23,319	23,438	76,738	195,876	56,253
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,800.8	626.9	4,174.0	5.3	28.1	296.0	297.5	974.0	2,486.1	714.0
NEW MEXICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	905,587										
Area actually reporting	80.1%	58,735	8,857	49,878	65	443	1,848	6,501	12,571	32,416	4,891
Estimated totals	100.0%	65,244	9,821	55,423	73	536	1,925	7,287	14,513	35,578	5,332
Cities outside metropolitan areas	417,267										
Area actually reporting	63.7%	19,624	2,690	16,934	30	139	161	2,360	4,253	12,101	580
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,830	4,226	26,604	47	218	253	3,708	6,682	19,011	911
Rural	293,146										
Area actually reporting	61.2%	3,174	598	2,576	6	54	36	502	1,084	1,306	186
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,186	977	4,209	10	88	59	820	1,771	2,134	304
State total	1,616,000	101,260	15,024	86,236	130	842	2,237	11,815	22,966	56,723	6,547
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,266.1	929.7	5,336.4	8.0	52.1	138.4	731.1	1,421.2	3,510.1	405.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEW YORK											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,694,219										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	962,293	190,892	771,401	2,379	4,677	101,650	82,186	170,610	450,269	150,522
Estimated totals	100.0%	965,026	191,156	773,870	2,381	4,689	101,753	82,333	171,088	452,007	150,775
Cities outside metropolitan areas	645,563										
Area actually reporting	97.3%	24,929	2,137	22,792	9	160	287	1,681	4,135	18,089	568
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,617	2,195	23,422	9	164	295	1,727	4,249	18,589	584
Rural	857,218										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,533	2,001	17,532	30	155	74	1,742	6,372	10,570	590
State total	18,197,000	1,010,176	195,352	814,824	2,420	5,008	102,122	85,802	181,709	481,166	151,949
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,551.3	1,073.5	4,477.8	13.3	27.5	561.2	471.5	998.6	2,644.2	835.0
NORTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,605,749										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	288,692	35,856	252,836	543	1,839	11,333	22,141	73,671	163,974	15,191
Estimated totals	100.0%	291,549	36,122	255,427	547	1,856	11,394	22,325	74,530	165,561	15,336
Cities outside metropolitan areas	698,993										
Area actually reporting	93.3%	57,238	6,442	50,796	85	246	1,436	4,675	13,850	34,708	2,238
Estimated totals	100.0%	61,376	6,908	54,468	91	264	1,540	5,013	14,851	37,217	2,400
Rural	1,640,258										
Area actually reporting	98.0%	38,821	4,063	34,758	144	254	421	3,244	15,565	16,940	2,253
Estimated totals	100.0%	39,630	4,148	35,482	147	259	430	3,312	15,889	17,293	2,300
State total	6,945,000	392,555	47,178	345,377	785	2,379	13,364	30,650	105,270	220,071	20,036
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,652.3	679.3	4,973.0	11.3	34.3	192.4	441.3	1,515.8	3,168.8	288.5
NORTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	263,878										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,083	348	10,735	1	100	35	212	1,360	8,755	620
Cities outside metropolitan areas	144,877										
Area actually reporting	91.3%	4,224	88	4,136	3	25	13	47	403	3,567	166
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,627	95	4,532	3	27	14	51	442	3,908	182
Rural	226,245										
Area actually reporting	95.6%	2,102	76	2,026	7	21	4	44	543	1,347	136
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,199	79	2,120	7	22	4	46	568	1,410	142
State total	635,000	17,909	522	17,387	11	149	53	309	2,370	14,073	944
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,820.3	82.2	2,738.1	1.7	23.5	8.3	48.7	373.2	2,216.2	148.7
OHIO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,021,939										
Area actually reporting	78.6%	381,058	48,054	333,004	591	4,411	19,633	23,419	75,282	215,799	41,923
Estimated totals	100.0%	444,590	52,249	392,341	625	4,918	20,817	25,889	86,244	260,144	45,956
Cities outside metropolitan areas	754,302										
Area actually reporting	68.3%	24,031	1,625	22,406	12	220	322	1,071	4,033	17,392	981
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,162	2,377	32,785	17	322	471	1,567	5,901	25,449	1,435
Rural	1,314,759										
Area actually reporting	63.4%	11,230	817	10,413	16	129	54	618	3,328	6,524	561
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,713	1,289	16,424	25	204	85	975	5,249	10,290	885
State total	11,091,000	497,465	55,915	441,550	667	5,444	21,373	28,431	97,394	295,880	48,276
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,485.3	504.1	3,981.2	6.0	49.1	192.7	256.3	878.1	2,667.7	435.3
OKLAHOMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,942,398										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	127,642	15,481	112,161	186	1,254	3,479	10,562	28,044	70,907	13,210
Cities outside metropolitan areas	662,928										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	32,840	3,719	29,121	51	230	381	3,057	7,998	19,480	1,643
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,919	3,728	29,191	51	231	382	3,064	8,017	19,527	1,647
Rural	625,674										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,497	1,303	9,194	36	107	74	1,086	3,842	4,677	675
State total	3,231,000	171,058	20,512	150,546	273	1,592	3,935	14,712	39,903	95,111	15,532
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,294.3	634.8	4,659.4	8.4	49.3	121.8	455.3	1,235.0	2,943.7	480.7
OREGON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,123,172										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	133,864	13,048	120,816	107	1,139	3,569	8,233	22,651	82,785	15,380
Estimated totals	100.0%	134,113	13,062	121,051	107	1,141	3,573	8,241	22,691	82,961	15,399
Cities outside metropolitan areas	420,325										
Area actually reporting	95.6%	27,423	1,151	26,272	10	168	287	686	4,646	20,360	1,266
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,698	1,204	27,494	10	176	300	718	4,862	21,307	1,325
Rural	488,503										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,001	988	11,013	23	237	57	671	3,519	6,610	884
State total	3,032,000	174,812	15,254	159,558	140	1,554	3,930	9,630	31,072	110,878	17,608
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,765.6	503.1	5,262.5	4.6	51.3	129.6	317.6	1,024.8	3,656.9	580.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
PENNSYLVANIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,222,866										
Area actually reporting	96.0%	346,084	46,118	299,966	766	2,747	20,934	21,671	59,211	190,886	49,869
Estimated totals	100.0%	357,019	47,140	309,879	774	2,809	21,195	22,362	60,837	198,129	50,913
Cities outside metropolitan areas	761,248										
Area actually reporting	87.5%	18,667	1,609	17,058	6	140	225	1,238	2,820	13,441	797
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,341	1,839	19,502	7	160	257	1,415	3,224	15,367	911
Rural	1,063,886										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,776	1,316	14,460	42	226	111	937	6,064	7,187	1,209
State total	12,048,000	394,136	50,295	343,841	823	3,195	21,563	24,714	70,125	220,683	53,033
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,271.4	417.5	2,853.9	6.8	26.5	179.0	205.1	582.0	1,831.7	440.2
PUERTO RICO^j											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	107,379	23,905	83,474	885	320	17,303	5,397	28,585	38,171	16,718
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,650	2,431	11,219	63	81	878	1,409	5,051	5,297	871
Total	X	121,029	26,336	94,693	948	401	18,181	6,806	33,636	43,468	17,589
RHODE ISLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	918,339										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	41,389	3,544	37,845	38	261	950	2,295	9,708	21,840	6,297
Cities outside metropolitan areas	81,661										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,580	472	3,108	1	25	61	385	699	2,243	166
Rural	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21	1	20	0	0	0	1	2	18	0
State total	1,000,000	44,990	4,017	40,973	39	286	1,011	2,681	10,409	24,101	6,463
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,499.0	401.7	4,097.3	3.9	28.6	101.1	268.1	1,040.9	2,410.1	646.3
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,543,765										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	160,955	26,441	134,514	251	1,408	5,391	19,391	34,443	90,107	9,964
Cities outside metropolitan areas	313,633										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	23,953	5,269	18,684	42	169	812	4,246	4,740	13,019	925
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,223	5,328	18,895	42	171	821	4,294	4,794	13,166	935
Rural	785,602										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	29,882	5,512	24,370	84	326	613	4,489	8,458	14,280	1,632
State total	3,643,000	215,060	37,281	177,779	377	1,905	6,825	28,174	47,695	117,553	12,531
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,903.4	1,023.4	4,880.0	10.3	52.3	187.3	773.4	1,309.2	3,226.8	344.0
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	234,211										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	9,981	872	9,109	6	197	74	595	1,623	7,092	394
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,220	888	9,332	6	200	75	607	1,656	7,273	403
Cities outside metropolitan areas	190,367										
Area actually reporting	84.1%	6,534	296	6,238	3	59	20	214	1,155	4,861	222
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,774	353	7,421	4	70	24	255	1,374	5,783	264
Rural	290,422										
Area actually reporting	71.5%	2,259	178	2,081	10	34	6	128	642	1,330	109
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,157	249	2,908	14	48	8	179	897	1,859	152
State total	715,000	21,151	1,490	19,661	24	318	107	1,041	3,927	14,915	819
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,958.2	208.4	2,749.8	3.4	44.5	15.0	145.6	549.2	2,086.0	114.5
TENNESSEE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,394,091										
Area actually reporting	87.1%	206,195	31,829	174,366	399	2,065	10,420	18,945	43,149	105,417	25,800
Estimated totals	100.0%	219,285	33,208	186,077	415	2,194	10,620	19,979	46,547	112,669	26,861
Cities outside metropolitan areas	595,968										
Area actually reporting	82.5%	24,207	2,976	21,231	32	166	399	2,379	5,176	14,625	1,430
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,342	3,608	25,734	39	201	484	2,884	6,274	17,727	1,733
Rural	1,108,941										
Area actually reporting	51.1%	9,478	1,140	8,338	34	76	61	969	3,824	3,726	788
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,537	2,231	16,306	67	149	120	1,895	7,478	7,287	1,541
State total	5,099,000	267,164	39,047	228,117	521	2,544	11,224	24,758	60,299	137,683	30,135
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,239.5	765.8	4,473.8	10.2	49.9	220.1	485.5	1,182.6	2,700.2	591.0
TEXAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	15,127,913										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,058,762	124,314	934,448	1,937	9,055	39,424	73,898	207,218	606,672	120,558
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,058,998	124,338	934,660	1,937	9,057	39,428	73,916	207,263	606,823	120,574
Cities outside metropolitan areas	1,310,738										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	69,152	8,598	60,554	107	473	820	7,198	14,916	42,887	2,751
Estimated totals	100.0%	69,288	8,613	60,675	107	473	821	7,212	14,946	42,972	2,757
Rural	1,592,349										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	32,745	4,468	28,277	103	392	220	3,753	11,704	15,067	1,506
State total	18,031,000	1,161,031	137,419	1,023,612	2,147	9,922	40,469	84,881	233,913	664,862	124,837
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,439.1	762.1	5,677.0	11.9	55.0	224.4	470.8	1,297.3	3,687.3	692.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
UTAH											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,440,962										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	80,932	4,737	76,195	48	673	1,035	2,981	12,044	60,311	3,840
Estimated totals	100.0%	81,867	4,780	77,087	48	680	1,042	3,010	12,183	61,030	3,874
Cities outside metropolitan areas	217,667										
Area actually reporting	95.3%	10,799	444	10,355	7	84	34	319	1,559	8,369	427
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,335	466	10,869	7	88	36	335	1,636	8,785	448
Rural	201,371										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,213	353	3,860	3	61	12	277	889	2,788	183
State total	1,860,000	97,415	5,599	91,816	58	829	1,090	3,622	14,708	72,603	4,505
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,237.4	301.0	4,936.3	3.1	44.6	58.6	194.7	790.8	3,903.4	242.2
VERMONT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	113,634										
Area actually reporting	62.3%	4,780	95	4,685	1	34	13	47	893	3,659	133
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,667	153	7,514	2	55	21	75	1,432	5,869	213
Cities outside metropolitan areas	199,095										
Area actually reporting	22.1%	2,163	71	2,092	2	25	6	38	326	1,695	71
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,768	321	9,447	9	113	27	172	1,472	7,654	321
Rural	263,271										
Area actually reporting	95.4%	5,195	176	5,019	10	58	4	104	2,034	2,766	219
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,446	184	5,262	10	61	4	109	2,132	2,900	230
State total	576,000	22,881	658	22,223	21	229	52	356	5,036	16,423	764
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,972.4	114.2	3,858.2	3.6	39.8	9.0	61.8	874.3	2,851.2	132.6
VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,028,934										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	235,277	21,442	213,835	437	1,747	8,899	10,359	36,756	160,030	17,049
Cities outside metropolitan areas	414,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,355	1,143	15,212	21	134	170	818	2,229	12,380	603
Rural	1,048,066										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,503	1,575	13,928	81	202	147	1,145	4,353	8,694	881
State total	6,491,000	267,135	24,160	242,975	539	2,083	9,216	12,322	43,338	181,104	18,533
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,115.5	372.2	3,743.3	8.3	32.1	142.0	189.8	667.7	2,790.1	285.5
WASHINGTON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,271,558										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	260,366	23,645	236,721	227	2,633	6,681	14,104	46,170	169,402	21,149
Estimated totals	100.0%	261,765	23,725	238,040	227	2,647	6,702	14,149	46,375	170,418	21,247
Cities outside metropolitan areas	499,098										
Area actually reporting	96.7%	36,183	2,335	33,848	16	484	437	1,398	5,447	26,444	1,957
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,408	2,414	34,994	17	500	452	1,445	5,631	27,340	2,023
Rural	484,344										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,620	901	12,719	27	237	50	587	4,077	7,943	699
State total	5,255,000	312,793	27,040	285,753	271	3,384	7,204	16,181	56,083	205,701	23,969
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,952.3	514.6	5,437.7	5.2	64.4	137.1	307.9	1,067.2	3,914.4	456.1
WEST VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	760,354										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	26,128	2,191	23,937	56	204	555	1,376	5,983	16,327	1,627
Cities outside metropolitan areas	278,369										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	9,488	701	8,787	9	81	124	487	1,568	6,832	387
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,548	706	8,842	9	82	125	490	1,578	6,875	389
Rural	781,277										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,417	896	9,521	61	79	102	654	3,343	5,254	924
State total	1,820,000	46,093	3,793	42,300	126	365	782	2,520	10,904	28,456	2,940
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,532.6	208.4	2,324.2	6.9	20.1	43.0	138.5	599.1	1,563.5	161.5
WISCONSIN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,438,606										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	159,229	11,382	147,847	202	1,000	5,533	4,647	24,577	106,775	16,495
Estimated totals	100.0%	159,410	11,388	148,022	202	1,000	5,535	4,651	24,601	106,917	16,504
Cities outside metropolitan areas	613,883										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	28,029	1,053	26,976	7	145	133	768	3,097	22,917	962
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,221	1,060	27,161	7	146	134	773	3,118	23,074	969
Rural	985,511										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,613	873	15,740	13	123	45	692	5,681	9,157	902
State total	5,038,000	204,244	13,321	190,923	222	1,269	5,714	6,116	33,400	139,148	18,375
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,054.1	264.4	3,789.7	4.4	25.2	113.4	121.4	663.0	2,762.0	364.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
WYOMING											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	139,815										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,949	398	6,551	0	65	44	289	1,201	5,082	268
Cities outside metropolitan areas	206,014										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	10,009	634	9,375	6	65	30	533	1,268	7,753	354
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,047	636	9,411	6	65	30	535	1,273	7,783	355
Rural	124,171										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,570	311	2,259	10	31	7	263	549	1,605	105
State total	470,000	19,566	1,345	18,221	16	161	81	1,087	3,023	14,470	728
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,163.0	286.2	3,876.8	3.4	34.3	17.2	231.3	643.2	3,078.7	154.9

Note: See Note, table 3.94. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports (Source, p. 377). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cIncludes offenses reported by the Zoological Police.

^dForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police, the Michigan State

national UCR guidelines. The 1993 forcible rape totals for Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota were estimated by the Source using the national rate of forcible rapes when grouped by like agencies. Therefore, only the State totals are shown.

^eComplete data were not available for Illinois and Kansas; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source.

^fU.S. Bureau of the Census estimates for Puerto Rico were unavailable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 68-78. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.97

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1992 and 1993

(1993 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
11,943 agencies; total population 225,587,000:										
1992	12,914,813	1,722,047	11,912,766	21,416	89,041	609,566	1,002,024	2,669,286	7,043,658	1,479,822
1993	12,608,201	1,712,629	10,895,572	22,143	85,877	598,033	1,006,576	2,530,745	6,931,689	1,433,138
Percent change	-2.4%	-0.5	-2.7	3.4	-3.6	-1.9	0.5	-5.2	-1.6	-3.2
TOTAL CITIES										
8,259 cities; total population 149,808,000:										
1992	10,386,733	1,434,753	8,951,980	17,150	67,183	548,318	802,102	2,007,614	5,693,265	1,251,101
1993	10,123,293	1,424,952	8,698,341	17,778	64,461	538,216	804,497	1,899,969	5,597,325	1,201,047
Percent change	-2.5%	-0.7	-2.8	3.7	-4.1	-1.8	0.3	-5.4	-1.7	-4.0
Group I										
63 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,246,000:										
1992	4,112,347	749,652	3,362,695	10,515	28,574	349,213	361,350	781,789	1,890,325	690,581
1993	3,978,870	738,654	3,240,216	10,730	27,083	340,185	360,656	728,464	1,859,003	652,749
Percent change	-3.2%	-1.5	-3.6	2.0	-5.2	-2.6	-0.2	-6.8	-1.7	-5.5
Group II										
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 18,419,000:										
1992	1,640,966	365,040	1,275,926	5,243	8,730	183,745	167,322	291,261	653,298	331,367
1993	1,565,615	352,608	1,213,007	5,094	8,325	175,818	163,371	270,845	638,219	303,943
Percent change	-4.6%	-3.4	-4.9	-2.8	-4.6	-4.3	-2.4	-7.0	-2.3	-8.3
Group III										
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,158,000:										
1992	1,047,466	152,384	895,082	2,306	8,558	71,702	69,818	198,453	545,905	150,724
1993	1,017,544	153,586	863,958	2,407	8,323	70,511	72,345	183,796	539,145	141,017
Percent change	-2.9%	0.8	-3.5	4.4	-2.7	-1.7	3.6	-7.4	-1.2	-6.4
Group IV										
38 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,669,000:										
1992	1,423,915	232,228	1,191,687	2,966	11,286	93,766	124,210	292,075	691,122	208,490
1993	1,395,711	232,460	1,163,251	3,229	10,435	93,856	124,940	273,823	681,639	207,789
Percent change	-2.0%	0.1	-2.4	8.9	-7.5	0.1	0.6	-6.2	-1.4	-0.3

Table 3.97

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1992 and 1993--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
Group II										
132 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,614,000:										
1992	1,579,652	206,735	1,372,917	2,331	10,906	73,482	120,016	329,765	864,988	178,164
1993	1,553,149	210,613	1,342,536	2,570	10,442	73,291	124,310	315,693	835,589	173,254
Percent change	-1.7%	1.9	-2.2	10.3	-4.3	-0.3	3.6	-4.3	-1.3	-2.8
Group III										
336 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,060,000:										
1992	1,475,888	175,932	1,299,956	1,567	9,523	56,405	108,437	294,980	845,140	159,836
1993	1,448,711	173,895	1,274,816	1,713	9,181	55,794	107,207	280,502	838,728	155,586
Percent change	-1.8%	-1.2	-1.9	9.3	-3.6	-1.1	-1.1	-4.9	-0.8	-2.7
Group IV										
616 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,377,000:										
1992	1,210,950	124,122	1,086,828	1,019	7,528	33,782	81,793	236,737	748,541	101,550
1993	1,178,682	122,738	1,055,944	1,113	7,146	33,542	80,937	225,065	730,794	100,085
Percent change	-2.7%	-1.1	-2.8	9.2	-5.1	-0.7	-1.0	-4.9	-2.4	-1.4
Group V										
1,449 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 22,785,000:										
1992	1,086,865	99,630	987,235	977	6,149	21,998	70,506	203,715	708,897	74,623
1993	1,063,306	99,126	964,180	923	6,210	21,825	70,168	194,864	695,351	73,965
Percent change	-2.2%	-0.5	-2.3	-5.5	1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-4.3	-1.9	-0.9
Group VI										
5,663 cities, under 10,000; population 19,726,000:										
1992	921,031	78,682	842,349	741	4,503	13,438	60,000	160,628	635,374	46,347
1993	900,575	79,926	820,649	729	4,399	13,579	61,219	155,381	619,860	45,408
Percent change	-2.2%	1.6	-2.6	-1.6	-2.3	1.0	2.0	-3.3	-2.4	-2.0
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,259 agencies; population 50,784,000:										
1992	1,997,984	231,151	1,766,833	2,938	16,400	56,990	154,823	489,105	1,078,026	199,702
1993	1,963,126	230,752	1,732,374	2,992	15,905	55,594	156,261	464,199	1,065,820	202,355
Percent change	-1.7%	-0.2	-2.0	1.8	-3.0	-2.4	0.9	-5.1	-1.1	1.3
RURAL COUNTIES^c										
2,425 agencies; population 24,995,000:										
1992	530,096	56,143	473,953	1,328	5,458	4,258	45,099	172,567	272,367	29,019
1993	521,782	56,925	464,857	1,373	5,511	4,223	45,818	166,577	268,544	29,736
Percent change	-1.6%	1.4	-1.9	3.4	1.0	-0.8	1.6	-3.5	-1.4	2.5
SUBURBAN AREA^d										
5,917 agencies; population 95,658,000:										
1992	4,156,498	427,924	3,728,574	4,596	27,714	107,991	287,623	889,122	2,466,053	373,399
1993	4,063,615	426,046	3,637,569	4,650	26,940	106,355	288,101	845,478	2,418,955	373,136
Percent change	-2.2%	-0.4	-2.4	1.2	-2.8	-1.5	0.2	-4.9	-1.9	-0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.94. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1992 and 1993 (Source, p. 378). Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police, the Michigan State Police, and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. Complete data for 1993 were not available for Illinois and Kansas; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cIncludes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

^dIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 190, 191. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.98

Rank order of States according to rates (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, and rape

1993

Rank	Violent crime		Homicide		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Rape	
	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate
United States, total		746.1		9.5		255.8		440.1		40.6
1	District of Columbia	2,921.8	District of Columbia	78.5	District of Columbia	1,229.6	District of Columbia	1,557.6	Alaska	83.8
2	Florida	1,206.0	Louisiana	20.3	New York	561.2	Florida	785.7	Delaware	77.0
3	California	1,077.8	Mississippi	13.5	Maryland	434.7	South Carolina	773.4	Michigan ^a	71.1
4	New York	1,073.5	New York	13.3	California	405.1	New Mexico	731.1	Washington	64.4
5	Louisiana	1,061.7	California	13.1	Illinois	381.2	Louisiana	715.4	Nevada	60.9
6	South Carolina	1,023.4	Maryland	12.7	Florida	357.6	California	621.8	District of Columbia	56.1
7	Maryland	997.8	Texas	11.9	Nevada	340.1	Massachusetts	592.0	Texas	55.0
8	Illinois	959.7	Alabama	11.6	New Jersey	296.0	Alabama	574.3	Florida	53.8
9	New Mexico	929.7	Georgia	11.4	Louisiana	283.6	Alaska	545.6	South Carolina	52.3
10	Nevada	875.2	Illinois	11.4	Georgia	248.0	Illinois	532.6	New Mexico	52.1
11	Massachusetts	804.9	North Carolina	11.3	Missouri	241.8	Maryland	506.4	Oregon	51.3
12	Michigan	791.5	Missouri	11.3	Michigan	238.5	Arizona	505.7	Tennessee	49.9
13	Alabama	780.4	Nevada	10.4	Texas	224.4	Tennessee	485.5	Oklahoma	49.3
14	Tennessee	765.8	South Carolina	10.3	Tennessee	220.1	Michigan	472.1	Ohio	49.1
15	Texas	762.1	Tennessee	10.2	Connecticut	196.7	New York	471.5	Colorado	45.8
16	Alaska	760.8	Arkansas	10.2	Ohio	192.7	Texas	470.8	Utah	44.6
17	Missouri	744.4	Michigan	9.8	North Carolina	192.4	Nevada	463.9	South Dakota	44.5
18	Georgia	723.1	Alaska	9.0	South Carolina	187.3	Oklahoma	455.3	New Hampshire	44.4
19	Arizona	715.0	Florida	8.9	Delaware	186.7	Missouri	455.2	Maryland	44.0
20	Delaware	685.9	Arizona	8.6	Pennsylvania	179.0	North Carolina	441.3	Mississippi	42.6
21	North Carolina	679.3	Oklahoma	8.4	Massachusetts	175.7	Georgia	428.3	Arkansas	42.4
22	Oklahoma	634.8	Virginia	8.3	Arizona	162.9	Delaware	417.1	Louisiana	42.3
23	New Jersey	626.9	New Mexico	8.0	Alabama	159.5	Arkansas	415.8	Kansas	40.1
24	Arkansas	593.3	Indiana	7.5	Virginia	142.0	Colorado	399.0	Vermont	39.8
25	Colorado	567.3	West Virginia	6.9	Mississippi	139.3	Kentucky	331.4	Indiana	39.1
26	Washington	514.6	Pennsylvania	6.8	New Mexico	138.4	Kansas	326.3	Arizona	37.8
27	Ohio	504.1	Kentucky	6.6	Washington	137.1	Indiana	322.6	California	37.7
28	Oregon	503.1	Kansas	6.4	Oregon	129.6	Oregon	317.6	Missouri	36.2
29	Kansas	496.4	Connecticut	6.3	Arkansas	124.9	Washington	307.9	Georgia	35.4
30	Indiana	489.1	Ohio	6.0	Kansas	123.6	New Jersey	297.5	Idaho	35.3
31	Kentucky	462.7	Colorado	5.8	Alaska	122.4	Rhode Island	268.1	Minnesota ^a	35.2
32	Connecticut	456.2	New Jersey	5.3	Oklahoma	121.8	Ohio	256.3	Alabama	35.1
33	Mississippi	433.9	Washington	5.2	Indiana	119.8	Nebraska	252.0	Illinois ^a	34.6
34	Pennsylvania	417.5	Delaware	5.0	Colorado	116.7	Iowa	244.8	Kentucky	34.3
35	Rhode Island	401.7	Oregon	4.6	Wisconsin	113.4	Mississippi	238.4	Wyoming	34.3
36	Virginia	372.2	Wisconsin	4.4	Minnesota	112.7	Wyoming	231.3	North Carolina	34.3
37	Nebraska	339.1	Nebraska	3.9	Hawaii	103.6	Connecticut	228.7	Hawaii	33.6
38	Minnesota	327.2	Rhode Island	3.9	Rhode Island	101.1	Idaho	226.7	Massachusetts	33.4
39	Iowa	325.5	Massachusetts	3.9	Kentucky	90.4	Pennsylvania	205.1	Virginia	32.1
40	Utah	301.0	Hawaii	3.8	Utah	58.6	Utah	194.7	Rhode Island	28.6
41	Wyoming	286.2	Vermont	3.6	Nebraska	55.4	Virginia	189.8	New Jersey	28.1
42	Idaho	281.8	Minnesota	3.4	Iowa	53.9	Minnesota	175.8	Montana	27.9
43	Wisconsin	264.4	Wyoming	3.4	West Virginia	43.0	South Dakota	145.6	Nebraska	27.8
44	Hawaii	261.2	South Dakota	3.4	Montana	32.4	West Virginia	138.5	New York	27.5
45	West Virginia	208.4	Utah	3.1	New Hampshire	27.3	Wisconsin	121.4	Maine	26.6
46	South Dakota	208.4	Montana	3.0	Maine	21.3	Hawaii	120.1	Pennsylvania	26.5
47	Montana	177.5	Idaho	2.9	Wyoming	17.2	Montana	114.2	Wisconsin	25.2
48	New Hampshire	137.8	Iowa	2.3	Idaho	16.9	Maine	76.3	Connecticut	24.4
49	Maine	125.7	New Hampshire	2.0	South Dakota	15.0	New Hampshire	64.1	Iowa	24.4
50	Vermont	114.2	North Dakota	1.7	Vermont	9.0	Vermont	61.8	North Dakota	23.5
51	North Dakota	82.2	Maine	1.6	North Dakota	8.3	North Dakota	48.7	West Virginia	20.1

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action, Research and Information Division from data provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

UCR guidelines. The 1993 forcible rape totals for these States were estimated by the UCR program using the national rate of forcible rapes when grouped by like agencies.

^aForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois and Michigan Departments of State Police and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety were not in accordance with national

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.99

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime and homicide, and number and percent of firearm-related violent crime and weapon-related homicide

By State, 1993

State	Firearm-related violent crime ^a				Homicide ^b							
	Violent crime ^c		Number	Percent of all violent crime	Number	Rate	Percent of all violent crime	Percent of all homicides				
	Number	Rate						Firearm-related	Handgun-related	Rifle-related	Knife-related	Fists/feet-related
United States, total ^d	1,924,188	746.1	588,140	30.6%	24,526	9.5	1.3%	69.6%	56.7%	3.3%	12.8%	5.0%
Alabama	32,676	780.4	4,930	15.1	484	11.6	1.5	60.0	49.5	3.0	14.0	3.8
Alaska	4,557	760.8	1,113	24.4	54	9.0	1.2	50.0	37.0	9.3	20.4	3.7
Arizona	28,142	715.0	10,518	37.4	339	8.6	1.2	69.7	50.9	4.5	13.6	6.7
Arkansas	14,381	593.3	4,914	34.2	247	10.2	1.7	71.7	51.2	7.0	10.7	4.9
California	336,381	1,077.8	101,052	30.0	4,096	13.1	1.2	73.4	63.7	3.8	11.6	3.4
Colorado	20,229	567.3	5,960	29.5	206	5.8	1.0	61.4	53.9	2.4	15.5	5.8
Connecticut	14,949	456.2	3,798	25.4	206	6.3	1.4	67.5	56.8	2.4	13.6	4.4
Delaware	4,801	685.9	916	19.1	35	5.0	0.7	60.0	50.0	5.0	20.0	10.0
District of Columbia	16,888	2,921.8	5,704	33.8	454	78.5	2.7	83.9	83.9	0.0	7.7	0.0
Florida	164,975	1,206.0	48,243	29.2	1,224	8.9	0.7	61.6	39.7	2.0	11.7	4.7
Georgia	50,019	723.1	18,798	37.6	789	11.4	1.6	67.5	58.0	3.2	15.2	4.8
Hawaii	3,061	261.2	362	11.8	45	3.8	1.5	37.2	27.9	4.7	27.9	23.3
Idaho	3,097	281.8	893	28.8	32	2.9	1.0	54.8	45.2	9.7	22.6	9.7
Illinois ^e	112,260	959.7	NA	NA	1,332	11.4	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	27,941	489.1	7,254	26.0	430	7.5	1.5	72.8	63.0	3.9	9.8	4.5
Iowa	9,159	325.5	1,369	14.9	66	2.3	0.7	40.0	22.2	2.2	28.9	11.1
Kansas ^e	12,564	496.4	NA	NA	161	6.4	1.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	17,530	462.7	4,598	26.2	249	6.6	1.4	68.2	48.7	4.2	7.2	4.2
Louisiana	45,600	1,061.7	20,206	44.3	874	20.3	1.9	81.3	72.1	5.4	7.2	3.9
Maine	1,558	125.7	161	10.4	20	1.6	1.3	71.4	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	49,540	997.8	19,016	38.4	632	12.7	1.3	72.5	67.6	0.3	12.7	4.6
Massachusetts	48,393	804.9	5,989	12.4	233	3.9	0.5	52.4	28.6	1.4	27.1	4.8
Michigan	75,021	791.5	26,692	35.6	933	9.8	1.2	73.9	41.1	5.3	9.8	4.2
Minnesota	14,778	327.2	3,592	24.3	155	3.4	1.0	52.7	38.9	6.1	22.1	12.2
Mississippi	11,467	433.9	4,834	42.2	357	13.5	3.1	73.9	64.7	3.7	14.7	5.0
Missouri	38,963	744.4	16,266	41.7	590	11.3	1.5	75.1	59.3	4.8	10.4	4.2
Montana ^e	1,489	177.5	NA	NA	25	3.0	1.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	5,450	339.1	583	10.7	63	3.9	1.2	46.4	25.0	3.6	10.7	14.3
Nevada	12,157	875.2	3,935	32.4	144	10.4	1.2	65.1	61.2	1.6	13.2	14.0
New Hampshire	1,550	137.8	193	12.5	23	2.0	1.5	50.0	25.0	0.0	35.0	5.0
New Jersey	49,390	626.9	12,569	25.4	418	5.3	0.8	51.0	43.5	2.2	22.2	10.5
New Mexico	15,024	929.7	4,357	29.0	130	8.0	0.9	51.6	41.1	5.3	27.4	11.6
New York	195,352	1,073.5	57,186	29.3	2,420	13.3	1.2	72.0	66.4	0.7	12.8	4.3
North Carolina	47,178	679.3	16,365	34.7	785	11.3	1.7	63.9	47.7	6.4	13.9	5.8
North Dakota	522	82.2	51	9.7	11	1.7	2.1	45.5	27.3	0.0	18.2	9.1
Ohio	55,915	504.1	17,836	31.9	667	6.0	1.2	72.0	62.6	2.0	10.4	8.0
Oklahoma	20,512	634.8	5,951	29.0	273	8.4	1.3	62.5	48.2	8.1	14.3	5.5
Oregon	15,254	503.1	3,749	24.6	140	4.6	0.9	53.1	39.9	4.9	21.7	7.0
Pennsylvania	50,295	417.5	15,325	30.5	823	6.8	1.6	71.3	60.4	1.7	11.6	7.0
Rhode Island	4,017	401.7	658	16.4	39	3.9	1.0	53.8	41.0	5.1	17.9	5.1
South Carolina	37,281	1,023.4	10,168	27.3	377	10.3	1.0	70.4	56.8	4.8	14.1	5.6
South Dakota	1,490	208.4	281	18.8	24	3.4	1.6	55.6	44.4	11.1	0.0	22.2
Tennessee	39,047	765.8	13,412	34.3	521	10.2	1.3	71.6	60.2	2.9	12.9	4.7
Texas	137,419	762.1	46,708	34.0	2,147	11.9	1.6	71.7	51.7	3.6	13.1	4.3
Utah	5,599	301.0	1,137	20.3	58	3.1	1.0	39.7	29.3	5.2	22.4	27.6
Vermont	658	114.2	132	20.0	21	3.6	3.2	66.7	41.7	16.7	8.3	0.0
Virginia	24,160	372.2	7,478	31.0	539	8.3	2.2	73.1	60.3	3.2	13.2	4.8
Washington	27,040	514.6	7,270	26.9	271	5.2	1.0	58.7	48.1	5.7	17.0	5.7
West Virginia	3,793	208.4	834	22.0	126	6.9	3.3	68.0	42.4	9.6	9.6	8.0
Wisconsin	13,321	264.4	4,672	35.1	222	4.4	1.7	52.7	39.6	3.2	13.1	11.3
Wyoming	1,345	286.2	214	15.9	16	3.4	1.2	62.5	37.5	25.0	12.5	18.8

Note: See Note, table 3.98. Firearm-related figures are projections based on Uniform Crime Reports data showing incomplete reports from the States and the District of Columbia. Not all States report each year; therefore comparisons between years should not be undertaken, except for States that have reported consistently.

For detailed information on State and Federal restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of firearms, see table 1.99.

^aIncludes projections for firearm-related rape.

^bIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. Also, includes certain homicides later ruled as self-defense and other justifiable homicides.

^cIncludes homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, and rape.

^dFirearm-related violent crime figures for "United States, total" are projections based on reports from 47 States and the District of Columbia.

^eIllinois and Kansas did not provide weapon-related robbery and aggravated assault data and Montana did not provide weapon-related homicide data. Therefore firearm-related violent crime figures were not computed.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.100

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of robbery and aggravated assault, and number and percent of firearm-related robbery and aggravated assault

By State, 1993

State	Robbery					Aggravated assault				
	Number	Rate	Percent of total violent crimes	Firearm-related		Number	Rate	Percent of total violent crimes	Firearm-related	
				Number	Percent of all robberies				Number	Percent of all aggravated assaults
United States, total ^a	659,757	255.8	34.3%	279,607	42.4%	1,135,099	440.1	59.0%	280,984	24.8%
Alabama	6,677	159.5	20.4	1,799	26.9	24,044	574.3	73.6	2,694	11.2
Alaska	733	122.4	16.1	273	37.3	3,268	545.6	71.7	763	23.3
Arizona	6,412	162.9	22.8	2,654	41.4	19,903	505.7	70.7	7,479	37.6
Arkansas	3,027	124.9	21.0	1,465	48.4	10,079	415.8	70.1	3,169	31.4
California	126,436	405.1	37.6	51,940	41.1	194,083	621.8	57.7	44,927	23.1
Colorado	4,160	116.7	20.6	1,462	35.2	14,230	399.0	70.3	4,202	29.5
Connecticut	6,447	196.7	43.1	2,515	39.0	7,496	228.7	50.1	1,063	14.2
Delaware	1,307	186.7	27.2	288	22.0	2,920	417.1	60.8	554	19.0
District of Columbia	7,107	1,229.6	42.1	3,121	43.9	9,003	1,557.6	53.3	2,170	24.1
Florida	48,913	357.6	29.6	19,534	39.9	107,479	785.7	65.1	27,219	25.3
Georgia	17,154	248.0	34.3	9,185	53.5	29,628	428.3	59.2	8,835	29.8
Hawaii	1,214	103.6	39.7	131	10.8	1,408	120.1	46.0	175	12.4
Idaho	186	16.9	6.0	60	32.1	2,491	226.7	80.4	776	31.2
Illinois ^b	44,584	381.2	39.7	NA	NA	62,298	532.6	55.5	NA	NA
Indiana	6,845	119.8	24.5	3,191	46.6	18,432	322.6	66.0	3,526	19.1
Iowa	1,517	53.9	16.6	315	20.8	6,890	244.8	75.2	958	13.9
Kansas ^b	3,128	123.6	24.9	NA	NA	8,259	326.3	65.7	NA	NA
Kentucky	3,425	90.4	19.5	1,321	38.6	12,555	331.4	71.6	2,977	23.7
Louisiana	12,182	283.6	26.7	7,766	63.7	30,727	715.4	67.4	11,548	37.6
Maine	264	21.3	16.9	66	25.1	945	76.3	60.7	48	5.1
Maryland	21,582	434.7	43.6	12,126	56.2	25,141	506.4	50.7	6,213	24.7
Massachusetts	10,563	175.7	21.8	2,602	24.6	35,591	592.0	73.5	3,064	8.6
Michigan	22,601	238.5	30.1	12,219	54.1	44,747	472.1	59.6	13,110	29.3
Minnesota	5,092	112.7	34.5	1,268	24.9	7,943	175.8	53.7	2,083	26.2
Mississippi	3,683	139.3	32.1	1,851	50.3	6,302	238.4	55.0	2,607	41.4
Missouri	12,654	241.8	32.5	6,316	49.9	23,825	455.2	61.1	9,318	39.1
Montana ^e	272	32.4	18.3	136	50.0	958	114.2	64.3	372	38.8
Nebraska	890	55.4	16.3	191	21.4	4,050	252.0	74.3	318	7.9
Nevada	4,724	340.1	38.9	2,406	50.9	6,443	463.9	53.0	1,351	21.0
New Hampshire	307	27.3	19.8	49	15.8	721	64.1	46.5	83	11.5
New Jersey	23,319	296.0	47.2	8,091	34.7	23,438	297.5	47.5	4,043	17.2
New Mexico	2,237	138.4	14.9	1,020	45.6	11,815	731.1	78.6	3,186	27.0
New York	102,122	561.2	52.3	37,879	37.1	85,802	471.5	43.9	17,064	19.9
North Carolina	13,364	192.4	28.3	5,918	44.3	30,650	441.3	65.0	9,706	31.7
North Dakota	53	8.3	10.2	6	12.0	309	48.7	59.2	25	7.9
Ohio	21,373	192.7	38.2	8,995	42.1	28,431	256.3	50.8	7,817	27.5
Oklahoma	3,935	121.8	19.2	1,609	40.9	14,712	455.3	71.7	4,013	27.3
Oregon	3,930	129.6	25.8	1,248	31.8	9,630	317.6	63.1	2,271	23.6
Pennsylvania	21,563	179.0	42.9	9,229	42.8	24,714	205.1	49.1	5,190	21.0
Rhode Island	1,011	101.1	25.2	250	24.7	2,681	268.1	66.7	359	13.4
South Carolina	6,825	187.3	18.3	2,553	37.4	28,174	773.4	75.6	7,159	25.4
South Dakota	107	15.0	7.2	28	25.8	1,041	145.6	69.9	208	20.0
Tennessee	11,224	220.1	28.7	5,971	53.2	24,758	485.5	63.4	6,813	27.5
Texas	40,469	224.4	29.4	19,302	47.7	84,881	470.8	61.8	24,875	29.3
Utah	1,090	58.6	19.5	350	32.1	3,622	194.7	64.7	681	18.8
Vermont	52	9.0	7.9	5	8.7	356	61.8	54.1	90	25.4
Virginia	9,216	142.0	38.1	4,429	48.1	12,322	189.8	51.0	2,447	19.9
Washington	7,204	137.1	26.6	2,357	32.7	16,181	307.9	59.8	4,416	27.3
West Virginia	782	43.0	20.6	284	36.4	2,520	138.5	66.4	428	17.0
Wisconsin	5,714	113.4	42.9	3,029	53.0	6,116	121.4	45.9	1,399	22.9
Wyoming	81	17.2	6.0	36	43.9	1,087	231.3	80.8	152	14.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.98 and 3.99.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

^aFirearm-related violent crime figures for "United States, total" are projections based on reports from 48 States and the District of Columbia.

^bIllinois and Kansas did not provide data on firearms used in robberies and aggravated assaults.

Table 3.101

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1993

City	Population	Violent crime rate	Homicide rate	Rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
<u>Cities 250,000 and over</u>						
Albuquerque, NM	407,286	1,644.1	12.3	63.6	381.1	1,187.1
Anaheim, CA	276,966	NA	11.9	25.3	328.2	NA
Anchorage, AK	250,720	882.7	9.2	84.6	226.5	562.4
Arlington, TX	281,336	803.0	2.5	51.9	252.4	496.2
Atlanta, GA	402,877	4,041.2	50.4	122.1	1,500.5	2,368.2
Austin, TX	502,018	599.8	7.4	54.0	309.7	228.7
Baltimore, MD	732,968	2,994.0	48.2	91.1	1,688.5	1,166.2
Birmingham, AL	268,768	2,484.7	45.0	110.5	634.7	1,694.4
Boston, MA	553,870	1,957.7	17.7	86.7	736.8	1,116.5
Buffalo, NY	324,855	1,859.6	23.4	90.8	892.1	853.3
Charlotte, NC	422,862	2,299.8	28.9	84.2	763.1	1,423.6
Chicago, IL ^a	2,788,996	NA	30.3	NA	1,261.7	1,425.4
Cincinnati, OH	366,591	1,533.3	10.6	122.5	634.8	765.4
Cleveland, OH	505,730	1,643.2	33.0	164.9	849.7	595.6
Colorado Springs, CO	304,438	510.8	6.2	87.0	127.8	289.7
Columbus, OH	646,933	1,104.6	16.2	101.7	600.8	385.8
Corpus Christi, TX	271,654	819.1	12.5	71.4	187.4	547.8
Dallas, TX	1,042,619	1,743.3	30.4	95.9	711.7	905.3
Denver, CO	498,402	1,053.8	14.8	78.9	373.8	586.3
Detroit, MI ^a	1,020,062	NA	56.8	NA	1,332.4	1,274.3
El Paso, TX	554,515	1,101.7	8.5	50.7	281.5	761.0
Fort Worth, TX	463,373	1,506.1	28.7	109.4	593.5	774.5
Fresno, CA	379,977	1,450.4	22.9	56.8	757.7	612.9
Honolulu, HI	875,455	285.7	3.5	32.7	123.9	125.5
Houston, TX	1,724,327	NA	25.9	64.3	NA	NA
Indianapolis, IN	377,723	1,665.8	18.0	136.9	542.7	968.2
Jacksonville, FL	672,310	1,698.2	18.6	104.0	536.1	1,039.6
Kansas City, MO	435,428	2,517.3	35.1	118.3	893.6	1,470.3
Las Vegas, NV	717,441	1,014.9	12.7	60.6	497.9	443.7
Long Beach, CA	443,259	1,605.4	28.4	45.1	838.6	693.3
Los Angeles, CA	3,525,317	2,374.3	30.5	50.3	1,089.7	1,203.8
Louisville, KY	273,564	995.7	13.5	49.3	509.2	423.7
Memphis, TN	618,981	1,633.8	32.0	117.1	866.9	617.8
Mesa, AZ	304,695	766.3	2.0	36.4	134.6	593.4
Miami, FL	372,519	3,893.0	34.1	54.8	1,901.1	1,903.0
Milwaukee, WI	623,114	965.2	25.2	68.0	645.5	226.4
Minneapolis, MN	366,642	1,767.7	15.8	141.3	866.8	743.8
Nashville, TN	513,648	1,784.1	16.9	112.3	527.4	1,127.4
Newark, NJ	269,892	3,787.4	35.6	95.2	2,183.1	1,473.6
New Orleans, LA	491,619	2,039.0	80.3	60.6	1,053.5	844.6
New York, NY	7,347,257	2,089.8	26.5	38.4	1,170.5	854.4
Norfolk, VA	257,617	1,074.9	24.1	79.2	554.3	417.3
Oakland, CA	377,037	2,601.6	40.8	93.6	1,209.2	1,258.0
Oklahoma City, OK	457,448	1,416.6	17.5	112.6	376.9	909.6
Philadelphia, PA	1,559,534	1,255.2	28.1	50.3	739.4	437.4
Phoenix, AZ	1,039,369	1,146.0	15.2	42.7	330.7	757.4
Pittsburgh, PA	368,473	1,215.6	21.7	61.3	755.6	377.0
Portland, OR	454,889	1,856.5	12.8	105.3	506.7	1,231.7
Sacramento, CA	386,732	1,254.1	22.0	43.2	597.3	591.6
St. Louis, MO	387,053	3,874.9	69.0	82.4	1,607.8	2,115.7
St. Paul, MN	271,208	997.0	8.1	89.2	351.8	547.9
San Antonio, TX	985,456	682.4	22.3	56.1	302.3	301.7
San Diego, CA	1,160,603	1,160.0	11.5	34.1	400.7	713.7
San Francisco, CA	736,377	1,815.0	17.5	49.0	1,148.1	600.4
San Jose, CA	809,528	656.8	5.1	48.3	146.5	456.9
Santa Ana, CA	290,970	1,096.3	26.8	26.5	648.2	394.9
Seattle, WA	531,274	1,399.8	12.6	67.0	502.6	817.7
Tampa, FL	288,877	3,246.7	14.9	85.5	1,026.4	2,119.9
Toledo, OH	331,416	962.8	13.6	107.7	481.0	360.6
Tucson, AZ	426,344	1,023.4	10.3	73.6	209.7	729.7
Tulsa, OK	378,350	1,300.6	14.3	89.6	302.1	894.7
Virginia Beach, VA	423,387	294.8	5.2	42.8	149.0	97.8
Washington, DC	578,000	2,921.8	78.5	56.1	1,229.6	1,557.6
Wichita, KS	313,597	874.7	15.3	84.5	423.2	351.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.101

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1993--Continued

City	Population	Violent crime rate	Homicide rate	Rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
Cities 100,000 to 249,999						
Abilene, TX	110,222	807.5	7.3	68.0	121.6	610.6
Akron, OH	225,040	NA	8.4	90.7	373.3	NA
Albany, NY	100,192	1,235.6	6.0	58.9	480.1	690.1
Alexandria, VA	114,850	654.8	7.8	28.7	327.4	290.8
Allentown, PA	106,899	672.6	5.6	39.3	303.1	324.6
Amarillo, TX	164,234	687.4	6.7	54.2	126.6	499.9
Amherst, NY	107,404	NA	0.9	5.6	52.1	NA
Ann Arbor, MI ^a	110,277	NA	1.8	NA	117.0	304.7
Arlington, VA	174,184	346.8	2.3	23.0	168.8	152.7
Aurora, CO	246,610	1,807.3	7.7	67.3	300.1	1,432.2
Aurora, IL ^a	106,694	NA	15.9	NA	284.9	467.7
Bakersfield, CA	198,908	940.6	13.6	19.6	285.6	621.9
Baton Rouge, LA	225,544	3,024.7	32.8	78.5	827.3	2,086.1
Beaumont, TX	117,766	1,244.8	19.5	169.8	580.0	475.5
Berkeley, CA	102,156	1,596.6	7.8	34.3	797.8	756.7
Boise, ID	139,868	441.1	2.1	51.5	34.3	353.2
Brownsville, TX	107,838	1,017.3	15.8	26.0	260.6	715.0
Chandler, AZ	102,891	268.2	0.0	26.2	79.7	162.3
Chattanooga, TN	155,140	1,954.4	24.5	99.3	457.0	1,373.6
Chesapeake, VA	168,523	468.2	7.7	36.2	195.2	229.0
Chula Vista, CA	146,232	740.6	9.6	25.3	313.9	391.8
Columbus, GA	190,331	611.0	16.8	25.7	237.0	331.5
Concord, CA	113,840	440.1	4.4	38.7	184.5	212.6
Dayton, OH	184,352	1,585.0	26.6	145.9	800.1	612.4
Des Moines, IA	195,485	461.4	4.6	43.0	138.6	275.2
Durham, NC	143,172	1,192.3	18.2	76.1	59.3	505.7
El Monte, CA	108,028	NA	17.6	41.7	578.6	646.1
Elizabeth, NJ	109,131	1,283.8	15.6	38.5	804.5	425.2
Erie, PA	109,749	762.6	6.4	53.8	388.2	314.4
Escondido, CA	114,318	638.6	7.0	22.7	188.1	420.8
Eugene, OR	118,390	397.0	2.5	54.1	140.2	200.2
Evansville, IN	128,805	599.4	5.4	33.4	117.2	443.3
Flint, MI ^a	139,960	NA	34.3	NA	742.4	1,791.2
Fort Lauderdale, FL	150,683	1,559.6	20.6	50.4	842.8	645.7
Fort Wayne, IN	175,405	585.5	16.0	74.1	314.7	180.7
Fremont, CA	181,134	492.5	2.2	21.5	74.5	394.2
Fullerton, CA	116,657	534.0	1.7	30.9	222.9	278.6
Garden Grove, CA	147,366	622.3	8.8	22.4	291.8	299.3
Garland, TX	194,930	NA	6.2	58.5	150.3	NA
Gary, IN	117,836	2,108.0	89.1	147.7	792.6	1,078.6
Glendale, AZ	160,403	888.4	10.0	49.3	197.6	631.5
Glendale, CA	179,488	373.8	5.0	16.7	197.8	154.3
Grand Prairie, TX	106,537	689.0	8.4	50.7	158.6	471.2
Grand Rapids, MI ^a	192,121	NA	17.2	NA	431.5	933.3
Green Bay, WI	101,364	444.9	2.0	61.2	45.4	336.4
Greensboro, NC	192,951	891.4	14.0	54.4	409.9	413.1
Hampton, VA	139,127	462.9	10.1	35.2	236.5	181.1
Hartford, CT	131,914	2,154.4	22.7	75.0	942.3	1,114.4
Hayward, CA	116,337	1,116.6	6.9	45.6	343.0	721.2
Hollywood, FL	123,501	845.3	7.3	34.0	384.6	419.4
Huntington Beach, CA	186,948	469.1	1.6	20.3	93.1	354.1
Huntsville, AL	165,252	1,313.8	10.9	49.6	193.6	1,059.6
Independence, MO	113,646	576.4	3.5	44.9	120.5	407.4
Inglewood, CA	112,636	2,042.0	40.0	60.4	1,179.9	761.7
Irvine, CA	120,610	116.9	0.8	9.9	48.1	58.0
Jackson, MS	198,227	1,402.4	41.9	87.3	759.2	514.1
Jersey City, NJ	230,298	1,990.5	8.7	43.4	1,085.6	852.8
Knoxville, TN	169,751	1,715.5	8.2	60.1	351.1	1,296.0
Lakewood, CO	129,628	492.2	4.6	23.9	134.2	329.4
Lancaster, CA	107,224	1,361.6	6.5	56.0	245.3	1,053.9
Lansing, MI ^a	127,311	NA	11.0	NA	237.2	837.3
Laredo, TX	139,194	756.5	15.1	5.0	117.1	619.3
Lexington, KY	235,094	918.8	3.4	59.1	237.4	618.9
Lincoln, NE	198,228	567.5	2.0	41.9	64.1	459.6
Little Rock, AR	178,924	3,290.2	38.0	120.2	634.9	2,497.1
Livonia, MI ^a	101,847	NA	1.0	NA	80.5	145.3
Lowell, MA	100,190	1,228.7	6.0	48.9	301.4	872.3
Lubbock, TX	191,639	665.3	8.9	71.0	147.2	438.3
Macon, GA	109,537	834.4	18.3	93.1	350.6	372.5
Madison, WI	196,919	320.4	1.0	50.3	160.5	108.7
Mesquite, TX	110,455	593.9	4.5	29.9	124.0	435.5
Mobile, AL	204,286	1,086.7	20.6	59.7	580.6	425.9
Modesto, CA	174,054	828.5	6.9	46.0	204.5	571.1
Montgomery, AL	194,399	871.9	20.1	44.8	289.1	518.0
Moreno Valley, CA	133,456	1,260.3	9.0	43.5	391.9	816.0
New Haven, CT	123,890	2,053.4	17.8	104.9	999.3	931.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.101

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1993--Continued

City	Population	Violent crime rate	Homicide rate	Rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
Newport News, VA	179,975	1,210.2	12.2	57.2	399.5	741.2
Oceanside, CA	141,147	1,062.0	12.8	46.8	316.0	686.5
Ontario, CA	140,402	1,120.4	13.5	47.0	457.3	602.6
Orange, CA	114,753	484.5	2.6	26.1	203.9	251.8
Orlando, FL	176,748	2,342.3	8.5	118.2	626.3	1,588.7
Oxnard, CA	146,286	986.4	10.9	37.6	317.2	620.7
Pasadena, CA	133,961	1,289.2	20.2	32.8	622.6	613.6
Pasadena, TX	127,886	1,285.5	7.8	82.9	150.1	1,044.7
Paterson, NJ	140,409	1,555.5	16.4	55.6	775.6	707.9
Plano, TX	144,902	336.1	1.4	22.1	62.1	250.5
Pomona, CA	141,799	1,659.4	28.2	57.1	701.7	872.4
Portsmouth, VA	105,944	1,290.3	31.1	52.9	704.1	502.2
Providence, RI	159,178	862.6	13.8	71.6	399.6	377.6
Pueblo, CO	101,424	1,710.6	8.9	85.8	162.7	1,453.3
Raleigh, NC	224,057	906.0	12.1	42.0	354.8	497.2
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	112,298	350.0	3.6	27.6	191.5	127.3
Reno, NV	145,433	719.9	11.0	88.7	297.0	323.2
Richmond, VA	205,331	1,595.0	54.5	84.7	768.5	687.2
Riverside, CA	241,041	1,649.1	13.7	54.3	533.9	1,047.1
Rochester, NY	235,301	1,149.2	27.2	67.6	696.1	358.3
Rockford, IL ^a	142,703	NA	15.4	NA	542.4	824.8
St. Petersburg, FL	238,727	2,166.9	8.0	73.7	669.8	1,415.4
Salem, VA	114,311	342.0	6.1	58.6	182.0	95.4
Salinas, CA	115,936	1,267.1	12.9	43.1	483.0	728.0
Salt Lake City, UT	170,380	822.9	11.2	119.7	292.3	399.7
San Bernardino, CA	174,215	3,194.9	47.1	74.0	889.7	2,184.1
Santa Clarita, CA	119,890	647.3	3.3	18.4	109.3	516.3
Santa Rosa, CA	117,746	536.7	5.9	86.6	167.3	276.9
Savannah, GA	141,861	998.9	23.3	62.7	585.8	327.1
Scottsdale, AZ	140,740	282.1	2.1	20.6	93.1	166.3
Shreveport, LA	197,379	1,302.1	38.5	50.7	426.6	786.3
Simi Valley, CA	104,875	243.1	0.0	15.3	51.5	176.4
Sioux Falls, SD	106,315	446.8	1.9	96.9	41.4	306.6
South Bend, IN	106,971	1,083.5	17.8	97.2	429.1	539.4
Spokane, WA	191,511	813.5	6.8	58.5	184.8	563.4
Springfield, MA	153,952	NA	13.0	77.9	439.1	NA
Springfield, MO	146,642	456.2	4.8	52.5	92.7	306.2
Stamford, CT	107,524	499.4	7.4	20.5	251.1	220.4
Sterling Heights, MI ^a	118,865	NA	0.0	NA	36.2	262.5
Stockton, CA	221,867	1,577.5	20.3	70.8	700.4	786.1
Sunnyvale, CA	119,649	250.7	2.5	17.6	88.6	142.1
Syracuse, NY	163,626	831.8	11.0	48.3	342.9	429.6
Tacoma, WA	187,895	1,831.3	16.5	101.7	540.2	1,173.0
Tallahassee, FL	132,252	2,034.0	6.8	103.6	597.3	1,326.3
Tempe, AZ	145,996	569.2	2.7	44.5	167.1	354.8
Thousand Oaks, CA	108,621	313.9	2.8	20.3	59.8	231.1
Torrance, CA	137,029	629.1	8.8	21.9	313.8	284.6
Vallejo, CA	114,866	1,413.0	8.7	56.6	521.5	826.2
Waco, TX	106,043	NA	27.3	133.0	427.2	983.6
Waterbury, CT	106,838	548.5	18.7	36.5	269.6	223.7
Winston-Salem, NC	147,098	1,925.2	24.5	120.3	715.8	1,064.6
Worcester, MA	163,932	NA	7.3	47.0	383.1	NA
Yonkers, NY	186,967	722.6	10.2	18.2	455.7	238.5

Note: See Note, table 3.98.

^aForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois and Michigan Departments of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore the figures were excluded from the violent crime rate and rape rate categories.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.102

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1992 and 1993

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Abilene, TX	1992	5,410	5,440	4	89	136	630	1,439	2,946	166	30
	1993	5,474	5,507	8	75	134	673	1,089	3,323	172	33
Akron, OH ^a	1992	17,237	17,446	24	204	966	1,451	3,353	9,069	2,170	209
	1993	NA	NA	19	204	840	NA	3,367	8,675	2,043	190
Albany, NY	1992	7,791	7,857	8	77	467	598	2,246	3,858	537	66
	1993	7,802	7,847	6	59	481	692	2,063	4,030	471	45
Albuquerque, NM	1992	38,014	38,208	42	294	1,460	4,372	8,705	20,236	2,905	194
	1993	39,025	39,256	50	259	1,552	4,835	8,199	20,552	3,578	231
Alexandria, VA	1992	7,544	7,586	4	35	397	311	931	4,729	1,137	42
	1993	8,324	8,355	9	33	376	334	921	5,682	969	31
Allentown, PA	1992	6,347	6,364	11	21	184	199	1,227	4,291	414	17
	1993	7,508	7,550	6	42	324	347	1,682	4,659	448	42
Amarillo, TX	1992	13,745	13,805	17	103	278	736	2,722	9,297	592	60
	1993	13,868	13,937	11	89	208	821	2,739	9,351	649	69
Amherst, NY ^a	1992	3,375	3,384	6	11	66	200	391	2,401	300	9
	1993	NA	NA	1	6	56	NA	346	2,210	316	9
Anaheim, CA ^a	1992	18,731	18,846	35	90	891	732	3,961	9,546	3,476	115
	1993	NA	NA	33	70	909	NA	3,942	9,145	3,607	74
Anchorage, AK	1992	17,045	17,150	17	253	484	1,217	2,650	10,813	1,611	105
	1993	16,140	16,245	23	212	568	1,410	1,880	10,660	1,387	105
Ann Arbor, MI ^b	1992	6,301	6,346	1	50	161	384	1,164	4,256	285	45
	1993	NA	NA	2	NA	129	336	1,101	4,032	260	35
Arlington, TX	1992	23,093	23,232	16	146	725	1,169	4,290	13,800	2,947	139
	1993	20,202	20,299	7	146	710	1,396	3,977	11,514	2,452	97
Arlington, VA	1992	10,234	10,265	11	39	330	291	1,165	7,233	1,165	31
	1993	10,133	10,171	4	37	294	265	923	7,484	1,126	38
Atlanta, GA	1992	71,275	71,536	198	627	5,824	9,207	13,065	33,903	8,451	261
	1993	69,914	70,162	203	492	6,045	9,541	13,168	31,249	9,216	248
Aurora, CO	1992	20,016	20,127	16	182	672	3,194	2,975	11,300	1,677	111
	1993	20,367	20,486	19	166	740	3,532	2,909	11,512	1,489	119
Aurora, IL ^b	1992	NA	NA	14	NA	269	556	1,330	3,854	443	62
	1993	NA	NA	17	NA	304	499	1,465	3,932	389	NA
Austin, TX	1992	52,964	53,411	37	294	1,450	1,069	10,208	35,336	4,570	447
	1993	51,468	52,078	37	271	1,555	1,148	8,453	35,647	4,357	610
Bakersfield, CA	1992	14,511	14,653	16	51	510	1,105	3,499	8,066	1,264	142
	1993	15,614	15,727	27	39	568	1,237	3,650	8,498	1,595	113
Baltimore, MD	1992	90,114	90,637	335	749	12,263	8,452	16,298	40,717	11,300	523
	1993	91,920	92,465	353	668	12,376	8,548	17,901	41,451	10,623	545
Baton Rouge, LA	1992	33,853	34,043	58	169	1,656	4,283	6,784	16,794	4,109	190
	1993	36,527	36,685	74	177	1,866	4,705	7,543	18,156	4,006	158
Beaumont, TX	1992	13,693	13,758	23	84	718	1,176	3,344	6,629	1,719	65
	1993	12,577	12,636	23	200	683	560	2,610	6,939	1,562	59
Berkeley, CA	1992	13,506	13,579	12	28	882	733	2,406	8,142	1,303	73
	1993	13,090	13,154	8	35	815	773	2,383	7,915	1,161	64
Birmingham, AL	1992	32,553	32,872	133	362	1,854	3,795	7,447	15,231	3,731	319
	1993	31,776	31,991	121	297	1,706	4,554	6,628	14,926	3,544	215
Boise, ID	1992	7,416	7,450	5	84	62	369	1,102	5,501	293	34
	1993	7,683	7,722	3	72	48	494	1,204	5,538	324	39
Boston, MA	1992	56,399	NA	73	537	4,765	6,297	8,718	24,598	11,411	NA
	1993	55,555	NA	98	480	4,081	6,184	7,982	24,798	11,932	NA
Bridgeport, CT	1992	16,210	16,377	57	74	1,835	924	4,081	4,500	4,739	167
	1993	13,599	13,791	60	72	1,560	848	3,653	3,820	3,586	192
Brownsville, TX	1992	10,516	10,541	15	29	198	632	2,412	6,334	896	25
	1993	11,393	11,424	17	28	281	771	2,209	7,291	796	31
Buffalo, NY	1992	33,147	33,699	76	346	2,998	2,947	8,210	13,085	5,485	552
	1993	31,871	32,305	76	295	2,898	2,772	7,597	12,714	5,519	434
Chandler, AZ	1992	6,220	6,252	2	29	80	152	1,354	4,008	595	32
	1993	6,651	6,697	0	27	82	167	1,635	4,061	679	46
Charlotte, NC	1992	51,489	51,902	99	361	3,058	5,938	12,565	27,014	2,454	413
	1993	49,758	50,147	122	356	3,227	6,020	10,691	26,370	2,972	389
Chattanooga, TN	1992	15,452	15,563	31	146	734	2,011	3,077	7,617	1,836	111
	1993	16,338	16,434	38	154	709	2,131	3,144	7,907	2,255	96
Chesapeake, VA	1992	8,874	8,948	9	60	340	448	1,766	5,496	755	74
	1993	7,846	7,941	13	61	327	385	1,612	4,958	490	95
Chicago, IL ^b	1992	NA	NA	939	NA	38,448	41,080	49,046	119,697	44,988	1,852
	1993	NA	NA	845	NA	35,189	39,753	45,670	121,314	40,438	1,676
Chula Vista, CA	1992	10,389	10,447	7	51	553	645	1,983	4,672	2,478	58
	1993	10,170	10,234	14	37	459	573	1,895	4,726	2,466	64
Cincinnati, OH	1992	32,682	33,262	49	486	2,294	2,964	7,076	17,695	2,118	580
	1993	30,923	31,504	39	449	2,327	2,806	6,154	17,085	2,063	581
Cleveland, OH	1992	42,536	43,291	157	854	4,423	3,098	9,000	14,240	10,764	755
	1993	40,005	40,661	167	834	4,297	3,012	8,031	13,494	10,170	656
Colorado Springs, CO	1992	20,194	20,300	17	226	448	851	3,783	13,791	1,078	106
	1993	19,608	19,717	19	265	389	882	3,645	13,391	1,017	109

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.102

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1992 and 1993--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Columbus, GA	1992	11,394	11,451	15	56	312	477	2,628	7,227	679	57
	1993	12,266	12,312	32	49	451	631	2,309	7,752	1,042	46
Columbus, OH	1992	58,221	59,216	113	684	3,585	2,647	15,020	29,210	6,962	995
	1993	56,322	57,351	105	658	3,887	2,496	13,055	29,051	7,070	1,029
Concord, CA	1992	7,348	7,366	5	33	261	417	1,584	4,425	623	18
	1993	7,928	7,958	5	44	210	342	1,604	4,845	878	30
Corpus Christi, TX	1992	27,608	27,786	30	144	509	1,878	5,246	18,051	1,750	178
	1993	27,416	27,630	34	194	509	1,488	4,600	18,919	1,672	214
Dallas, TX	1992	130,082	131,453	387	1,096	9,532	10,667	24,806	63,079	20,515	1,371
	1993	110,799	112,123	317	1,000	7,420	9,439	20,975	54,183	17,465	1,324
Dayton, OH	1992	20,502	20,752	57	298	1,737	1,265	4,552	9,624	2,969	250
	1993	19,637	19,897	49	269	1,475	1,129	4,303	9,473	2,939	260
Denver, CO	1992	40,176	40,622	95	437	1,804	2,967	8,897	17,892	8,084	446
	1993	39,796	40,236	74	393	1,863	2,922	9,128	17,858	7,558	440
Des Moines, IA	1992	16,502	16,710	7	93	261	614	1,927	12,926	674	208
	1993	15,505	15,738	9	84	271	538	1,986	11,763	854	233
Detroit, MI ^b	1992	117,246	118,584	595	1,225	12,194	12,433	22,048	41,407	27,344	1,338
	1993	NA	NA	579	NA	13,591	12,999	23,092	42,818	28,061	1,219
Durham, NC	1992	15,210	15,276	31	111	828	821	5,124	7,397	898	66
	1993	14,980	15,070	26	109	848	724	4,851	7,471	951	90
Elizabeth, NJ	1992	9,679	9,701	13	64	882	523	1,715	4,004	2,478	22
	1993	9,465	9,488	17	42	878	464	1,851	4,058	2,155	23
El Monte, CA	1992	6,675	6,739	17	53	710	744	1,684	2,062	1,405	64
	1993	6,127	6,201	19	45	625	698	1,357	2,184	1,199	74
El Paso, TX	1992	48,445	48,687	44	272	1,610	3,900	7,655	29,533	5,431	242
	1993	46,738	47,199	47	281	1,561	4,220	5,643	29,440	5,546	461
Erie, PA	1992	5,442	5,482	3	95	336	370	1,173	3,094	371	40
	1993	5,474	5,537	7	59	426	345	999	3,261	377	63
Escondido, CA	1992	8,513	8,554	8	38	273	609	1,641	4,579	1,365	41
	1993	8,276	8,309	8	26	215	481	1,490	4,809	1,247	33
Eugene, OR	1992	9,399	9,490	2	57	228	200	1,799	6,697	416	91
	1993	8,697	8,754	3	64	166	237	1,381	6,471	375	57
Evansville, IN	1992	6,560	6,609	8	50	126	501	1,525	4,028	322	49
	1993	7,071	7,136	7	43	151	571	1,580	4,359	360	65
Flint, MI ^b	1992	18,738	19,101	52	238	955	2,510	4,388	8,186	2,409	363
	1993	NA	NA	48	NA	1,039	2,507	4,024	7,701	2,307	338
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1992	25,044	25,075	12	70	1,309	891	6,305	13,621	2,836	31
	1993	25,775	25,838	31	76	1,270	973	5,822	14,477	3,126	63
Fort Wayne, IN	1992	15,841	16,017	18	126	533	300	2,392	10,740	1,732	176
	1993	14,857	15,000	28	130	552	317	2,028	10,016	1,786	143
Fort Worth, TX	1992	65,764	66,184	153	525	3,488	5,226	14,304	32,128	9,940	420
	1993	49,801	50,220	133	507	2,750	3,589	10,505	26,310	6,007	419
Fremont, CA	1992	6,865	6,919	6	34	135	445	1,451	4,204	590	54
	1993	7,245	7,295	4	39	135	714	1,584	3,945	824	50
Fresno, CA	1992	44,498	45,143	81	203	3,094	1,985	9,413	16,711	13,011	645
	1993	41,584	42,243	87	216	2,879	2,329	8,472	14,518	13,088	659
Fullerton, CA	1992	8,625	8,667	4	31	270	370	1,625	4,995	1,330	42
	1993	7,874	7,905	2	36	260	325	1,385	4,575	1,291	31
Garden Grove, CA	1992	10,034	10,078	5	46	452	494	2,115	5,160	1,762	44
	1993	9,550	9,615	13	33	430	441	1,759	5,075	1,799	65
Garland, TX ^a	1992	12,620	12,741	15	125	323	507	2,910	7,534	1,206	121
	1993	NA	NA	12	114	293	NA	2,522	7,657	1,033	145
Gary, IN	1992	12,005	12,732	82	173	829	990	3,061	3,277	3,593	727
	1993	11,231	11,734	105	174	934	1,271	2,555	3,589	2,603	503
Glendale, AZ	1992	12,557	12,626	12	75	248	823	1,820	7,991	1,588	69
	1993	13,625	13,708	16	79	317	1,013	2,037	8,422	1,741	83
Glendale, CA	1992	8,282	8,329	7	38	373	298	1,756	4,407	1,403	47
	1993	8,215	8,288	9	30	355	277	1,596	4,501	1,447	73
Grand Prairie, TX	1992	7,908	7,915	9	57	200	740	1,400	4,550	952	7
	1993	7,036	7,039	9	54	169	502	1,259	4,035	1,008	3
Grand Rapids, MI ^b	1992	17,015	17,141	13	413	756	1,858	3,777	9,090	1,108	126
	1993	NA	NA	33	NA	829	1,793	3,161	8,827	1,075	79
Greensboro, NC	1992	15,593	15,700	23	106	687	810	3,342	9,957	668	107
	1993	15,303	15,399	27	105	791	797	3,177	9,657	749	96
Green Bay, WI	1992	4,695	4,700	1	49	38	342	631	3,425	209	5
	1993	4,702	4,711	2	62	46	341	644	3,368	239	9
Hampton, VA	1992	8,075	8,136	10	51	312	283	1,035	5,717	667	61
	1993	7,698	7,771	14	49	329	251	962	5,532	561	73
Hartford, CT	1992	21,088	21,405	13	125	1,492	1,477	4,419	9,941	3,621	317
	1993	17,927	18,154	30	99	1,243	1,470	3,628	8,824	2,633	227
Hayward, CA	1992	7,997	8,067	5	46	411	575	1,431	4,570	959	70
	1993	8,506	8,561	8	53	399	839	1,737	4,493	977	55
Hollywood, FL	1992	11,436	11,461	5	40	464	556	2,216	7,112	1,043	25
	1993	11,534	11,555	9	42	475	518	2,287	6,900	1,303	21
Honolulu, HI	1992	53,558	53,826	31	326	1,013	1,012	9,106	38,563	3,507	268
	1993	56,405	56,681	31	286	1,085	1,099	9,296	40,148	4,460	276

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.102

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1992 and 1993--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Houston, TX ^c	1992	148,284	149,998	465	1,169	11,130	12,073	30,207	62,302	30,938	1,714
	1993	NA	NA	446	1,109	NA	NA	27,022	61,569	27,519	1,549
Huntington Beach, CA	1992	8,518	8,557	8	64	190	599	1,944	4,555	1,158	39
	1993	9,122	9,156	3	38	174	662	1,984	5,042	1,219	34
Huntsville, AL	1992	15,850	NA	20	73	405	1,017	2,732	10,945	658	NA
	1993	15,694	15,755	18	82	320	1,751	2,571	10,002	950	61
Independence, MO	1992	7,212	7,249	1	24	155	398	1,453	4,369	812	37
	1993	7,199	7,228	4	51	137	463	1,372	4,315	857	29
Indianapolis, IN	1992	35,858	36,129	88	541	2,157	4,028	8,102	15,730	5,212	271
	1993	33,530	33,776	68	517	2,050	3,657	7,629	14,383	5,226	246
Inglewood, CA	1992	9,524	9,636	37	67	1,380	1,137	1,900	2,413	2,590	112
	1993	8,402	8,462	45	68	1,329	858	1,561	2,251	2,290	60
Irvine, CA	1992	4,948	4,986	3	10	50	83	1,226	3,129	447	38
	1993	4,538	4,576	1	12	58	76	990	2,957	450	38
Irving, TX	1992	11,905	11,948	14	53	248	518	1,849	7,952	1,271	43
	1993	10,818	10,863	8	67	185	415	1,663	7,583	897	45
Jackson, MS	1992	26,147	26,284	63	210	1,249	1,052	7,492	12,020	4,061	137
	1993	25,508	25,653	83	173	1,505	1,019	7,071	11,603	4,054	145
Jacksonville, FL	1992	69,777	70,140	123	713	3,614	7,098	16,304	33,138	8,787	363
	1993	67,513	67,900	125	699	3,604	6,989	15,127	31,936	9,033	387
Jersey City, NJ	1992	20,509	20,568	25	93	2,583	1,870	4,550	6,583	4,805	59
	1993	18,670	18,819	20	100	2,500	1,964	4,190	6,331	3,655	59
Kansas City, KS ^d	1992	17,190	17,282	60	178	899	1,509	4,198	8,221	2,125	92
	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas City, MO	1992	55,033	55,541	150	564	4,494	7,386	12,551	21,846	8,042	508
	1993	55,165	55,692	153	515	3,891	6,402	12,106	23,611	8,487	527
Knoxville, TN	1992	15,231	15,400	35	116	792	2,164	3,340	6,903	1,881	169
	1993	13,365	13,538	14	102	596	2,200	2,817	6,027	1,609	173
Lakewood, CO	1992	8,570	8,635	2	53	165	490	1,411	5,725	724	65
	1993	7,864	7,937	6	31	174	427	1,256	5,355	615	73
Lancaster, CA	1992	6,130	6,164	10	55	304	1,013	1,482	2,508	758	34
	1993	6,221	6,327	7	60	263	1,130	1,370	2,375	1,016	106
Lansing, MI ^b	1992	9,257	9,356	7	184	312	1,279	1,488	5,253	734	99
	1993	NA	NA	14	NA	302	1,066	1,372	5,295	700	86
Laredo, TX	1992	10,002	10,051	21	14	158	711	1,876	6,094	1,128	49
	1993	10,059	10,139	21	7	163	862	1,720	6,246	1,040	80
Las Vegas, NV	1992	49,880	50,282	99	393	3,609	1,926	10,337	26,116	7,400	402
	1993	48,365	48,824	91	435	3,572	3,183	9,783	23,855	7,446	459
Lexington, KY	1992	14,782	14,819	18	151	525	1,283	2,831	9,319	655	37
	1993	15,641	15,961	8	139	558	1,455	3,187	9,684	610	50
Lincoln, NE	1992	14,818	14,868	7	109	136	981	2,211	10,986	388	50
	1993	13,561	13,637	4	83	127	911	1,984	10,023	429	76
Little Rock, AR	1992	27,140	27,335	56	222	1,226	3,795	5,392	13,832	2,617	195
	1993	28,070	28,244	68	215	1,136	4,468	5,796	14,306	2,081	174
Livonia, MI ^b	1992	4,508	NA	0	17	101	174	706	3,012	498	NA
	1993	NA	NA	1	NA	82	148	622	2,686	444	NA
Long Beach, CA	1992	35,337	35,699	104	218	3,583	3,020	7,554	14,540	6,318	362
	1993	35,630	35,873	126	200	3,717	3,073	6,780	14,108	7,626	243
Los Angeles, CA	1992	338,531	344,794	1,094	1,872	39,508	46,445	57,771	123,860	67,981	6,263
	1993	312,789	317,908	1,076	1,773	38,415	42,437	50,232	119,092	59,764	5,119
Louisville, KY	1992	18,642	18,943	39	120	1,241	1,567	4,181	8,796	2,698	301
	1993	17,329	17,586	37	135	1,393	1,159	4,204	8,076	2,325	257
Lowell, MA	1992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1993	8,562	8,728	6	49	302	874	2,244	3,126	1,961	166
Lubbock, TX	1992	13,366	13,414	14	158	352	699	2,919	8,506	718	48
	1993	12,353	12,481	17	136	282	840	2,541	7,927	610	128
Macon, GA	1992	11,171	11,234	36	78	357	693	2,207	6,938	862	63
	1993	11,096	11,141	20	102	384	408	1,811	7,533	838	45
Madison, WI	1992	11,508	11,575	3	81	281	348	1,956	8,209	630	67
	1993	10,616	10,672	2	99	316	214	1,606	7,466	913	56
Memphis, TN	1992	61,935	62,683	176	688	5,341	3,559	16,284	22,673	13,214	748
	1993	62,150	62,735	198	725	5,366	3,824	15,314	23,434	13,289	585
Mesa, AZ	1992	21,163	21,252	9	119	295	1,631	4,461	12,139	2,509	89
	1993	24,146	24,232	6	111	410	1,808	4,664	14,430	2,717	86
Mesquite, TX ^c	1992	8,249	8,308	3	27	156	484	1,088	5,595	896	59
	1993	NA	NA	5	33	137	481	NA	5,181	761	93
Miami, FL	1992	65,369	65,626	128	272	7,065	6,480	12,081	30,633	8,710	257
	1993	69,828	70,095	127	204	7,082	7,089	12,277	31,871	11,178	267
Milwaukee, WI	1992	55,742	56,204	146	514	4,334	1,328	8,742	26,437	14,241	462
	1993	50,432	50,944	157	424	4,022	1,411	8,250	25,553	10,615	512
Minneapolis, MN ^e	1992	41,898	NA	60	600	3,075	2,464	9,307	21,223	5,169	NA
	1993	40,463	NA	58	518	3,178	2,727	9,358	19,952	4,672	NA
Mobile, AL ^c	1992	26,257	26,318	35	172	1,188	5,768	5,056	11,754	2,284	61
	1993	18,567	18,619	42	122	1,186	870	4,884	9,926	1,537	52
Modesto, CA	1992	11,758	12,009	17	74	351	703	2,292	7,135	1,186	251
	1993	12,929	13,213	12	80	356	994	2,555	7,339	1,593	284

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.102

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1992 and 1993--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Montgomery, AL	1992	12,451	NA	32	120	537	796	3,550	6,233	1,183	NA
	1993	12,310	12,380	39	87	562	1,007	3,558	5,843	1,214	70
Moreno Valley, CA	1992	9,437	9,491	15	44	468	967	2,147	4,485	1,311	54
	1993	9,785	9,835	12	58	523	1,089	2,220	4,457	1,426	50
Nashville, TN	1992	49,864	NA	90	498	2,668	5,126	10,238	26,106	5,138	NA
	1993	55,500	NA	87	577	2,709	5,791	9,149	32,456	4,731	NA
Newark, NJ	1992	40,588	40,772	87	313	5,389	3,926	6,121	10,822	13,930	184
	1993	38,514	38,698	96	257	5,892	3,977	6,879	10,420	10,993	184
New Haven, CT	1992	17,483	17,635	30	131	1,227	1,845	3,672	7,852	2,726	152
	1993	15,553	15,687	22	130	1,238	1,154	3,417	7,719	1,873	134
New Orleans, LA	1992	50,441	NA	279	287	5,341	4,100	10,967	20,343	9,124	NA
	1993	52,773	NA	395	298	5,179	4,152	11,184	22,019	9,546	NA
Newport News, VA	1992	12,516	12,592	33	115	648	1,147	2,237	7,489	847	76
	1993	12,230	12,293	22	103	719	1,334	2,101	7,267	684	63
New York, NY	1992	626,182	631,144	1,995	2,815	91,239	63,529	103,476	236,169	126,959	4,962
	1993	600,346	604,789	1,946	2,818	86,001	62,778	99,207	235,132	112,464	4,443
Norfolk, VA	1992	22,643	22,796	79	260	1,215	1,153	3,787	13,967	2,182	153
	1993	22,209	22,344	62	204	1,428	1,075	3,732	13,535	2,173	135
Oakland, CA	1992	48,086	48,545	165	418	4,610	4,947	8,870	21,310	7,766	459
	1993	44,927	45,328	154	353	4,559	4,743	8,355	18,991	7,772	401
Oceanside, CA	1992	9,317	9,378	16	76	525	968	2,094	3,969	1,669	61
	1993	9,007	9,073	18	66	446	969	2,007	3,527	1,974	66
Oklahoma City, OK	1992	50,772	51,190	61	472	1,836	3,989	11,249	27,214	5,951	418
	1993	51,335	51,755	80	515	1,724	4,161	10,000	29,316	5,539	420
Ontario, CA	1992	10,335	10,396	19	65	557	914	2,229	4,769	1,782	61
	1993	10,784	10,848	19	66	642	846	2,469	4,827	1,915	64
Orange, CA	1992	6,909	6,951	9	24	222	277	1,575	3,859	943	42
	1993	6,015	6,057	3	30	234	289	1,444	3,033	982	42
Orlando, FL	1992	20,433	20,477	13	140	808	2,271	4,497	10,816	1,888	44
	1993	21,953	22,026	15	209	1,107	2,809	4,352	11,655	1,806	73
Overland Park, KS	1992	4,942	4,978	0	24	62	205	1,249	3,133	269	36
	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oxnard, CA	1992	10,011	10,058	14	75	569	965	2,134	5,145	1,109	47
	1993	8,631	8,687	16	55	464	908	1,615	4,425	1,148	56
Pasadena, CA	1992	10,168	10,261	18	55	857	1,098	1,891	4,846	1,403	93
	1993	9,684	9,735	27	44	834	822	1,797	4,808	1,352	51
Pasadena, TX	1992	9,863	9,957	10	82	204	1,078	1,930	5,206	1,353	94
	1993	9,139	9,216	10	106	192	1,336	1,701	4,684	1,110	77
Paterson, NJ	1992	10,519	10,599	16	84	1,055	1,044	2,498	3,919	1,903	80
	1993	11,346	11,459	23	78	1,089	994	3,260	4,079	1,823	113
Peoria, IL ^{b,d}	1992	NA	NA	13	NA	588	1,200	2,765	6,572	627	144
	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philadelphia, PA	1992	97,395	99,460	425	817	11,681	6,180	16,199	39,677	22,416	2,065
	1993	97,659	99,941	439	785	11,531	6,821	15,117	39,181	23,785	2,282
Phoenix, AZ	1992	92,213	92,566	136	476	3,140	7,155	20,317	46,006	14,983	353
	1993	96,476	96,785	158	444	3,437	7,872	20,617	48,382	15,566	309
Pittsburgh, PA	1992	30,694	31,078	44	221	2,989	1,241	5,201	12,874	8,124	384
	1993	28,613	28,948	80	226	2,784	1,389	4,611	13,017	6,506	335
Plano, TX	1992	7,241	7,269	1	31	134	329	1,522	4,776	448	28
	1993	6,941	6,960	2	32	90	363	1,319	4,714	421	19
Pomona, CA	1992	9,943	10,356	39	86	911	1,060	2,214	3,898	1,735	413
	1993	10,196	10,585	40	81	995	1,237	2,282	3,721	1,840	389
Portland, OR	1992	51,613	52,152	46	490	2,686	5,167	8,761	26,562	7,901	539
	1993	51,765	52,369	58	479	2,305	5,603	7,845	27,016	8,459	604
Portsmouth, VA	1992	9,385	9,481	36	65	660	513	1,401	5,480	1,230	96
	1993	9,347	9,474	33	56	746	532	1,720	5,008	1,252	127
Providence, RI	1992	15,461	15,934	19	116	606	601	4,167	6,296	3,656	473
	1993	15,162	15,546	22	114	636	601	4,240	6,433	3,116	384
Pueblo, CO	1992	7,096	7,146	9	88	142	1,302	1,352	3,902	301	50
	1993	7,016	7,072	9	87	165	1,474	1,337	3,640	304	56
Raleigh, NC	1992	16,237	16,331	19	120	887	1,145	3,775	9,343	948	94
	1993	15,255	15,284	27	94	795	1,114	2,947	9,395	883	29
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1992	5,325	5,360	3	37	185	275	1,221	2,599	1,005	35
	1993	5,391	5,415	4	31	215	143	1,262	2,728	1,008	24
Reno, NV	1992	11,766	11,857	13	130	413	482	1,852	8,301	575	91
	1993	11,571	11,643	16	129	432	470	1,837	8,006	681	72
Richmond, VA	1992	22,246	22,400	117	178	1,459	1,356	4,677	12,046	2,413	154
	1993	22,142	22,312	112	174	1,578	1,411	5,081	11,571	2,215	170
Riverside, CA	1992	20,094	20,362	23	130	1,167	2,173	4,398	8,700	3,503	268
	1993	22,147	22,485	33	131	1,287	2,524	4,975	9,635	3,562	338
Rochester, NY	1992	27,486	27,839	49	170	1,524	779	6,915	15,288	2,761	353
	1993	25,520	25,868	64	159	1,638	843	6,340	13,522	2,954	348
Rockford, IL ^b	1992	NA	NA	12	NA	684	1,037	4,251	8,164	1,223	43
	1993	NA	NA	22	NA	774	1,177	4,021	8,385	1,125	58
Sacramento, CA	1992	38,374	38,568	45	237	2,322	2,070	7,305	18,216	8,179	194
	1993	39,485	39,649	85	167	2,310	2,288	8,080	18,670	7,885	164

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.102

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1992 and 1993--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Saint Louis, MO	1992	59,579	60,514	231	349	4,936	7,731	12,303	25,600	8,429	935
	1993	64,438	65,244	267	319	6,223	8,189	12,400	26,975	10,065	806
Saint Paul, MN ^e	1992	21,398	21,588	33	237	835	1,514	4,661	11,732	2,386	190
	1993	20,382	20,706	22	242	954	1,486	4,023	11,329	2,326	324
Saint Petersburg, FL	1992	25,781	25,968	31	195	1,792	3,744	5,804	12,408	1,807	187
	1993	23,022	23,163	19	176	1,599	3,379	4,828	11,729	1,292	141
Salem, OR	1992	9,720	9,783	7	83	230	86	1,609	7,204	501	63
	1993	9,802	9,862	7	67	208	109	1,592	7,122	697	60
Salinas, CA	1992	8,470	8,527	16	54	388	722	1,473	5,142	675	57
	1993	8,424	8,487	15	50	560	844	1,327	4,844	784	63
Salt Lake City, UT	1992	20,345	20,455	14	187	470	646	3,394	14,266	1,368	110
	1993	18,453	18,533	19	204	498	681	2,823	12,831	1,397	80
San Antonio, TX	1992	109,134	110,174	219	616	3,485	2,811	21,967	65,314	14,722	1,040
	1993	97,671	98,629	220	553	2,979	2,973	17,866	61,284	11,796	958
San Bernardino, CA	1992	22,783	22,955	75	138	1,835	3,748	5,075	8,572	3,340	172
	1993	22,312	22,456	82	129	1,550	3,805	4,740	8,410	3,596	144
San Diego, CA	1992	92,258	92,519	146	485	5,321	8,840	16,437	40,798	20,231	261
	1993	85,227	85,472	133	396	4,651	8,283	14,583	37,862	19,319	245
San Francisco, CA	1992	76,551	77,015	117	395	8,278	4,886	11,831	38,375	12,669	464
	1993	70,132	70,620	129	361	8,454	4,421	11,153	34,558	11,056	488
San Jose, CA	1992	39,802	40,122	43	448	1,231	3,705	6,776	23,806	3,793	320
	1993	36,743	37,061	41	391	1,186	3,699	6,014	21,398	4,014	318
Santa Ana, CA	1992	21,076	21,536	58	72	1,986	1,114	3,791	9,854	4,201	460
	1993	19,071	19,563	78	77	1,886	1,149	2,950	8,973	3,958	492
Santa Clarita, CA	1992	3,724	3,774	4	25	114	612	827	1,694	448	50
	1993	3,900	3,934	4	22	131	619	886	1,770	468	34
Santa Rosa, CA	1992	7,224	7,274	2	86	207	412	1,391	4,740	386	50
	1993	7,696	7,754	7	102	197	326	1,545	5,011	508	58
Savannah, GA	1992	13,486	13,545	23	79	892	500	3,176	7,389	1,427	59
	1993	12,715	12,758	33	89	831	464	2,868	7,297	1,133	43
Scottsdale, AZ	1992	7,910	7,950	4	18	107	233	1,602	5,285	661	40
	1993	8,329	8,352	3	29	131	234	1,609	5,362	961	23
Seattle, WA	1992	65,400	65,824	60	353	2,577	4,337	9,250	41,125	7,698	424
	1993	62,679	62,999	67	356	2,670	4,344	9,247	39,176	6,819	320
Shreveport, LA	1992	21,325	21,473	47	136	756	1,576	4,278	12,829	1,703	148
	1993	22,631	22,851	76	100	842	1,552	4,774	13,784	1,503	220
Simi Valley, CA	1992	3,507	3,547	2	11	76	178	760	2,034	446	40
	1993	2,868	2,892	0	16	54	185	611	1,632	370	24
Sioux Falls, SD	1992	4,596	4,626	0	97	34	300	621	3,414	130	30
	1993	4,875	4,904	2	103	44	326	735	3,470	195	29
South Bend, IN	1992	10,628	10,690	18	130	453	476	3,154	5,795	602	62
	1993	10,380	10,442	19	104	459	577	2,606	5,825	790	62
Spokane, WA	1992	15,762	15,846	12	92	374	1,092	2,791	10,716	685	84
	1993	15,952	16,026	13	112	354	1,079	2,699	10,965	730	74
Springfield, IL ^{b,d}	1992	NA	NA	11	NA	469	847	2,538	5,558	431	83
	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Springfield, MA ^a	1992	17,352	17,504	13	161	823	3,550	3,839	5,244	3,722	152
	1993	NA	NA	20	120	676	NA	3,140	4,506	3,770	NA
Springfield, MO	1992	10,916	11,020	8	61	165	415	1,961	7,842	464	104
	1993	10,907	11,041	7	77	136	449	2,094	7,690	454	134
Stamford, CT	1992	5,970	5,994	7	22	241	223	1,037	3,538	902	24
	1993	5,872	5,903	8	22	270	237	1,105	3,503	727	31
Sterling Heights, MI ^b	1992	4,573	4,596	2	31	39	256	512	3,401	332	23
	1993	NA	NA	0	NA	43	312	511	3,464	314	32
Stockton, CA	1992	23,761	23,887	53	170	1,531	1,596	4,617	12,170	3,624	126
	1993	24,849	24,981	45	157	1,554	1,744	5,362	12,291	3,696	132
Sunnyvale, CA	1992	4,842	4,874	2	33	107	131	634	3,496	439	32
	1993	4,989	5,038	3	21	106	170	604	3,566	519	49
Syracuse, NY	1992	11,838	11,951	13	85	645	769	3,023	6,629	674	113
	1993	11,115	11,231	18	79	561	703	2,824	6,358	572	116
Tacoma, WA	1992	19,991	20,148	31	309	1,011	2,074	3,430	11,291	1,845	157
	1993	21,046	21,206	31	191	1,015	2,204	3,915	11,355	2,335	160
Tallahassee, FL	1992	19,300	19,332	15	147	648	1,786	4,446	10,226	2,032	32
	1993	19,426	19,456	9	137	790	1,754	3,970	10,701	2,065	30
Tampa, FL	1992	46,131	46,388	49	303	2,999	6,513	10,005	18,923	7,339	257
	1993	45,373	45,587	43	247	2,965	6,124	8,987	18,534	8,473	214
Tempe, AZ	1992	11,481	11,552	8	73	188	528	1,501	7,852	1,331	71
	1993	12,305	12,361	4	65	244	518	2,073	8,000	1,401	56
Thousand Oaks, CA	1992	3,407	3,447	1	17	79	307	786	1,865	352	40
	1993	3,226	3,276	3	22	65	251	649	1,892	344	50
Toledo, OH	1992	29,463	29,749	43	368	1,515	1,232	6,116	16,060	4,129	286
	1993	28,461	28,818	45	357	1,594	1,195	5,502	15,251	4,517	357
Topeka, KS ^d	1992	12,225	12,274	8	82	369	1,168	3,627	6,523	448	49
	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.102

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1992 and 1993--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Torrance, CA	1992	7,861	7,910	2	27	498	357	1,533	3,885	1,559	49
	1993	8,244	8,298	12	30	430	390	1,582	4,096	1,704	54
Tucson, AZ	1992	44,133	44,317	42	386	970	2,929	6,815	28,629	4,362	184
	1993	48,945	49,107	44	314	894	3,111	7,363	32,076	5,143	162
Tulsa, OK	1992	30,783	31,018	33	368	1,344	3,263	8,051	12,936	4,788	235
	1993	29,354	29,603	54	339	1,143	3,385	7,196	12,790	4,447	249
Vallejo, CA	1992	9,651	9,709	13	76	686	1,097	2,029	4,731	1,019	58
	1993	9,278	9,358	10	65	599	949	1,802	4,703	1,150	80
Virginia Beach, VA	1992	21,132	21,343	23	153	612	367	3,709	15,108	1,160	211
	1993	20,516	20,716	22	181	631	414	3,261	14,812	1,195	200
Waco, TX	1992	10,563	10,585	21	134	359	842	2,513	5,598	1,096	22
	1993	11,254	11,272	29	141	453	1,043	2,397	6,121	1,070	18
Warren, MI ^d	1992	7,463	7,494	5	126	169	598	959	4,136	1,470	31
	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Washington, DC	1992	67,134	67,358	443	215	7,456	8,566	10,719	30,618	9,117	224
	1993	67,946	68,146	454	324	7,107	9,003	11,532	31,466	8,060	200
Waterbury, CT	1992	9,234	9,243	12	61	357	388	2,196	4,889	1,331	9
	1993	8,735	8,747	20	39	288	239	1,815	4,957	1,377	12
Wichita, KS	1992	28,278	NA	30	255	1,340	1,130	6,514	16,169	2,840	NA
	1993	27,737	NA	48	265	1,327	1,103	5,847	16,264	2,883	NA
Winston-Salem, NC	1992	17,180	17,358	33	144	1,012	1,302	4,703	9,029	957	178
	1993	18,338	18,499	36	177	1,053	1,566	4,783	9,590	1,133	161
Worcester, MA ^a	1992	11,791	NA	13	112	448	718	4,333	4,774	1,393	NA
	1993	NA	NA	12	77	628	NA	3,404	5,221	1,692	NA
Yonkers, NY	1992	9,086	9,170	13	38	751	368	1,723	4,417	1,776	84
	1993	9,494	9,583	19	34	852	446	1,682	4,593	1,868	89

Note: See Note, table 3.94. Arson is shown only if 12 months of arson data were received. The Modified Crime Index is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aAggravated assault figures are not comparable to prior years due to a change in reporting procedures.

^bForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police and the Michigan State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Total Crime Index, and Modified Crime Index categories.

^cDue to reporting changes, figures are not comparable to previous years.

^dFigures not reported for 1993.

^eForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Total Crime Index, and Modified Crime Index categories. However, some Minnesota law enforcement agencies verified and/or adjusted their forcible rape figures to comply with national UCR guidelines and are shown in this table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1992*, pp. 108-157; *1993*, pp. 109-157 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.103

Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1993

(11,748 agencies; 1993 estimated population 216,355,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1993	Percent change over 1992 ^a	Percent ^b	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	21,211	4.0%	100.0%	\$76
Forcible rape	80,643	-2.9	100.0	26
Robbery	577,925	-1.4	100.0	815
Street/highway	315,994	-2.2	54.7	628
Commercial house	72,154	0.9	12.5	1,304
Gas or service station	13,480	-5.9	2.3	515
Convenience store	30,493	-7.6	5.3	449
Residence	59,480	1.0	10.3	1,104
Bank	10,384	1.6	1.8	3,308
Miscellaneous	75,940	0.9	13.1	759
Burglary	2,413,232	-4.8	100.0	1,185
Residence (dwelling)	1,603,748	-4.2	66.5	1,189
Night	503,455	-5.1	20.9	1,002
Day	704,638	-3.2	29.2	1,273
Unknown	395,655	-4.9	16.4	1,275
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	809,484	-6.0	33.5	1,179
Night	375,123	-7.1	15.5	1,041
Day	206,301	-4.8	8.5	1,213
Unknown	228,060	-5.3	9.5	1,375
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	6,635,120	-1.2	100.0	504
By type				
Pocket-picking	61,741	-5.7	0.9	411
Purse-snatching	58,069	-4.2	0.9	341
Shoplifting	1,018,832	-4.9	15.4	109
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,550,542	0.8	23.4	531
Motor vehicle accessories	925,459	-3.4	13.9	303
Bicycles	405,939	-0.2	6.1	241
From buildings	872,984	-0.6	13.2	831
From coin-operated machines	52,333	-21.4	0.8	208
All others	1,689,221	1.0	25.5	740
By value				
Over \$200	2,431,002	-0.3	36.6	1,279
\$50 to \$200	1,551,810	-1.4	23.4	119
Under \$50	2,652,308	-2.0	40.0	19
Motor vehicle theft	1,377,238	-5.0	100.0	4,808

Note: See Note, table 3.94. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking type institutions. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." These data are based on law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1993 (Source, p. 378). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aPercent change calculations are based only on agencies submitting 6 or more common months of data for both 1992 and 1993. As a result, direct comparisons should not be made with similar data presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 205, Table 23.

Table 3.104

Bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to the police

By offense, United States, 1993

	Incidents ^a	Offenses	Victims	Known offenders ^a
Total	7,587	8,987	9,372	8,610
Murder	11	16	16	22
Forcible rape	13	15	15	17
Robbery	157	161	202	378
Aggravated assault	1,044	1,452	1,452	2,395
Burglary	84	88	104	38
Larceny-theft	55	61	71	48
Motor vehicle theft	9	9	9	9
Arson	53	53	61	36
Simple assault	1,462	1,754	1,754	2,491
Intimidation	2,451	3,056	3,056	2,126
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	2,222	2,294	2,604	1,011
Other ^b	26	28	28	39

Note: These data reflect the number of bias-motivated offenses reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Data for 1993 were supplied by 6,865 law enforcement agencies in 46 States and the District of Columbia.

^aIncidents and offenders are categorized by the most serious offense reported.

^bIncludes offenses other than those listed above.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p.10.

Table 3.105

Bias motivations in hate crimes known to police

By race, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation, United States, 1993

	Incidents	Offenses	Victims	Known offenders
Total	7,587	8,987	9,372	8,610
Race	4,732	5,786	6,011	6,258
Anti-white	1,471	1,814	1,853	2,890
Anti-black	2,815	3,410	3,559	2,845
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	27	39	43	49
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	258	297	316	291
Anti-multi-racial group	161	226	240	183
Ethnicity	697	845	895	814
Anti-Hispanic	472	596	643	653
Anti-other ethnicity/national origin	225	249	252	161
Religion	1,298	1,358	1,423	461
Anti-Jewish	1,143	1,197	1,252	371
Anti-Catholic	32	33	33	16
Anti-Protestant	30	30	38	13
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	13	15	15	11
Anti-other religion	63	66	68	21
Anti-multi-religious group	14	14	14	26
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	3	3	3	3
Sexual orientation	860	998	1,043	1,077
Anti-male homosexual	615	699	716	834
Anti-female homosexual	121	147	154	106
Anti-homosexual	94	122	143	110
Anti-heterosexual	28	28	28	26
Anti-bisexual	2	2	2	1

Note: See Note, table 3.104

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 9.

Table 3.106

Offenses in Federal parks known to police

By offense, 1975-94

	Total offenses	Total annual visitation (in thousands)	Offense							
			Homicide ^a	Forcible rape ^b	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary ^b	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ^c
1975	7,697	238,849	10	84	779	385	1,031	5,156	252	X
1976	7,521	267,827	10	66	281	470	954	5,570	170	X
1977	7,763	261,584	17	60	238	458	1,097	5,662	231	X
1978	8,247	283,090	12	91	261	494	1,188	5,986	215	X
1979	8,561	282,435	15	87	264	505	1,330	6,124	236	X
1980	9,074	300,324	16	89	294	643	1,552	6,230	250	X
1981	8,319	329,663	19	87	303	575	1,391	5,451	296	197
1982	7,892	344,448	30	83	330	607	1,083	5,468	220	71
1983	7,617	335,646	19	81	306	542	1,238	5,125	200	106
1984	6,612	332,507	18	57	266	527	717	4,766	178	83
1985	7,318	346,200	19	70	309	483	892	5,147	235	163
1986	7,945	364,600	24	88	261	637	922	5,732	179	102
1987	6,417	372,800	15	79	197	543	926	4,259	294	104
1988	6,195	368,000	20	79	215	300	801	4,378	313	89
1989	6,532	351,900	9	73	123	441	1,009	4,548	213	116
1990	7,009	337,900	24	92	184	448	1,180	4,643	310	128
1991	7,203	358,295	28	78	209	390	1,118	5,004	251	125
1992	7,212	360,352	23	71	222	386	928	5,204	241	137
1993	6,452	387,707	25	62	197	367	747	4,681	210	163
1994	4,508	380,156	20	37	208	337	389	3,180	201	136

Note: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 361 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Three urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police, whereas other park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. The offense categories listed above are the Uniform Crime Reports Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation figures. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities held in

^aIncludes negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.^bIncludes attempts.^cIncluded in tabulations as a Part I offense beginning in 1981.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.107

Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police

By offense, 1994

Offense	Total offenses	
	Park rangers	Park police
Total, all offenses	57,829	19,589
Part I offenses, total	2,998	1,510
<u>Homicide</u>		
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11	8
Manslaughter by negligence	1	0
<u>Forcible rape</u>		
Rape by force	12	15
Attempted forcible rape	4	6
<u>Robbery</u>		
Firearm	13	50
Knife or cutting instrument	3	10
Strong arm; hands, fist, feet, etc.	15	69
Other dangerous weapon	2	46
<u>Aggravated assault</u>		
Firearm	19	28
Knife or cutting instrument	15	31
Other dangerous weapon	14	87
Hands, fist, feet, etc.	76	67
<u>Burglary</u>		
Forcible entry	215	61
Unlawful entry ^a	50	19
Attempted forcible entry	37	7
Larceny-theft ^b	2,248	932
<u>Motor vehicle theft</u>		
Automobiles	121	54
Trucks and buses	6	1
Other vehicles	16	3
<u>Arson</u>		
Structural	12	7
Mobile	10	9
Other	98	0
Part II offenses, total	54,831	18,079
Other assaults	257	231
Forgery and counterfeiting	27	6
Fraud	93	2
Embezzlement	13	0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	221	577
Vandalism	3,012	845
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	2,456	505
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7	33
Sex offenses	358	515
Drug sale/manufacture	427	554
Drug possession	2,753	3,956
Offenses against family and children	90	0
Gambling	0	9
Driving while intoxicated	1,978	588
Liquor laws	5,262	1,388
Drunkenness	1,430	153
Disorderly conduct	2,941	859
Archaeological Resource Protection Act violations	187	5
All other offenses	32,502	6,268
Suspicion	470	1,562
Curfew and loitering	160	4
Runaways	51	19
Thefts	136	0

Note: See Note, table 3.106.

^aNo force used.^bExcludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.108

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-93

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Type of weapon used					Unknown or not stated
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^b	Other ^c	
1964	7,990	100%	55%	24%	5%	10%	3%	2%
1965	8,773	100	57	23	6	10	3	1
1966	9,552	100	59	22	5	9	2	1
1967	11,114	100	63	20	5	9	2	1
1968	12,503	100	65	18	6	8	2	1
1969	13,575	100	65	19	4	8	3	1
1970	13,649	100	66	18	4	8	3	1
1971	16,183	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1972	15,832	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1973	17,123	100	66	17	5	8	2	2
1974	18,632	100	67	17	5	8	1	1
1975	18,642	100	65	17	5	9	2	2
1976	16,605	100	64	18	5	8	2	3
1977	18,033	100	62	19	5	8	2	3
1978	18,714	100	64	19	5	8	2	3
1979	20,591	100	63	19	5	8	2	3
1980	21,860	100	62	19	5	8	2	4
1981	20,053	100	62	19	5	7	2	3
1982	19,485	100	60	21	5	8	2	3
1983	18,673	100	58	22	6	9	2	3
1984	16,689	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1985	17,545	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1986	19,257	100	59	20	6	9	2	4
1987	17,859	100	59	20	6	8	2	4
1988	18,269	100	61	19	6	8	2	4
1989	18,954	100	62	18	6	7	2	4
1990	20,045	100	64	18	5	7	2	4
1991	21,505	100	66	16	5	7	2	4
1992	22,540	100	68	14	5	6	2	5
1993	23,271	100	70	13	4	6	2	5

Note: See Note, table 3.94. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from *Crime in the United States*, the data were taken from the first year in which the data were reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that additional information be transmitted to the FBI when a murder has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report on the offense.

Data for Florida and Kentucky were not available for 1988, data for Iowa were not available for 1991, and data for Illinois and Kansas were not available for 1993; therefore the Source did not include these States in detailed breakdowns of the data for those years. However, data for these States were estimated by the Source and included in the national totals for those years.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bThis category includes beatings and strangulations. "Pushed" also is included in personal weapons.^cThis category includes arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 16; 1965, p. 106, Table 16; 1966, p. 107, Table 20; 1967, p. 112, Table 20; 1968, p. 108, Table 20; 1969, p. 106, Table 21; 1970, p. 188, Table 21; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 188, Table 24; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 18; 1975, p. 18; 1976, p. 10; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 12; 1979, p. 11; 1980, p. 12; 1981, p. 11; 1982, p. 11; 1983, p. 10; 1984, p. 10; 1985, p. 10; 1986, p. 10; 1987, p. 10; 1988, p. 12; 1989, p. 11; 1990, p. 12; 1991, p. 18; 1992, p. 18, Table 2.10; 1993, p. 18, Table 2.11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.109

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to policeBy type of weapon used and region, 1993^a

Region	Total	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^b
Total	100.0%	69.6%	12.7%	12.7%	5.0%
Northeast	100.0	68.2	14.4	11.9	5.5
Midwest	100.0	69.7	11.3	12.9	6.0
South	100.0	69.8	12.4	13.3	4.5
West	100.0	70.0	13.1	12.1	4.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108. In this table, strangulations are classified in the "unknown or other dangerous weapon" category rather than in the category "personal weapons," as was done in table 3.108. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^b"Pushed" is included in personal weapons.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 18, Table 2.9.

Table 3.110

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1993

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										Other weapon or weapon not stated ^b
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^a	Poison	Explosives	Arson	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	
Total	23,271	16,189	2,957	1,024	1,164	9	26	217	22	329	113	1,221
Infant (under 1)	272	15	5	17	147	0	0	5	4	3	19	57
1 to 4	459	57	13	38	223	1	0	28	1	7	19	72
5 to 9	173	74	27	6	20	0	2	12	0	6	6	20
10 to 14	387	278	38	17	13	0	1	7	1	7	4	21
15 to 19	3,084	2,650	227	53	28	0	3	4	1	24	5	89
20 to 24	4,355	3,594	388	79	70	1	4	12	2	40	5	160
25 to 29	3,466	2,609	476	96	67	0	1	14	2	52	7	142
30 to 34	3,083	2,136	472	113	118	1	3	29	3	50	8	150
35 to 39	2,318	1,549	370	121	93	0	2	13	2	49	6	113
40 to 44	1,620	1,060	271	95	94	0	3	10	3	18	3	63
45 to 49	1,077	704	154	81	45	0	1	20	0	12	3	57
50 to 54	717	423	107	67	41	2	3	9	0	12	3	50
55 to 59	465	263	73	44	30	0	0	4	1	7	4	39
60 to 64	393	203	83	38	24	2	0	11	0	5	3	24
65 to 69	319	152	59	37	24	2	0	10	0	6	3	26
70 to 74	292	114	64	35	31	0	1	4	0	13	1	29
75 and older	467	129	95	65	77	0	2	17	2	14	13	53
Unknown	324	179	35	22	19	0	0	8	0	4	1	56

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 18, Table 2.11.

^a"Pushed" is included in personal weapons.

^bIncludes drownings.

Table 3.111

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1993

(- represents zero)

Circumstances	Relationship of victim to offender ^a										Acquaintance
	Total	Husband	Wife	Mother	Father	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other family	
Total	23,271	335	928	133	173	334	248	175	38	361	6,217
Felony type, total	4,451	9	21	9	12	23	21	1	4	40	1,097
Rape	116	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	34
Robbery	2,301	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	1	20	412
Burglary	179	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	42
Larceny-theft	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6
Motor vehicle theft	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Arson	151	1	3	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	28
Prostitution and commercialized vice	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other sex offenses	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Narcotic drug laws	1,287	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	5	479
Gambling	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other - not specified	272	5	11	4	2	22	13	-	-	7	72
Suspected felony type	144	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	22
Other than felony type, total	12,235	301	826	97	147	283	205	158	30	284	4,542
Romantic triangle	439	22	65	-	-	2	-	1	-	5	178
Child killed by babysitter	33	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	30
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	381	10	16	-	1	7	-	9	-	11	154
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	262	3	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	2	114
Argument over money or property	445	4	8	4	6	1	1	7	3	13	265
Other arguments	6,292	218	536	50	98	75	41	114	13	192	2,308
Gangland killings	147	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Juvenile gang killings	1,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	627
Institutional killings	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Sniper attack	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other - not specified	3,067	44	200	41	40	196	163	26	13	60	795
Unknown	6,441	25	79	27	14	28	21	16	4	34	556

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims for which supplemental homicide data were received. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary.

^aColumn headers refer to victims.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

					Unknown
Friend	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Neighbor	Stranger	relationship
859	256	603	207	3,259	9,145
90	4	19	52	1,333	1,716
6	-	-	7	32	30
39	1	4	27	959	830
3	-	-	5	54	66
1	-	-	-	15	8
-	1	2	-	32	18
2	-	2	3	29	74
-	-	-	-	5	9
1	-	1	3	3	9
32	1	-	1	151	610
-	-	-	-	1	1
6	1	10	6	52	61
-	-	1	2	19	94
698	239	529	136	1,558	2,202
27	16	64	2	33	24
-	-	-	-	-	-
53	9	8	10	62	31
11	-	2	2	34	88
40	5	7	15	35	31
447	183	365	78	759	815
5	-	-	-	29	51
9	-	-	-	205	306
-	-	-	-	2	3
-	-	-	-	3	4
106	26	83	29	396	849
71	13	54	17	349	5,133

Table 3.112

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age of victim, United States, 1964-93

Age of victim	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	8,773	9,552	11,114	12,503	13,575	13,649	16,183	15,832	17,123	18,632	18,642	16,605	18,033	18,714
Total ^a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Infant (under 1)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 to 4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 to 9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 to 14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
15 to 19	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	9
20 to 24	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
25 to 29	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	16
30 to 34	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	12	12
35 to 39	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9
40 to 44	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7
45 to 49	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
50 to 54	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
55 to 59	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
60 to 64	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
70 to 74	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
75 and older	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 22; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17, Table 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 19; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10; 1990, p. 11; 1991, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
20,591	21,860	20,053	19,485	18,673	16,689	17,545	19,257	17,859	18,269	18,954	20,045	21,505	22,540	23,271
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	9	9	11	12	13	13	13
17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	19	19
16	17	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	16	15	15
12	13	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14	13
9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1

Table 3.113

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-93

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total	Sex of victim	
			Male	Female
1964	7,990	100%	74%	26%
1965	8,773	100	74	26
1966	9,552	100	74	26
1967	11,114	100	75	25
1968	12,503	100	78	22
1969	13,575	100	78	22
1970	13,649	100	78	22
1971	16,183	100	79	21
1972	15,832	100	78	22
1973	17,123	100	77	23
1974	18,632	100	77	23
1975	18,642	100	76	24
1976	16,605	100	76	24
1977	18,033	100	75	25
1978	18,714	100	76	24
1979	20,591	100	77	23
1980	21,860	100	77	23
1981	20,053	100	77	23
1982	19,485	100	76	24
1983	18,673	100	76	24
1984	16,689	100	75	25
1985	17,545	100	74	26
1986	19,257	100	75	25
1987	17,859	100	74	26
1988	18,269	100	75	25
1989	18,954	100	76	24
1990	20,045	100	78	22
1991	21,505	100	78	22
1992	22,540	100	78	22
1993	23,271	100	77	23

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 22; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 9; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10; 1990, p. 11; 1991, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO).
Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.114

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race of victim, United States, 1964-93

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Race of victim		
			White	Black	All other (including race unknown)
1964	7,990	100%	45%	54%	1%
1965	8,773	100	45	54	1
1966	9,552	100	45	54	1
1967	11,114	100	45	54	1
1968	12,503	100	45	54	1
1969	13,575	100	44	55	2
1970	13,649	100	44	55	1
1971	16,183	100	44	55	2
1972	15,832	100	45	53	2
1973	17,123	100	47	52	1
1974	18,632	100	48	50	2
1975	18,642	100	51	47	2
1976	16,605	100	51	47	2
1977	18,033	100	52	45	2
1978	18,714	100	54	44	2
1979	20,591	100	54	43	2
1980	21,860	100	53	42	4
1981	20,053	100	54	44	2
1982	19,485	100	55	42	2
1983	18,673	100	55	42	3
1984	16,689	100	56	41	3
1985	17,545	100	56	42	3
1986	19,257	100	53	44	3
1987	17,859	100	52	45	3
1988	18,269	100	49	48	3
1989	18,954	100	48	49	3
1990	20,045	100	48	49	3
1991	21,505	100	47	50	2
1992	22,540	100	47	50	3
1993	23,271	100	46	51	3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 9; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10; 1990, p. 11; 1991, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO).
Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.115

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1993

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other	Unknown
Total	23,271	17,949	5,278	44	10,709	11,795	563	204
Infant (under 1)	272	150	120	2	135	118	10	9
1 to 4	459	258	200	1	217	225	16	1
5 to 9	173	84	89	0	101	61	10	1
10 to 14	387	258	129	0	185	194	8	0
15 to 19	3,084	2,652	432	0	1,125	1,857	81	21
20 to 24	4,355	3,667	684	4	1,597	2,656	78	24
25 to 29	3,466	2,729	736	1	1,451	1,921	74	20
30 to 34	3,083	2,338	745	0	1,444	1,541	86	12
35 to 39	2,318	1,767	550	1	1,143	1,108	56	11
40 to 44	1,620	1,226	394	0	800	753	52	15
45 to 49	1,077	825	252	0	649	389	28	11
50 to 54	717	549	166	2	443	244	21	9
55 to 59	465	352	112	1	299	149	13	4
60 to 64	393	285	108	0	253	130	9	1
65 to 69	319	210	109	0	209	102	7	1
70 to 74	292	171	121	0	194	93	4	1
75 and older	467	212	255	0	329	136	1	1
Unknown	324	216	76	32	135	118	9	62

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 16, Table 2.5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.116

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-93

	Age				Sex		Race	
	13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black
1976	1.7	4.7	14.7	10.9	13.8	4.0	5.1	36.3
1977	1.8	5.0	15.0	10.8	13.9	4.1	5.3	35.3
1978	1.9	5.0	15.1	10.9	14.2	4.2	5.6	34.2
1979	1.8	5.3	17.4	11.6	15.6	4.3	6.1	37.0
1980	1.8	5.8	18.1	11.9	16.3	4.4	6.4	38.5
1981	1.8	5.2	16.5	11.7	15.8	4.1	6.1	37.2
1982	1.9	4.9	15.5	10.7	14.3	4.1	5.8	33.0
1983	1.7	4.6	14.2	9.7	13.0	3.8	5.3	29.9
1984	1.7	4.3	13.7	9.1	12.2	3.8	5.2	27.4
1985	1.7	4.8	13.7	9.2	12.2	3.9	5.2	27.6
1986	1.9	5.1	16.1	9.6	13.2	4.0	5.3	31.5
1987	1.7	5.7	16.3	9.2	12.6	4.1	5.1	30.6
1988	2.0	6.6	16.9	9.2	13.0	4.0	4.9	33.4
1989	1.9	8.2	18.9	9.1	13.7	3.9	5.0	34.9
1990	1.9	9.8	22.1	9.6	15.1	3.8	5.4	37.2
1991	2.0	11.3	25.3	9.6	15.7	4.0	5.6	38.6
1992	1.9	11.4	24.7	9.2	14.8	4.0	5.3	37.1
1993	2.1	12.1	24.2	9.1	14.9	4.0	5.2	38.3

Note: These data are derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), a component of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The SHR are incident-based reports, rather than the monthly aggregates that comprise the FBI Crime Index.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.117

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-93

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	3.9	24.8	2.0	5.7	12.4	104.7	4.1	23.7	9.9	98.1	3.0	17.9
1977	4.2	23.1	2.3	8.0	13.3	98.7	4.3	23.6	10.0	94.0	3.1	16.4
1978	4.7	20.6	2.5	7.2	14.0	94.4	4.4	23.5	10.6	90.3	3.1	16.2
1979	4.9	23.8	2.2	7.1	17.0	106.4	5.0	23.1	11.3	97.7	3.1	17.4
1980	5.2	28.0	2.5	6.4	17.6	116.7	5.2	23.2	11.8	100.2	3.3	16.7
1981	4.5	25.8	2.3	5.9	16.1	104.0	4.7	19.8	11.5	98.7	3.2	15.7
1982	4.1	24.4	1.9	7.5	14.7	92.9	4.9	16.9	10.6	85.0	3.3	14.2
1983	3.8	22.9	2.0	5.1	13.4	85.7	4.0	18.6	9.6	74.7	3.1	12.8
1984	3.5	20.0	2.1	6.3	12.8	77.6	4.9	17.8	9.3	67.2	2.9	12.2
1985	3.8	23.9	1.8	7.0	12.9	82.0	4.1	16.2	9.2	65.3	3.2	13.0
1986	4.1	27.1	2.2	6.2	14.5	100.9	4.6	19.4	9.2	72.7	3.1	13.9
1987	3.7	35.2	2.2	6.8	13.5	109.4	4.5	19.3	8.7	66.3	3.3	14.2
1988	4.0	43.0	2.2	6.9	13.2	122.1	4.4	20.4	8.4	71.8	3.0	14.6
1989	5.6	54.9	2.1	8.6	14.5	143.6	4.3	19.4	8.4	72.0	2.8	14.5
1990	7.7	58.5	2.4	9.8	18.5	169.7	3.9	20.1	9.0	76.0	2.8	13.9
1991	9.1	72.5	2.5	9.1	20.3	193.6	4.5	23.0	9.0	73.8	2.8	14.2
1992	9.3	66.8	2.4	12.6	18.8	192.6	4.5	21.2	8.4	68.9	2.9	14.5
1993	9.2	77.3	2.6	12.2	17.4	184.1	4.2	23.4	8.2	68.5	2.9	14.1

Note: See Note, table 3.116.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.118

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-93

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	7.7	50.0	1.0	7.6	16.8	136.8	1.9	23.8	7.8	77.7	1.2	17.1
1977	7.5	44.3	0.9	4.4	16.6	123.9	2.0	22.5	7.5	71.2	1.2	16.2
1978	7.8	45.2	0.9	6.1	18.3	133.7	2.0	20.9	7.6	72.9	1.1	15.2
1979	9.1	46.3	0.9	5.9	19.6	142.7	2.1	20.4	8.4	74.4	1.2	14.1
1980	9.0	49.0	0.7	5.2	20.8	146.1	2.1	22.0	8.7	74.0	1.2	13.6
1981	8.3	54.2	0.9	6.2	19.8	134.5	1.9	18.0	8.9	73.6	1.2	13.7
1982	8.0	45.0	0.9	4.4	17.4	120.3	2.0	18.5	8.2	63.6	1.1	11.7
1983	7.4	36.0	1.1	5.3	17.4	103.6	1.7	16.6	7.5	56.7	1.1	10.5
1984	6.8	32.9	0.9	4.6	18.1	90.3	2.0	13.8	7.5	51.4	0.9	9.2
1985	6.9	44.2	0.7	4.8	17.3	101.2	1.8	13.4	7.4	50.9	0.9	9.5
1986	9.1	50.6	0.8	4.4	18.5	116.6	1.7	15.3	7.6	56.5	0.9	9.8
1987	7.9	53.5	1.1	5.2	17.7	120.7	2.0	12.9	7.2	49.2	0.9	8.6
1988	9.8	72.1	0.8	5.1	17.0	146.0	2.0	15.0	6.9	51.1	0.8	8.0
1989	11.3	83.6	0.8	5.2	19.2	168.0	2.0	14.0	6.7	48.1	0.8	8.4
1990	14.0	111.6	1.1	5.2	22.3	198.1	2.1	14.4	7.1	49.3	0.9	7.8
1991	14.8	124.5	0.9	7.9	23.6	236.2	1.9	15.3	6.6	46.3	0.8	7.3
1992	14.7	124.5	1.1	7.6	22.0	222.6	1.7	13.0	5.6	43.3	0.7	6.5
1993	14.0	147.3	0.9	6.6	20.7	210.2	1.6	14.1	6.0	40.1	0.8	5.9

Note: See Note, table 3.116.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.119

Characteristics of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims and offensesBy age of victim, United States, 1976-93 (aggregate)^a

Characteristics of victim and offense	Age of victim		
	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older
Sex			
Male	76.9%	80.4%	77.2%
Female	23.1	19.6	22.8
Race			
White	47.2	46.9	53.6
Black	50.9	51.2	44.4
Other	1.9	1.9	2.0
Type of weapon			
Handgun	56.6	56.9	49.0
Other gun	17.8	16.6	16.2
Other	25.6	26.4	34.8
Relationship			
Family	10.2	11.6	23.6
Other known	63.3	61.4	53.5
Stranger	26.5	27.0	22.9
Circumstances			
Felony	21.1	24.0	28.2
Argument	41.1	51.9	52.6
Other	37.8	24.1	19.2

Note: See Note, table 3.116.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.120

Characteristics of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter offenders and offensesBy age of offender, United States, 1976-93 (aggregate)^a

Characteristics of offender and offense	Age of offender		
	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older
Sex			
Male	91.9%	89.5%	84.6%
Female	8.1	10.5	15.4
Race			
White	43.7	44.8	51.3
Black	54.2	53.2	46.8
Other	2.0	1.9	1.9
Type of weapon			
Handgun	48.7	47.5	49.3
Other gun	18.0	15.1	16.9
Other	33.3	37.3	33.8
Relationship			
Family	12.5	13.2	26.0
Other known	52.3	57.3	55.6
Stranger	35.2	29.5	18.4
Circumstances			
Felony	35.5	30.9	15.5
Argument	37.1	46.7	61.4
Other	27.4	22.5	23.1

Note: See Note, table 3.116.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

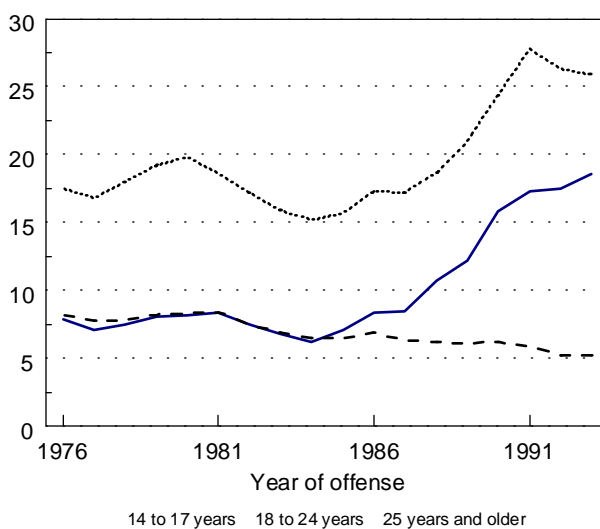
Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Figure 3.1

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age of offender, United States, 1976-93

Rate per 100,000 population



Note: See Note, table 3.116.

Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.121

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-93

	Age				Sex		Race	
	13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black
1976	0.2	7.9	17.5	8.2	13.0	2.8	4.3	37.8
1977	0.2	7.1	16.8	7.8	12.4	2.4	4.0	34.8
1978	0.3	7.5	18.0	7.8	13.0	2.6	4.4	35.8
1979	0.2	8.1	19.2	8.2	14.0	2.3	4.5	36.6
1980	0.2	8.2	19.8	8.3	14.3	2.5	5.0	33.4
1981	0.1	8.4	18.6	8.4	14.2	2.2	4.6	36.5
1982	0.2	7.5	17.2	7.5	12.8	2.3	4.6	32.1
1983	0.2	6.8	15.9	6.9	11.7	2.2	4.3	28.2
1984	0.2	6.2	15.2	6.5	11.1	1.9	4.2	22.8
1985	0.2	7.1	15.7	6.5	11.4	1.9	4.2	26.5
1986	0.2	8.4	17.3	6.9	12.2	1.8	4.0	29.3
1987	0.2	8.5	17.2	6.3	11.5	1.6	3.8	24.7
1988	0.2	10.7	18.7	6.2	11.9	1.6	3.7	30.0
1989	0.2	12.2	21.0	6.1	12.2	1.6	3.8	28.0
1990	0.2	15.8	24.4	6.2	13.6	1.8	4.4	30.5
1991	0.3	17.3	27.8	5.9	13.8	1.7	4.3	35.4
1992	0.5	17.5	26.3	5.2	14.5	1.6	4.2	33.0
1993	0.3	18.6	25.9	5.2	13.3	1.5	3.9	33.5

Note: See Note, table 3.116.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.122

Characteristics of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter offenders known to police

United States, 1976-93

	Offender characteristics								
	Age				Sex		Race		
	Under 18 years old	18 to 29 years	30 to 49 years	50 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^a
1976	8.8%	48.6%	31.8%	10.8%	84.0%	16.0%	46.3%	51.9%	1.7%
1977	8.2	48.3	32.4	11.1	83.9	16.1	47.7	50.4	1.9
1978	8.3	49.3	32.1	10.2	84.8	15.2	47.8	50.5	1.7
1979	8.3	49.7	31.8	10.2	85.9	14.1	48.9	48.9	2.2
1980	7.9	50.6	32.8	8.7	86.3	13.7	49.8	48.8	1.4
1981	7.6	49.1	33.8	9.5	86.3	13.7	49.7	48.8	1.5
1982	7.3	50.0	33.5	9.3	85.9	14.1	50.3	47.8	1.8
1983	7.0	49.7	34.4	8.9	85.6	14.4	51.5	46.5	2.0
1984	6.5	49.8	34.6	9.1	86.4	13.6	53.9	44.2	1.9
1985	7.4	48.7	34.7	9.2	86.9	13.1	51.7	46.2	2.1
1986	8.2	49.0	34.5	8.3	87.3	12.7	50.4	47.5	2.2
1987	8.6	48.2	34.9	8.3	87.2	12.8	50.5	47.6	1.9
1988	9.9	49.0	33.3	7.8	88.2	11.8	47.6	50.7	1.8
1989	10.6	50.8	31.6	7.0	88.5	11.5	47.1	51.1	1.8
1990	11.9	51.2	30.5	6.4	89.7	10.3	47.0	51.5	1.5
1991	12.9	53.2	28.4	5.6	90.3	9.7	44.4	53.6	2.1
1992	14.2	52.9	27.1	5.8	90.3	9.7	42.8	54.9	2.3
1993	15.3	52.2	26.5	6.0	90.8	9.2	43.0	54.8	2.2

Note: See Note, table 3.116. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. These data include only those incidents for which age, sex, and race of the offender were available.

Source: Table constructed from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

^aIncludes American Indians, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and all other races.

Table 3.123

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1993

Characteristics of victim	Total victims/offenders	Characteristics of offender						
		Race				Sex		
		White	Black	Other	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known
Total	11,721	5,062	6,299	214	146	10,279	1,296	146
Race								
White	5,648	4,686	849	58	55	5,057	536	55
Black	5,782	304	5,393	18	67	4,985	730	67
Other	240	61	40	137	2	210	28	2
Unknown	51	11	17	1	22	27	2	22
Sex								
Male	8,584	3,469	4,869	153	93	7,487	1,004	93
Female	3,086	1,582	1,413	60	31	2,765	290	31
Unknown	51	11	17	1	22	27	2	22

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108. These data pertain only to the 11,721 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters that involved a single offender and a single victim.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 17, Table 2.8.

Table 3.124

Workplace homicidesBy victim characteristics, type of event, and circumstances, United States, 1993^a

	Homicides			Homicides	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,063	100%	Type of event		
Victim characteristics			Shooting ^d	872	82.0%
Employee status			Stabbing ^e	96	9.0
Wage and salary workers	781	73.5	Beating	32	3.0
Self-employed ^b	282	26.5	Other ^f	64	6.0
Sex			Type of circumstance^h		
Male	875	82.3	Work associates	106	10.0
Female	188	17.7	Co-worker, former co-worker	59	5.6
Race^c			Customer and client	43	4.0
White	694	65.3	Personal acquaintances	45	4.2
Black	169	15.9	Husband, ex-husband	15	1.4
Hispanic ^c	178	16.7	Boyfriend, ex-boyfriend	11	1.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	120	11.3	Other ⁱ	17	1.6
American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo	6	0.6	Police in the line of duty	67	6.3
Other	74	7.0	Security guards in the line of duty	52	4.9
Age			Robberies and miscellaneous crimes	793	74.6
Under 16 years	6	0.6			
16 to 17 years	11	1.0			
18 to 19 years	16	1.5			
20 to 24 years	89	8.4			
25 to 34 years	291	27.4			
35 to 44 years	292	27.5			
45 to 54 years	191	18.0			
55 to 64 years	107	10.1			
65 years and older	60	5.6			

Note: These data were collected through the 1993 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with numerous Federal and State agencies. States are responsible for data collection, followup, and coding. States obtain information from death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and other reports provided by State administrative agencies. Information is also obtained from Federal agencies, such as the Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Employment Standards Administration, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, and the U.S. Coast Guard. Self-employed and unpaid family workers, who are not covered by a State or Federal agency are included by searching death certificates, medical examiner, and autopsy reports.

To ensure an accurate count of fatal occupational injuries, the census program requires that the work relationship be substantiated by two or more independent source documents or one source document and a followup questionnaire. For fatalities with only one source document, the case is included in the national database only if the State and the Bureau of Labor Statistics agree that there is sufficient information to determine that the fatality is work-related.

Homicide is defined as intentionally taking another's life or killing another while committing a crime.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

^cPersons identified as Hispanic may be of any race, therefore detail may not add to total.

^dIncludes shootings using all types of firearms such as shotguns and pistols.

^eIncludes knives, screwdrivers, picks, scissors, and shards of material used as a weapon.

^fIncludes persons, crowbars, pipes, hammers, bats, rocks, and objects identified as "blunt objects."

^g"Other" includes types of events such as strangulations, fires, and being run over by a car.

^hSome cases listed under "work associates," "personal acquaintances," and "police in the line of duty" may also qualify as robberies or other crimes.

ⁱIncludes other relatives, friends, and acquaintances.

Source: Guy Toscano and Janice Windau, "The Changing Character of Fatal Work Injuries," *Monthly Labor Review* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, October 1994), pp. 24-28; Guy Toscano and William Weber, "Violence in the Workplace," *Compensation and Working Conditions* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, April 1995), p. 1, Table 2, and p. 7; and data provided by U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.125

Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) for persons 15 to 24 years of age

By age group and sex, United States, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 1992

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1992
15 to 19 years of age	2.7	3.6	5.9	8.5	11.1	10.8
Male	3.5	5.6	8.8	13.8	18.1	17.8
Female	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.4
20 to 24 years of age	6.2	7.1	12.2	16.1	15.1	14.9
Male	9.3	11.5	19.2	26.8	25.7	25.6
Female	3.3	2.9	5.6	5.5	4.1	3.9

Note: These data are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The mortality data files are maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Rates were calculated from decennial census counts from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The rates for 1992 were calculated from postcensal population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Programs for the Prevention of Suicide Among Adolescents and Young Adults," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (Washington, DC: USGPO, Apr. 22, 1992), p. 3; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services,

Table 3.126

Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) for persons 10 years of age and older

By age group, sex, and race, United States, 1992

Age groups	Total	Sex		Race			Race and sex					
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	White		Black		Other	
							Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 to 14 years	1.7	2.4	0.9	1.8	1.2	0.7	2.6	1.0	2.0	0.4	1.1	0.2
15 to 19 years	10.8	17.8	3.4	11.2	8.4	11.4	18.4	3.7	14.8	1.9	17.4	5.0
20 to 24 years	14.9	25.6	3.9	15.6	11.7	13.8	26.6	4.0	21.2	2.4	21.1	6.2
25 to 29 years	14.2	24.0	4.3	14.9	11.2	10.1	25.0	4.5	20.4	2.7	15.4	5.0
30 to 34 years	14.8	24.0	5.7	15.7	11.8	8.1	25.0	6.1	21.0	3.8	12.4	4.0
35 to 39 years	15.1	24.1	6.2	16.2	10.0	8.0	25.5	6.8	18.0	3.0	12.3	4.1
40 to 44 years	15.1	23.2	7.1	16.3	9.1	6.9	24.8	7.7	15.5	3.6	9.7	4.4
45 to 49 years	14.7	22.4	7.2	15.8	7.8	7.7	23.9	7.7	12.7	3.7	11.0	4.8
50 to 54 years	14.7	22.5	7.4	15.9	6.6	7.8	24.1	8.1	12.0	2.2	9.3	6.5
55 to 59 years	14.7	23.6	6.6	16.3	4.4	5.1	25.8	7.3	7.9	1.7	7.9	2.6
60 to 64 years	15.0	24.6	6.5	16.1	6.7	6.9	26.3	7.0	12.5	2.3	8.3	5.9
65 to 69 years	15.6	27.4	6.0	16.8	5.9	7.2	29.5	6.4	10.8	2.4	9.2	5.6
70 to 74 years	17.5	33.0	5.8	18.7	6.3	7.7	35.1	6.2	13.2	1.7	13.8	3.0
75 to 79 years	21.6	45.1	6.1	23.1	6.6	12.6	48.0	6.5	16.3	1.0	17.4	9.0
80 to 84 years	24.6	58.4	6.4	25.9	8.3	24.6	61.6	6.7	22.3	1.0	41.2	11.1
85 years of age and older	21.9	62.8	6.1	23.2	7.1	13.0	67.6	6.3	17.1	3.0	22.2	7.1

Note: See Note, table 3.125.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Table 3.127

High school students reporting suicidal thoughts and suicidal behavior in last 12 months

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1993

	Thought seriously about attempting suicide			Made a suicide plan			Attempted suicide one or more times			Suicide attempt required medical attention		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
National	24.1%	18.8%	29.6%	19.0%	15.3%	22.9%	8.6%	5.0%	12.5%	2.7%	1.6%	3.8%
Race, ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	24.2	19.1	29.7	19.1	15.7	22.8	7.7	4.4	11.3	2.4	1.4	3.6
Black, non-Hispanic	19.9	15.4	24.5	16.0	12.4	19.5	8.4	5.4	11.2	3.0	2.0	4.0
Hispanic	26.0	17.9	34.1	20.0	13.7	26.6	13.6	7.4	19.7	3.7	2.0	5.5
Grade level												
9th grade	24.2	17.7	30.9	19.2	13.5	25.0	10.1	5.8	14.4	2.8	2.1	3.5
10th grade	24.7	18.0	31.6	19.0	15.0	23.2	9.4	5.9	13.1	3.2	1.3	5.1
11th grade	24.6	20.6	28.9	19.8	16.7	23.3	8.3	3.4	13.6	2.4	1.1	3.9
12th grade	22.7	18.3	27.3	17.7	15.5	20.1	6.7	4.5	9.1	2.2	1.5	2.9

Note: See Note, table 3.54. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1993," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44 No. SS-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Mar. 24, 1995), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.128

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-93

	Total number of robberies	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
1974	422,989	100%	45%	13%	8%	34%
1975	444,937	100	45	12	8	35
1976	410,651	100	43	13	8	36
1977	391,128	100	42	13	8	37
1978	408,358	100	41	13	9	37
1979	458,749	100	40	13	9	38
1980	530,070	100	40	13	9	38
1981	548,038	100	40	13	9	38
1982	522,823	100	40	14	9	37
1983	489,227	100	37	14	10	40
1984	435,732	100	36	13	9	42
1985	461,725	100	35	13	9	42
1986	531,468	100	34	14	10	43
1987	498,632	100	33	14	10	44
1988	485,522	100	33	14	10	43
1989	562,340	100	33	13	10	43
1990	608,464	100	37	12	10	42
1991	653,432	100	40	11	9	40
1992	653,323	100	40	11	10	40
1993	594,850	100	42	10	10	38

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1974, pp. 26, 160; 1975, pp. 26, 160; 1976, pp. 21, 153; 1977, pp. 19, 153; 1978, pp. 19, 170; 1979, pp. 18, 170; 1980, pp. 19, 173; 1981, pp. 18, 144; 1982, pp. 18, 149; 1983, pp. 18, 152; 1984, pp. 18, 145; 1985, pp. 18, 147; 1986, pp. 18, 147; 1987, pp. 18, 146; 1988, pp. 21, 150; 1989, pp. 20, 154; 1990, pp. 21, 156; 1991, p. 29, Table 2.21 and p. 192; 1992, p. 29, Table 2.21 and p. 196; 1993, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 196 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.129

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1993

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Total	100.0%	42.4%	10.0%	9.5%	38.2%
Northeast	100.0	36.7	13.5	8.9	41.0
Midwest	100.0	46.9	6.9	9.8	36.3
South	100.0	47.1	8.1	8.3	36.6
West	100.0	40.3	10.1	11.3	38.2

Note: See Note, table 3.94. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1993 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 29, Table 2.22.

Table 3.130

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-93

	Total number of robberies	Total ^a	Place of occurrence						Miscellaneous
			Street/highway	Commercial house	Gas or service station	Convenience store	Residence	Bank	
1973	328,782	100%	49%	17%	4%	6%	11%	1%	14%
1974	375,901	100	50	17	3	6	12	1	11
1975	395,660	100	51	16	4	6	12	1	10
1976	399,674	100	47	15	5	6	12	1	14
1977	377,041	100	46	15	6	7	12	1	14
1978	393,814	100	47	14	6	7	11	1	13
1979	452,743	100	49	14	4	7	11	2	13
1980	533,053	100	52	14	4	7	11	2	11
1981	553,784	100	52	13	4	6	11	1	12
1982	492,793	100	54	12	4	6	11	1	12
1983	454,397	100	54	11	3	6	11	1	13
1984	409,042	100	54	12	3	6	11	1	13
1985	457,123	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	12
1986	513,423	100	56	12	3	5	10	1	12
1987	479,348	100	54	13	3	6	10	1	12
1988	461,184	100	54	12	3	6	10	1	13
1989	498,578	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	13
1990	599,100	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1991	636,185	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1992	636,079	100	56	12	2	5	10	2	13
1993	577,925	100	55	12	2	5	10	2	13

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94, 3.103, and 3.108.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, **1973**, p. 120, Table 22; **1974**, p. 178, Table 26; **1975**, p. 178, Table 26; **1976**, p. 159, Table 18; **1977**, p. 159, Table 18; **1978**, p. 174, Table 18; **1979**, p. 176, Table 18; **1980**, p. 179, Table 18; **1981**, p. 150, Table 17; **1982**, p. 155, Table 17; **1983**, p. 158, Table 17; **1984**, p. 151, Table 18; **1985**, p. 153, Table 18; **1986**, p. 153, Table 18; **1987**, p. 152, Table 18; **1988**, p. 156, Table 18; **1989**, p. 160, Table 18; **1990**, p. 162, Table 18; **1991**, p. 201, Table 23; **1992**, p. 205, Table 23; **1993**, p. 205, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.131

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-93

	Total number of aggravated assaults	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
1964	159,524	100%	15%	40%	23%	22%
1965	185,115	100	17	36	22	25
1966	208,043	100	19	34	22	25
1967	229,470	100	21	33	22	24
1968	255,906	100	23	31	24	22
1969	280,902	100	24	30	25	22
1970	300,263	100	24	28	24	23
1971	333,084	100	25	27	24	24
1972	349,245	100	25	26	23	25
1973	382,586	100	26	25	23	27
1974	409,886	100	25	24	23	27
1975	436,172	100	25	24	25	27
1976	459,761	100	24	24	26	27
1977	485,078	100	23	23	27	26
1978	531,006	100	22	23	28	27
1979	586,914	100	23	22	28	27
1980	622,879	100	24	22	28	27
1981	603,161	100	24	22	28	26
1982	611,134	100	22	23	28	26
1983	604,406	100	21	24	29	26
1984	594,440	100	21	23	31	25
1985	663,891	100	21	23	31	25
1986	794,573	100	21	22	32	25
1987	792,987	100	21	21	32	25
1988	784,053	100	21	20	31	27
1989	894,776	100	22	20	32	27
1990	967,050	100	23	20	32	26
1991	988,353	100	24	18	31	27
1992	1,056,570	100	25	18	31	26
1993	994,439	100	25	18	31	26

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, pp. 9, 92; 1965, pp. 8, 94; 1966, pp. 9, 96; 1967, pp. 11, 100; 1968, pp. 10, 96; 1969, pp. 10, 94; 1970, pp. 12, 104; 1971, pp. 12, 100; 1972, pp. 10, 102; 1973, pp. 11, 104; 1974, pp. 20, 160; 1975, pp. 20, 160; 1976, pp. 13, 153; 1977, pp. 21, 153; 1978, pp. 21, 168; 1979, pp. 20, 170; 1980, pp. 21, 73; 1981, pp. 20, 144; 1982, pp. 22, 149; 1983, pp. 23, 152; 1984, pp. 23, 145; 1985, pp. 23, 147; 1986, pp. 22, 147; 1987, pp. 23, 146; 1988, pp. 24, 150; 1989, pp. 23, 154; 1990, pp. 24, 156; 1991, p. 32, Table 2.23 and p. 192; 1992, p. 32, Table 2.23 and p. 196; 1993, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 196 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.132

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1993

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Total	100.0%	25.1%	17.6%	31.0%	26.3%
Northeast	100	17.2	21.1	32.3	29.4
Midwest	100	28.2	16.8	31.7	23.3
South	100	26.8	18.5	31.2	23.5
West	100	24.7	13.6	27.9	33.8

Note: See Note, table 3.94. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1993 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 32, Table 2.24.

Table 3.133

Percent distribution of burglaries known to police

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-93

	Total number of burglaries	Total ^a	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (store, office, etc.)		
			Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown
1976	2,912,050	100%	22%	25%	16%	23%	5%	9%
1977	2,832,287	100	23	26	16	21	5	9
1978	2,929,403	100	22	26	16	20	6	10
1979	3,142,796	100	21	26	16	21	6	10
1980	3,577,928	100	21	28	17	18	5	10
1981	3,520,825	100	22	29	17	18	5	9
1982	3,078,604	100	22	27	16	19	6	10
1983	2,859,583	100	23	26	18	18	6	10
1984	2,652,289	100	22	27	18	17	6	10
1985	2,860,605	100	21	27	18	17	6	10
1986	3,039,955	100	22	28	18	17	6	10
1987	2,945,073	100	21	28	18	16	6	10
1988	2,660,568	100	21	29	18	16	7	10
1989	2,669,009	100	20	28	17	16	8	10
1990	2,793,447	100	21	29	16	16	8	9
1991	2,763,793	100	21	28	17	16	8	10
1992	2,667,173	100	21	29	16	16	9	9
1993	2,413,232	100	21	29	16	16	8	10

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1976*, p. 159, Table 18; *1977*, p. 159, Table 18; *1978*, p. 174, Table 18; *1979*, p. 176, Table 18; *1980*, p. 179, Table 18; *1981*, p. 150, Table 17; *1982*, p. 155, Table 17; *1983*, p. 158, Table 17; *1984*, p. 151, Table 18; *1985*, p. 153, Table 18; *1986*, p. 153, Table 18; *1987*, p. 152, Table 18; *1988*, p. 156, Table 18; *1989*, p. 160, Table 18; *1990*, p. 162, Table 18; *1991*, p. 201, Table 23; *1992*, p. 205, Table 23; *1993*, p. 205, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.134

Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police

By type of target, United States, 1973-93

	Total number of larceny-thefts	Total ^a	Type of target							
			Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except accessories)	Motor vehicle accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	All others
1973	3,175,300	100%	1%	2%	11%	17%	16%	17%	17%	18%
1974	4,091,787	100	1	2	11	18	16	17	17	17
1975	4,842,335	100	1	2	11	18	19	13	17	18
1976	5,799,785	100	1	2	10	20	22	10	15	18
1977	5,524,660	100	1	2	11	17	20	11	16	20
1978	5,676,249	100	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	21
1979	6,259,041	100	1	1	11	17	19	11	16	22
1980	6,764,087	100	1	2	11	17	19	10	17	23
1981	6,743,638	100	1	2	11	18	19	9	17	22
1982	6,458,876	100	1	1	12	19	20	9	16	21
1983	6,185,011	100	1	1	13	19	19	8	16	22
1984	5,899,388	100	1	1	13	19	18	8	16	22
1985	6,453,030	100	1	1	14	20	17	8	16	23
1986	6,822,986	100	1	1	15	21	17	7	15	22
1987	6,851,548	100	1	1	15	21	17	6	15	23
1988	6,528,153	100	1	1	15	22	16	6	15	23
1989	6,785,174	100	1	1	16	22	16	6	15	24
1990	7,286,075	100	1	1	16	22	15	6	14	24
1991	7,150,692	100	1	1	16	22	14	6	14	24
1992	7,100,352	100	1	1	16	23	14	6	14	25
1993	6,635,120	100	1	1	15	23	14	6	13	26

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1976*, p. 159, Table 18; *1977*, p. 159, Table 18; *1978*, p. 174, Table 18; *1979*, p. 176, Table 18; *1980*, p. 179, Table 18; *1981*, p. 150, Table 17; *1982*, p. 155, Table 17; *1983*, p. 158, Table 17; *1984*, p. 151, Table 18; *1985*, p. 153, Table 18; *1986*, p. 153, Table 18; *1987*, p. 152, Table 18; *1988*, p. 156, Table 18; *1989*, p. 160, Table 18; *1990*, p. 162, Table 18; *1991*, p. 201, Table 23; *1992*, p. 205, Table 23; *1993*, p. 205, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.135

Motor vehicle registrations and thefts

United States, 1980-93

	Number of motor vehicle registrations	Estimated number of thefts	Ratio of vehicles stolen to registered	Thefts per 100,000 registrations
1980	161,614,294	1,131,700	1:143	700
1981	164,287,643	1,087,800	1:151	662
1982	165,298,024	1,062,400	1:156	643
1983	167,718,000	1,007,900	1:166	601
1984	169,446,281	1,032,200	1:164	609
1985	175,709,000	1,102,900	1:159	628
1986	181,890,000	1,224,100	1:149	673
1987	186,137,000	1,288,700	1:144	692
1988	183,930,000	1,432,900	1:128	779
1989	188,981,016	1,564,800	1:121	828
1990	194,502,000	1,635,900	1:119	841
1991	194,897,000	1,661,700	1:117	853
1992	193,775,000	1,610,800	1:120	831
1993	198,041,338	1,561,000	1:127	788

Note: Data on motor vehicle thefts were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Figures for number of thefts include motorcycles; beginning in 1993, figures for number of registrations also include motorcycles.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *1993 Highway Statistics* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1994), p. II-3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.136

Financial institution fraud and failure matters handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States, 1986-94

	Number of cases pending	Number of major cases pending ^a	Number of convictions	Number of pretrial diversions ^b	Reported total dollar losses ^b	Number of failed financial institu- tions under investigation
1986	7,286	2,948	1,957	NA	\$606,154,566	202
1987	7,622	3,393	2,309	NA	860,599,398	282
1988	7,385	3,446	2,197	NA	2,191,756,491	357
1989	7,819	3,605	2,174	NA	1,284,101,771	404
1990	7,613	3,672	2,461	NA	1,177,944,154	530
1991	8,678	4,336	2,559	NA	2,280,551,788	670
1992	9,772	5,071	2,594	261	NA	756
1993	10,088	5,405	3,120	311	NA	651
1994	9,286	4,926	2,884	291	NA	531

Note: Financial institutions include banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. Prior to 1992, data for cases pending and convictions are reported on a fiscal year basis, data for dollar losses are reported on a calendar year basis, and data for failed financial institutions under investigation are as of February of each year. Beginning in 1992, all data are reported for the fiscal year.

^aMajor cases include those in which the amount of fraud or loss was \$100,000 or greater; or the defendant was an officer, director, or owner (including shareholders); or the schemes involved multiple borrowers in the same institution; or the case involved other major factors.

^bThe Source did not report pretrial diversions prior to 1992 and did not report dollar losses for 1992, 1993, and 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1992*, pp. 131-133; *Fiscal Year 1993*, pp. 153-155; *Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1994*, pp. 99-101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.137

Major financial institution fraud matters handled by U.S. attorneys

By type of institution, fiscal years 1989-94 (aggregate)

	Total	Savings and loans	Banks	Credit unions
Information/indictments	4,037	1,124	2,734	179
Defendants				
Charged	5,736	1,775	3,734	227
Convicted	4,919	1,491	3,233	195
Acquitted	189	111	77	1
High-ranking officers^a				
Charged	1,626	506	992	128
Convicted	1,465	427	922	116
Acquitted	47	28	19	0
Sentences to incarceration	3,427	1,013	2,269	145
Sentences without incarceration	1,033	356	643	34
Fines ^b	\$38,329	\$25,534	\$12,551	\$,244
Restitution ^b	\$2,280,41	\$1,068,22	\$1,191,37	\$20,815
	1	3	3	

Note: See Note, table 3.136. Major cases include those in which the amount of fraud or loss was \$100,000 or greater; or the defendant was an officer, director, or owner (including shareholders); or the schemes involved multiple borrowers in the same institution; or the case involved other major factors.

^aIncludes chief executive officers, chairpersons of boards, presidents, directors, and other officers.

^bDollar amounts in millions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, **Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1994** (Washington, DC: U.S.

Table 3.138

Defendants charged and convicted in major financial institution fraud prosecutions handled by U.S. attorneys

By type of institution, fiscal years 1989-94

Fiscal year	Defendants charged				Defendants convicted			
	Total	Savings and loans	Banks	Credit unions	Total	Savings and loans	Banks	Credit unions
Total	5,736	1,775	3,734	227	4,919	1,491	3,233	195
1989	419	187	223	9	266	112	149	5
1990	791	335	439	17	649	259	377	13
1991	1,085	349	689	47	855	290	528	37
1992	1,430	418	953	59	1,185	333	796	56
1993	1,146	314	788	44	1,100	305	757	38
1994	865	172	642	51	864	192	626	46

Note: See Notes, tables 3.136 and 3.137.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, **Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1994** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 5, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.139

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act^a

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1986-93

Jurisdiction	1986				1987				1988				1989			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion ^a	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion ^a
Total	5,672	397	209	78	6,078	312	187	73	6,549	288	158	67	6,691	273	142	65
Alabama	37	5	4	1	32	5	3	1	33	6	6	2	37	7	3	1
Alaska	14	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Arizona	170	32	1	2	153	9	4	4	147	1	1	1	193	2	3	0
Arkansas	27	6	1	1	34	1	0	2	28	1	1	1	18	10	1	1
California	2,009	70	17	17	2,019	53	23	8	2,086	50	21	16	2,104	45	12	14
Colorado	56	5	6	2	81	5	3	4	65	2	1	2	71	3	2	1
Connecticut	37	0	0	0	34	1	5	0	42	0	5	0	56	2	1	0
Delaware	8	1	2	0	4	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	27	1	0	0
District of Columbia	19	1	0	0	28	2	0	2	13	2	0	0	26	1	2	0
Florida	382	28	8	4	514	8	14	1	571	8	9	2	520	16	8	5
Georgia	121	5	2	4	159	3	6	4	147	4	3	3	149	4	1	1
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	49	4	0	2	65	1	4	0	32	1	0	0	28	1	1	0
Idaho	9	0	1	0	15	2	1	0	17	0	1	0	7	0	0	0
Illinois	48	4	12	1	57	7	14	3	69	6	9	1	101	12	4	1
Indiana	64	21	3	2	54	10	2	0	68	11	7	1	77	6	2	0
Iowa	26	2	1	0	23	4	2	0	9	4	0	0	11	6	0	0
Kansas	19	6	0	1	29	11	1	3	23	0	0	2	28	2	2	0
Kentucky	45	4	20	0	59	6	4	1	40	8	2	0	35	7	2	1
Louisiana	64	5	2	1	54	8	3	1	51	5	8	1	58	1	6	0
Maine	8	1	2	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
Maryland	150	17	6	0	180	2	4	0	154	2	1	3	185	6	13	1
Massachusetts	98	6	4	0	95	4	6	0	178	2	8	0	198	5	5	0
Michigan	135	8	10	2	83	3	6	0	199	9	12	0	270	6	24	1
Minnesota	50	3	2	0	31	11	3	0	21	1	3	0	49	4	0	0
Mississippi	22	6	5	0	30	2	0	0	26	4	1	0	41	0	4	0
Missouri	33	7	2	2	56	8	5	2	68	5	2	1	53	4	1	1
Montana	3	1	3	0	5	0	1	0	8	0	2	1	13	0	0	0
Nebraska	15	1	0	1	10	1	1	1	14	0	1	0	13	5	2	0
Nevada	65	2	1	0	59	2	1	0	57	10	0	2	55	0	2	0
New Hampshire	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	8	1	1	0	5	0	0	0
New Jersey	56	4	4	3	54	1	8	1	59	1	11	0	79	9	2	1
New Mexico	14	1	2	0	26	1	0	0	32	2	1	0	64	4	0	9
New York	274	11	11	0	675	15	8	0	633	36	6	3	515	15	4	2
North Carolina	90	9	2	4	118	7	7	1	96	14	4	3	164	4	3	2
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	163	17	5	3	144	17	8	4	247	18	9	0	168	17	2	1
Oklahoma	29	9	3	0	54	4	3	0	50	0	0	0	73	4	0	0
Oregon	328	2	0	2	188	2	5	5	353	3	0	1	189	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	168	13	6	4	104	14	9	0	136	13	6	3	183	12	3	2
Puerto Rico	15	1	0	0	18	3	0	1	16	4	0	2	35	1	1	0
Rhode Island	5	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	22	0	0	1	14	0	0	0
South Carolina	27	4	2	0	34	13	2	2	30	8	2	2	59	3	0	3
South Dakota	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Tennessee	84	6	11	5	74	11	4	5	69	5	4	0	120	11	4	0
Texas	251	27	9	9	236	20	7	4	173	17	7	8	183	16	9	8
Utah	32	1	2	0	15	1	0	1	23	3	0	0	24	4	1	4
Vermont	4	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	116	13	2	2	107	7	1	1	143	12	2	4	106	5	1	2
Washington	167	14	9	3	183	4	2	4	214	3	1	1	191	6	2	2
West Virginia	14	3	0	0	11	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	21	2	0	0
Wisconsin	40	10	26	0	40	19	4	1	44	6	0	0	47	2	9	1
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Note: These bank crime statistics were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute include robbery, burglary (entry of bank and/or theft from bank during non-business hours), and larceny (theft not involving direct confrontation between offender and bank personnel or customers) of commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Violations of the Hobbs Act involve extortion and kidnapping of bank officials or their families.

^aAs of 1988, the category "Hobbs Act" was changed to "extortion."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1986-December 31, 1986," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1987-December 31, 1987," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1988-December 31, 1988," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1989-December 31, 1989," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1990-December 31, 1990," pp. 13-15; "January 1, 1991-December 31, 1991," pp. 12-14; "January 1, 1992-December 31, 1992," pp. 11-13; "January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993," pp. 10-12. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1990				1991				1992				1993			
Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion ^a	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion ^a	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion ^a	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion ^a
7,837	279	119	72	9,388	298	124	57	9,063	361	88	48	8,647	310	78	39
39	6	1	0	50	4	1	0	74	8	3	0	47	7	1	0
11	1	0	0	29	0	1	1	13	1	4	0	8	1	0	0
224	14	0	1	274	18	0	0	250	3	0	1	239	2	1	0
20	7	2	0	32	4	1	2	36	15	5	0	29	9	0	0
2,656	53	25	11	3,392	25	11	5	3,401	41	10	13	3,050	23	11	5
69	3	1	1	70	1	1	2	69	0	0	2	85	2	0	2
62	1	2	0	93	1	0	0	79	5	1	1	62	2	1	6
13	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	16	2	0	0
31	0	1	0	49	2	2	1	37	1	0	1	27	1	0	0
744	7	5	8	773	6	10	7	518	2	7	6	689	9	7	1
111	10	1	2	181	5	2	0	138	6	1	2	187	10	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
17	2	0	0	46	2	0	0	24	0	0	0	55	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	14	2	1	0	12	3	1	0	9	2	1	0
101	2	6	1	143	5	9	2	108	6	2	0	133	8	2	0
97	3	4	6	97	8	3	1	99	13	1	1	96	13	3	2
19	4	0	1	18	4	1	0	12	1	0	1	18	3	2	0
30	0	0	0	38	9	0	0	56	6	0	0	30	1	0	0
22	13	1	2	39	3	0	0	35	7	1	0	48	5	1	0
48	3	4	0	40	1	5	1	39	2	2	0	67	3	7	0
5	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	1	0	0
191	6	4	1	184	8	4	3	209	8	3	1	322	12	1	1
259	2	0	0	184	8	1	0	235	3	0	1	150	3	1	2
187	8	8	3	221	7	4	3	305	11	5	2	220	9	8	5
75	5	4	0	84	10	3	0	45	11	1	1	67	7	0	0
17	1	1	0	31	6	1	0	25	2	3	0	39	2	2	0
58	14	4	0	56	16	2	2	85	13	2	3	53	2	1	1
5	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
9	5	4	0	24	3	2	1	18	3	2	1	21	4	0	0
68	4	0	2	120	3	2	1	122	8	1	1	128	3	0	0
13	2	0	0	15	4	0	0	6	1	0	0	4	0	1	0
97	18	4	3	107	10	1	4	113	8	5	0	103	17	1	0
63	0	1	0	25	3	0	0	33	2	0	0	32	3	0	1
694	6	7	2	630	24	4	1	598	63	3	2	675	40	0	1
198	10	2	5	252	12	1	0	322	14	2	2	232	7	4	0
2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0
247	14	5	4	289	13	13	3	287	17	10	0	268	12	2	0
37	10	0	1	35	5	5	1	30	1	1	0	28	1	5	1
171	0	1	1	180	0	2	0	257	2	0	0	232	0	0	0
204	9	5	2	333	14	7	1	271	15	2	0	202	15	3	2
20	0	0	0	60	0	0	1	48	0	0	0	38	0	0	0
14	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	14	1	0	0
73	6	1	3	94	4	2	0	79	7	1	0	88	10	0	1
2	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
150	7	0	0	158	4	0	3	158	7	2	0	106	8	2	0
192	7	9	1	251	21	15	6	211	25	3	3	181	28	5	3
21	2	0	1	53	8	0	3	17	1	0	1	36	1	1	4
1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
160	5	0	1	180	4	2	1	162	4	0	0	134	4	0	0
218	2	0	0	300	1	1	1	302	4	1	0	265	3	0	0
11	2	0	2	13	1	0	0	8	1	1	0	5	2	0	0
57	3	3	5	84	4	2	0	86	5	5	1	87	7	2	0
1	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0

Table 3.140

Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of victim, United States, 1993

Type of victim	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	214	18	152
Customer	32	1	45
Employee	109	0	84
Employee family	0	0	3
Perpetrator	28	13	X
Law officer	18	1	0
Guard	21	0	9
Other	6	3	11

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 5, 6. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.141

Assaults on Federal officers

By department and agency, 1979-93

Department and agency	Number of officers assaulted														
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	622	724	728	712	580	672	808	629	690	880	751 ^a	1,154 ^a	683 ^a	661 ^a	766
U.S. Department of the Interior	25	19	29	22	11	47	30	9	33	35	33	38	96	167	199
Bureau of Indian Affairs	15	13	22	19	7	20	6	6	9	9	8	5	(b)	110	104
National Park Service	10	9	7	3	4	27	24	3	24	26	25	33	96	57	95
U.S. Department of Justice	208	243	316	252	143	143	211	192	310	312	570	968	404	376	354
Bureau of Prisons	99	120	111	115	59	60	51	61	33	146	161	185	(d)	(d)	(d)
Drug Enforcement Administration	2	52	95	63	18	32	92	53	80	70	77	65	47	66	94
Federal Bureau of Investigation	43	37	42	40	22	32	32	37	14	18	17	24	31	50	24
Immigration and Naturalization Service ^f	41	19	46	22	18	14	21	31	118	37	288	409	296	228 ^g	210
U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney	4	9	8	4	5	4	8	7	45	6	6	269 ^h	(d)	(d)	(d)
U.S. Marshals Service	19	6	14	8	21	4	7	4	20	35	21	16	30	32	26
U.S. Department of the Treasury	358	406	333	395	396	438	524	369	270	467	99	73	127	89	181
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	32	28	31	9	15	5	17	16	5	7	18	7	31	36	69
Internal Revenue Service	254	316	251	347	334	409	465	323	220	391	18 ⁱ	3	1	9	10
U.S. Customs Service	36	25	25	15	19	3	15	4	21	51	21	35	66	7	67
U.S. Secret Service	36	37	26	24	28	21	27	26	24	18	42	28	29	37	35
Judicial branch	10	28	24	22	21	19	23	23	41	26	23	36	(d)	(d)	(d)
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	10	7	8	8	16	17	5	7
U.S. Postal Service	21	28	26	21	9	12	10	26	29	32	18	23	39	24	25
Postal Inspectors	4	13	4	6	2	1	5	5	10	13	7	6	(j)	(j)	(j)
Postal Security Police	17	15	22	15	7	11	5	21	19	19	11	17	(j)	(j)	(j)

Note: These data were compiled from reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Postal Service, and the U.S. Capitol Police. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for the investigation of assaults on personnel of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Federal judiciary. Customarily, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Postal Service, and the U.S. Capitol Police investigate assaults against officers assigned to their agencies. All assaults and threats of assault are included in the analysis even though no injury to an officer may have resulted, as are assaults that resulted in the death of an officer (Source, **1990**, p. 2).

^fBeginning in 1989, the variation in Immigration and Naturalization Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

^gCovers only Border Patrol Division.

^hIncrease in U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney figures due to change in reporting procedures.

ⁱDecrease in Internal Revenue Service figures due to change in reporting procedures.

^jBeginning in 1991, the U.S. Postal Service no longer differentiates between Inspectors and Security Police in its report.

^aBeginning in 1989, totals and subtotals may not be directly comparable due to modifications in reporting procedures, failures to report, or changes in Federal agencies included.

^bNo report concerning assaults on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers was received for 1991.

^cNumber of offenders was not reported by the National Park Service during 1991.

^dBeginning in 1991, assault statistics from the Bureau of Prisons, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected.

^eNumber of offenders was not reported by the Bureau of Prisons during 1988.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Assaults on Federal Officers, 1979**, p. 7; **1981**, p. 4, Table 1, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 49, Table 1; **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 52; **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987**, p. 51; **1989**, p. 61; **1990**, p. 51; **1992**, p. 73; **1993**, p. 77; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Number of known offenders														
1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
539	592	593	611	547	555	533	456	599	676	568 ^a	462 ^a	547 ^a	653 ^a	693
22	20	25	21	17	46	26	9	30	35	31	32	(a)	126	186
18	12	17	18	14	25	7	6	8	6	7	4	(b)	70	109
4	8	8	3	3	21	19	3	22	29	24	28	(c)	56	77
169	184	249	220	131	115	147	134	270	128 ^a	414	313	415	410	323
79	102	99	101	58	55	42	44	31	(e)	130	184	(d)	(d)	(d)
2	35	64	47	19	21	45	36	66	53	46	44	26	40	61
36	23	40	34	17	19	29	16	10	15	12	15	19	50	23
36	17	34	22	16	12	18	25	110	30	208	39	345	297 ^g	217
2	4	2	10	5	4	6	10	32	3	5	14 ^h	(d)	(d)	(d)
14	3	10	6	16	4	7	3	21	27	13	17	25	23	22
330	352	273	332	370	359	329	263	231	455	87	69	89	91	155
25	30	19	11	8	5	10	12	5	7	14	9	31	42	76
241	277	217	290	324	331	291	230	193	391	18 ⁱ	3	2	9	8
39	22	16	12	17	6	8	2	9	44	23	34	30	5	42
25	23	21	19	21	17	20	19	24	13	32	23	26	35	29
4	17	23	22	22	15	16	13	32	20	12	17	(d)	(d)	(d)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	6	9	7	6	6	11	17	5	7
14	19	23	16	7	12	9	28	29	32	18	20	26	21	22
3	9	4	5	1	1	4	7	10	13	7	4	(j)	(j)	(j)
11	10	19	11	6	11	5	21	19	19	11	16	(j)	(j)	(j)

Table 3.142

Assaults on Federal officers

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-93

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, 1977-93 ^{a,b}	12,465	1,399	3,949	292	671	5,169	576	31	378
Killed									
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	7	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
1984	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1985	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1986	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988 ^a	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1989	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1990	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1991 ^b	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992 ^c	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured									
1977	140	13	88	8	22	0	8	1	0
1978	121	8	91	5	13	0	4	0	0
1979	126	15	91	3	14	0	1	0	2
1980	118	6	85	11	7	0	8	0	1
1981	133	17	80	7	19	0	8	0	2
1982	123	13	73	8	4	0	7	1	17
1983	78	8	43	7	4	0	4	0	12
1984	60	7	41	3	0	0	3	0	6
1985	62	6	46	1	1	0	5	0	3
1986	58	8	35	6	2	0	3	0	4
1987	43	11	21	1	0	0	7	0	3
1988 ^a	55	6	40	2	2	0	3	0	2
1989	256	7	197	7	23	0	11	0	11
1990	289	9	200	17	39	0	19	0	5
1991 ^b	189	7	137	2	19	0	14	0	10
1992 ^c	176	9	118	4	14	0	26	0	5
1993	215	20	150	0	6	2	14	7	16
No injury									
1977	740	109	216	21	15	346	32	1	0
1978	649	83	157	14	26	336	28	4	1
1979	491	48	139	3	15	271	13	0	2
1980	604	64	154	8	18	326	23	1	10
1981	594	107	117	11	18	312	16	0	13
1982	587	69	104	16	11	324	26	0	37
1983	495	50	81	12	14	312	9	0	17
1984	610	61	112	11	1	387	17	0	21
1985	745	60	110	4	13	518	14	2	24
1986	565	41	116	14	2	357	10	2	23
1987	645	43	171	18	24	333	36	4	16
1988 ^a	674	51	108	6	12	461	25	1	10
1989	492	94	186	13	43	98	31	0	27
1990	861	59	213	12	147	376	48	4	2
1991 ^b	393	77	91	17	59	101	35	1	6
1992 ^c	481	89	144	10	51	143	37	0	7
1993	547	83	187	7	11	166	30	1	62

Note: See Note, table 3.141. Beginning in 1984, data include assaults on officers of the U.S. Capitol Police. Data for this agency are not available for years prior to 1984. Beginning in 1991, assault statistics on Bureau of Prisons officers, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected. Therefore, data from 1991 and beyond are not directly comparable with preceding years.

^aDoes not include 1988 data from Bureau of Prisons where 23 officers were assaulted with weapons and 123 without weapons.

^bNo report concerning assaults on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers was received for 1991. The data do not include 96 National Park Service victims and 4 Immigration and Naturalization Service victims for whom type of weapon was not reported.

^cData reported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service include the Border Patrol Division only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 5, Table 3; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 54; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1990*, p. 53; *1991*, p. 73; *1992*, p. 75; *1993*, p. 79; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.143

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-94

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 ^a
Total	1,346	93	106	104	91	92	80	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71	63	70	76
Disturbance calls	218	10	17	12	19	18	15	8	13	7	23	7	13	10	17	11	10	8
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	116	5	13	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	10	4	5	5	8	2	5	NA
Family quarrels	94	5	4	6	5	7	5	1	7	2	13	3	8	5	9	9	5	NA
Arrest situations	542	39	47	49	38	36	31	33	29	26	27	33	24	30	14	26	29	31
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	60	3	7	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	6	3	0	1	3	5	1	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	200	15	19	22	17	14	11	9	12	9	4	7	8	13	4	10	10	16
Drug-related matters	91	6	6	9	2	5	6	4	6	7	4	12	7	5	3	3	3	3
Attempting other arrests	191	15	15	10	13	14	10	18	7	9	13	11	9	11	4	8	15	9
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	57	7	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	2	6	2	6	2	1	2
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	190	8	9	16	10	11	10	12	9	11	5	23	10	9	10	7	15	15
Ambush situations	127	12	11	7	9	9	9	8	7	4	4	6	4	8	11	7	4	7
Entrapment/premeditation	71	11	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	5	5	2	NA
Unprovoked attack	49	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	2	6	6	2	2	NA
Mentally deranged	27	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	4
Traffic pursuits/stops	184	14	15	17	12	12	11	8	16	10	8	6	7	6	13	10	10	9

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the United States, its territories, Puerto Rico, and abroad. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands are included. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^a1994 data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, 1987, p. 17; 1990, p. 17; 1993, p. 29; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.144

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1984-93
(aggregate)

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							Off-duty
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	704	84	232	115	3	9	46	116	99
Disturbance calls	119	26	38	38	0	0	1	6	10
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	57	13	11	19	0	0	1	6	7
Family quarrels	62	13	27	19	0	0	0	0	3
Arrest situations	271	25	47	43	3	4	14	80	55
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	26	6	11	3	0	0	0	3	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	86	8	14	8	1	2	3	7	43
Drug-related matters	54	4	3	5	0	0	7	35	0
Attempting other arrests	105	7	19	27	2	2	4	35	9
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	37	6	9	1	0	1	11	9	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	111	10	50	18	0	3	7	13	10
Ambush situations	63	4	20	3	0	1	11	6	18
Entrapment/premeditation	32	2	9	3	0	1	4	1	12
Unprovoked attack	31	2	11	0	0	0	7	5	6
Mentally deranged	9	3	3	2	0	0	0	1	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	94	10	65	10	0	0	2	1	6

Note: See Note, table 3.143.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1993**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 30.

Table 3.145

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1993

Circumstances at scene of incident	Type of assignment								Off-duty
	Total	2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	70	10	19	12	1	4	1	13	10
Disturbance calls	10	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Family quarrels	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest situations	29	0	3	6	1	2	1	9	7
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	10	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	6
Drug-related matters	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Attempting other arrests	15	0	2	3	1	2	0	6	1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	15	3	6	2	0	1	0	1	2
Ambush situations	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Entrapment/premeditation	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unprovoked attack	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mentally deranged	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	10	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.143.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1993**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 31.

Table 3.146

Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killedBy selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978-93^a

Characteristics of officers killed	1978 (N=93)	1979 (N=106)	1980 (N=104)	1981 (N=91)	1982 (N=92)	1983 (N=80)	1984 (N=72)	1985 (N=78)	1986 (N=66)	1987 (N=73)	1988 (N=78)	1989 (N=66)	1990 (N=65)	1991 (N=71)	1992 (N=62)	1993 (N=70)
Race																
White	91%	88%	86%	85%	84%	84%	85%	88%	89%	90%	91%	89%	80%	87%	82%	86%
Black	9	9	13	14	15	13	14	10	11	10	9	11	18	13	16	14
Other ^b	0	3	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2 ^c	0	2	0
Sex																
Male	100	99	99	98	97	100	94	96	98	100	97	97	98	96	100	94
Female	0	1	1	2	3	0	6	4	2	0	3	3	2	4	0	6
Age^d																
Under age 25	14	9	12	13	9	10	6	5	8	11	15	4	5	7	6	6
25 to 30 years	30	20	26	23	24	30	28	26	30	26	15	20	14	27	21	37
31 to 40 years	30	41	43	42	44	45	40	35	29	32	40	38	42	37	39	33
41 years and older	26	30	19	22	23	15	26	35	33	32	30	38	40	30	34	21
Length of service^e																
Less than 1 year of service	10	10	2	4	4	4	4	6	3	8	4	3	3	6	6	3
1 to 4 years of service	29	24	29	34	25	38	30	20	33	22	31	23	26	38	22	34
5 to 10 years of service	30	40	42	33	38	32	40	24	30	29	22	29	26	24	24	24
Over 10 years of service	31	26	27	29	32	26	24	49	32	41	40	44	45	31	44	34
In uniform	80	71	69	80	52	80	75	73	67	79	68	67	63	73	64	81
Wearing protective body armor	NA	NA	NA	12	15	25	24	19	24	25	26	32	25	34	27	56

Note: See Note, table 3.143.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bIncludes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.^cFor 1990, other was specified as Asian.^dFor 1993, age was not reported for two cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.^eFor some years, length of service was not reported for as many as three cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1978**, p. 22; **1979**, p. 22; **1980**, p. 23; **1981**, p. 18; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1983), p. 20; **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983**, p. 20; **1984**, p. 20; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 21; **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986**, p. 22; **1987**, p. 20; **1988**, p. 20; **1989**, p. 21; **1990**, p. 20; **1991**, p. 31; **1992**, p. 35; **1993**, p. 35; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.147

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1984-93 (aggregate) and 1993

Characteristics of persons identified	1984 to 1993		1993	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	942	100%	83	100%
Age				
Under age 18	94	10	17	20
18 to 29 years	512	54	39	47
Sex				
Male	913	97	82	99
Female	29	3	1	1
Race				
White	507	54	36	43
Black	410	44	47	57
Other ^a	25	3	0	0
Prior record				
Prior criminal arrest	683	72	55	66
Convicted on prior criminal charges	529	56	31	37
Prior arrest for crime of violence	348	37	20	24
On parole or probation at time of killing	220	23	12	14
Prior arrest on murder charge	46	5	3	4
Prior arrest on drug law violation	233	25	26	31
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	111	12	15	18
Prior arrest for weapons violation	355	38	27	33

Note: See Note, table 3.143. Percents do not add to 100 in the age category because all ages are not represented in the table. Offenders may fall in multiple categories for prior record.

^aIncludes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1993**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 36. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.148

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officersBy type of disposition, United States, 1982-91 (aggregate)^a

Type of disposition	Number	Percent
Persons identified	1,003 ^b	100%
Fugitives	4	(c)
Justifiably killed	136	14
Committed suicide	54	5
Arrested and charged	808	81
Persons arrested and charged	808	100
Guilty of murder	591	73
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	74	9
Guilty of crime other than murder	38	5
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	70	9
Committed to mental institution	14	2
Case pending or disposition unknown	12	1
Died in custody	9	1

Note: See Note, table 3.143.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne offender was murdered while at large.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1993**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 37. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.149

Law enforcement officers accidentally killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1980-94

	Circumstances at scene of incident									
	Total	Automobile accidents	Motorcycle accidents	Aircraft accidents	Struck by vehicles (traffic stops, road blocks, etc.)	Struck by vehicles (directing traf- fic, assisting motorists, etc.)	Accidental shootings (crossfires, mistaken iden- tities, firearm mishaps)	Accidental shootings (training sessions)	Accidental shootings (self-inflicted)	Other (falls, drownings, etc.)
Total	1,013	432	71	119	97	106	52	12	9	59
1980	61	35	2	6	6	6	4	0	1	1
1981	66	21	3	11	12	11	3	0	3	2
1982	72	22	6	11	12	11	3	1	1	5
1983	72	28	8	10	10	8	1	3	1	3
1984	75	34	6	11	6	6	5	1	1	5
1985	70	32	3	8	9	10	3	1	1	3
1986	67	24	5	12	2	10	8	2	0	4
1987	74	36	5	5	7	11	4	1	0	5
1988	77	35	6	7	7	9	6	0	1	6
1989	79	43	5	10	8	4	4	0	0	5
1990	67	27	10	7	6	9	4	1	0	3
1991	52	24	6	6	5	3	1	0	0	7
1992	66	34	5	5	6	5	3	0	0	8
1993	59	37	1	10	1	3	3	2	0	2
1994 ^a	56	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers accidentally killed while performing official duties in the United States, its territories, and abroad. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are included. Some data were revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^a1994 data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989**, p. 47; **1993**, p. 63; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Table 3.150

Law enforcement officers assaultedBy circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 1993^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapon
Total	66,975	4,002	1,574	7,551	53,848
Percent of total	100%	6.0	2.4	11.3	80.4
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	21,285	950	730	1,778	17,827
Percent	100%	4.5	3.4	8.4	83.8
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,120	99	34	209	778
Percent	100%	8.8	3.0	18.7	69.5
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1,178	392	30	123	633
Percent	100%	33.3	2.5	10.4	53.7
Attempting other arrests	13,775	597	200	1,196	11,782
Percent	100%	4.3	1.5	8.7	85.5
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	831	36	39	149	607
Percent	100%	4.3	4.7	17.9	73.0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,199	59	58	406	6,676
Percent	100%	0.8	0.8	5.6	92.7
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	6,131	587	144	768	4,632
Percent	100%	9.6	2.3	12.5	75.6
Ambush (no warning)	371	169	14	120	68
Percent	100%	45.6	3.8	32.3	18.3
Mentally deranged	1,085	66	68	116	835
Percent	100%	6.1	6.3	10.7	77.0
Traffic pursuits and stops	5,959	322	66	1,547	4,024
Percent	100%	5.4	1.1	26.0	67.5
All other	8,041	725	191	1,139	5,986
Percent	100%	9.0	2.4	14.2	74.4

Note: These data are based on 9,809 agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program for all 12 months of 1993. These agencies cover approximately 82 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1993**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 69.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.151

Law enforcement officers assaultedBy circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1993^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment						
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Detective, special assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	66,975	16,014	14,771	22,770	1,176	2,956	3,205	6,083
Percent of total	100%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	21,285	5,112	4,728	9,545	253	312	406	929
Percent	31.8%	31.9	32.0	41.9	21.5	10.6	12.7	15.3
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,120	331	230	423	14	42	42	38
Percent	1.7%	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.6
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1,178	455	114	227	22	141	113	106
Percent	1.8%	2.8	0.8	1.0	1.9	4.8	3.5	1.7
Attempting other arrests	13,775	3,777	2,809	4,292	262	1,018	494	1,123
Percent	20.6%	23.6	19.0	18.8	22.3	34.4	15.4	18.5
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	831	177	117	261	10	76	47	143
Percent	1.2%	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	2.6	1.5	2.4
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,199	1,110	1,250	1,739	104	290	722	1,984
Percent	10.7%	6.9	8.5	7.6	8.8	9.8	22.5	32.6
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	6,131	1,619	1,417	1,898	207	433	224	333
Percent	9.2%	10.1	9.6	8.3	17.6	14.6	7.0	5.5
Ambush (no warning)	371	142	86	42	9	27	37	28
Percent	0.6%	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.5
Mentally deranged	1,085	384	151	369	16	21	36	108
Percent	1.6%	2.4	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.8
Traffic pursuits and stops	5,959	1,344	1,865	2,236	79	107	145	183
Percent	8.9%	8.4	12.6	9.8	6.7	3.6	4.5	3.0
All other	8,041	1,563	2,004	1,738	200	489	939	1,108
Percent	12.0%	9.8	13.6	7.6	17.0	16.5	29.3	18.2

Note: See Note, table 3.150

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1993**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 70.^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.152

Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury

By type of weapon used, 1980-93

	Total victims	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon
Total					
1980	57,847	3,295	47,484	1,653	5,415
1981	57,174	3,334	47,304	1,733	4,803
1982	55,775	2,642	46,802	1,452	4,879
1983	62,324	3,067	51,901	1,829	5,527
1984	60,153	2,654	50,689	1,662	5,148
1985	61,724	2,793	51,953	1,715	5,263
1986	64,259	2,852	54,072	1,614	5,721
1987	63,842	2,789	53,807	1,561	5,685
1988	58,752	2,759	49,053	1,367	5,573
1989	62,172	3,154	51,861	1,379	5,778
1990	71,794	3,662	59,101	1,641	7,390
1991	62,852	3,532	50,813	1,493	7,014
1992	81,252	4,455	66,098	2,095	8,604
1993	66,975	4,002	53,848	1,574	7,551
Percent receiving personal injury					
1980	37.2%	22.5%	38.2%	34.4%	38.0%
1981	35.5	18.3	36.2	34.3	40.6
1982	30.7	16.4	30.7	27.0	39.1
1983	33.4	21.8	33.4	31.4	40.2
1984	33.6	20.1	33.5	30.0	42.2
1985	33.7	20.8	33.9	27.4	41.1
1986	33.7	22.3	33.9	29.9	38.3
1987	33.3	21.7	33.5	30.7	38.4
1988	35.8	27.3	35.6	32.3	42.1
1989	35.2	30.2	35.0	30.5	40.8
1990	36.3	29.4	36.1	29.4	42.5
1991	37.6	30.8	37.5	30.6	43.5
1992	36.5	25.5	36.9	30.4	40.9
1993	35.9	27.4	36.6	31.0	36.3

Note: These data are based upon the number of agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during the particular year. Data for 1993 are based on 9,809 agencies covering approximately 82 percent of the total population; 1992 are based on 10,862 agencies covering approximately 85 percent of the total population; 1991 are based on 9,263 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1990 are based on 9,483 agencies covering approximately 80 percent of the total population; 1989 are based on 9,213 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1988 are based on 8,866 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1987 are based on 8,957 agencies covering approximately 78 percent of the total population; 1986 are based on 9,755 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population; 1985 data are based on 9,906 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1984 data are based on 10,002 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1983 data are based on 9,908 agencies covering approximately 85 percent of the total population; 1982 data are based on 8,829 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1981 data are based on 9,020 agencies covering approximately 78 percent of the total population; 1980 data are based on 9,235 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, 1989, p. 55; 1993, p. 71; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.153

Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of incident, United States, 1976-93

	Type of incident									Threats to U.S. Department of the Treasury facilities
	Total	Bombings	Recoveries and seizures of explosives	Incendiary bombings	Thefts of explosives	Attempted bombings	Attempted incendiary bombings	Hoax devices	Noncriminal accidents	
1976	2,706	870	579	352	327	319	101	67	47	44
1977	3,177	1,058	853	339	227	319	81	105	62	33
1978	3,256	963	987	446	362	287	71	47	71	22
1979	3,093	901	1,167	346	335	179	44	26	60	35
1980	2,875	922	908	368	349	163	68	11	64	22
1981	2,338	805	637	329	243	152	99	12	37	24
1982	1,762	597	503	235	201	127	41	8	40	10
1983	1,690	575	499	164	208	131	40	15	49	9
1984	1,828	648	566	155	212	144	34	10	52	7
1985	2,226	720	828	151	219	169	63	17	51	8
1986	2,432	842	879	204	170	167	58	75	31	6
1987	2,228	816	740	169	122	157	45	127	42	10
1988	2,507	912	684	196	191	189	35	253	40	7
1989	2,960	1,065	769	319	126	268	47	317	44	5
1990	3,541	1,275	896	389	138	298	100	404	36	5
1991	3,961	1,585	848	414	127	380	111	438	56	2
1992	4,638	1,911	1,066	582	93	384	112	448	39	3
1993	4,862	1,880	1,350	538	83	375	187	404	36	9

Note: These figures are from reports to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) and other law enforcement agencies; these reports may not include all explosives incidents that occurred each year. "Explosives incidents" are any explosives-involved situations that have an impact on BATF jurisdiction. "Bombings" are any incidents in which a device constructed with criminal intent and using high explosives, low explosives, or blasting agents explodes. This includes incidents where premature detonation occurs during preparation, transportation, or placement of a device so constructed. "Attempted bombings" are incidents in which a device designed or purposely contrived to detonate/ignite fails to function; intent of activity was criminal in nature. This pertains to malfunctioning, recovered, and/or disarmed devices.

"Incendiary bombings" are criminally-motivated bombing incidents in which an incendiary/chemical device that induces burning is used. "Hoax devices" are inactive or "dummy" devices designed to appear as bombs or explosive materials. (Source, **1993**, p. 89.)

Bombing figures for the years 1976 and 1977 include 30 and 21 criminal accidents, respectively, that were separately enumerated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **Explosives Incidents Report 1985**, p. 9; **1990**, p. 11; **1993**, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.154

Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By jurisdiction, 1976-93

Jurisdiction	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Alabama	7	20	21	9	13	11	9	11	15	9	13	11	10	13	7	10	8	17
Alaska	8	7	9	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	6	3	4	0	2	4	1	5
Arizona	11	16	14	9	27	16	24	11	17	10	10	16	28	13	48	65	191	155
Arkansas	7	12	11	7	5	7	9	2	10	9	5	9	15	8	15	12	37	12
California	140	166	161	133	162	124	106	61	99	124	154	183	149	203	283	382	326	405
Colorado	25	24	37	20	28	27	11	17	22	30	57	31	20	22	39	50	46	63
Connecticut	5	16	16	9	7	13	4	7	6	7	9	9	14	13	7	19	26	20
Delaware	4	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	0	5	2	7	3	7	3
District of Columbia	6	4	10	2	7	2	2	8	6	6	2	0	2	0	0	9	4	4
Florida	25	25	23	36	25	27	25	28	27	29	60	77	83	119	128	166	191	218
Georgia	21	21	14	17	17	15	20	14	16	17	8	13	15	20	14	21	31	18
Hawaii	7	1	0	3	8	1	13	0	3	3	1	4	1	2	2	7	2	28
Idaho	11	2	6	6	15	8	4	4	7	5	11	2	10	1	5	8	6	6
Illinois	107	151	74	85	97	102	62	76	49	65	72	69	65	53	85	122	202	155
Indiana	18	18	25	24	16	12	10	13	12	15	15	17	38	41	23	39	49	47
Iowa	1	8	4	8	11	8	0	6	4	2	4	1	5	23	22	42	64	57
Kansas	5	14	6	4	10	10	3	4	11	19	11	19	15	17	24	22	20	13
Kentucky	61	65	90	29	27	32	31	21	18	25	13	9	18	28	23	33	18	14
Louisiana	10	7	6	10	4	4	9	3	6	9	10	4	9	11	24	17	40	35
Maine	6	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	6	2	4	10	0	4	7	4	2
Maryland	21	46	25	19	28	24	11	16	39	18	17	18	28	34	40	46	50	35
Massachusetts	34	25	18	19	15	13	13	14	9	9	12	6	12	17	18	23	13	16
Michigan	24	43	29	31	29	28	21	19	23	20	26	37	28	60	74	102	109	87
Minnesota	13	6	12	21	23	23	6	4	11	8	8	13	7	17	25	27	30	67
Mississippi	9	4	5	6	4	5	5	1	7	5	9	3	1	7	4	8	4	12
Missouri	39	58	32	38	41	34	17	13	13	15	10	20	11	13	19	23	39	22
Montana	6	6	1	10	2	7	3	1	1	1	5	10	3	12	6	6	5	11
Nebraska	2	7	3	6	4	4	3	6	1	10	4	3	1	3	5	7	15	15
Nevada	6	6	3	5	19	6	8	9	20	8	11	8	12	9	17	20	19	14
New Hampshire	2	4	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	7	4	8	6	1	5
New Jersey	47	44	31	29	29	15	17	19	10	9	16	22	23	35	24	54	44	34
New Mexico	7	6	11	12	9	18	7	7	10	26	12	12	21	16	28	44	31	37
New York	76	100	115	54	57	52	71	56	55	57	77	48	66	87	91	98	84	97
North Carolina	20	9	19	18	22	8	10	20	14	12	11	12	13	18	16	14	30	19
North Dakota	0	0	1	3	2	5	3	0	0	1	4	1	3	2	5	4	3	3
Ohio	136	107	83	71	50	45	30	26	36	40	49	44	41	48	58	59	90	74
Oklahoma	12	21	9	21	10	11	12	11	17	16	33	22	21	23	25	24	17	26
Oregon	31	24	23	20	14	15	10	9	8	5	2	9	27	26	30	47	39	30
Pennsylvania	35	35	38	14	34	14	17	23	11	23	28	25	46	33	52	44	54	39
Rhode Island	3	4	4	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	5	7	2	5	9	3	3
South Carolina	7	8	6	9	14	10	5	12	5	4	10	5	4	6	4	7	5	8
South Dakota	2	4	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	4	7	2	1	6
Tennessee	37	29	32	55	31	32	20	26	35	21	36	16	18	23	29	31	54	25
Texas	47	41	49	34	43	19	18	35	37	74	44	53	60	75	72	51	109	113
Utah	6	33	19	9	11	15	6	13	6	8	12	7	5	9	19	10	25	16
Vermont	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	4	3	2	6	8	3
Virginia	21	40	38	49	19	20	12	7	17	26	45	30	34	75	35	45	34	44
Washington	24	44	21	32	27	44	12	35	35	27	11	32	40	44	44	51	47	53
West Virginia	12	12	17	24	21	7	2	1	2	19	8	1	11	17	8	18	7	14
Wisconsin	11	5	21	18	12	15	12	6	17	9	4	10	13	10	24	17	35	22
Wyoming	2	3	6	0	6	6	4	5	3	2	2	2	6	4	3	15	5	9
Guam	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Puerto Rico	10	21	47	27	18	33	15	17	9	8	28	9	7	8	13	8	12	18
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.153. Bombing incidents include "bombings" and "attempted bombings."

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, pp. 10, 11; *1990*, pp. 12, 13; *1993*, pp. 14, 15 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.155

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-93

	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value) ^a	Persons injured	Deaths
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	30,946	18,024	7,068	3,833	1,964	\$749,365,449	4,913	551
1973	1,955	742	787	253	173	7,261,832	187	22
1974	2,044	893	758	236	157	9,886,563	207	24
1975	2,074	1,088	613	238	135	27,003,981 ^b	326 ^b	69 ^b
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22
1978	1,301	768	349	105	79	9,161,485	135	18
1979	1,220	728	305	104	83	9,273,024	173	22
1980	1,249	742	336	99	72	12,562,257	160	34
1981	1,142	637	315	92	98	67,082,456 ^b	133 ^b	30
1982	795	485	194	77	39	7,202,848	99	16
1983	687	442	127	77	41	6,342,652	100	12
1984	803	518	127	118	40	5,618,581	112	6
1985	847	575	102	113	57	6,352,000	144	28
1986	858	580	129	101	48	3,405,000 ^b	185 ^b	14
1987	848	600	104	102	42	4,201,000	107	21
1988	977 ^c	593	156	161	40	2,257,000	145	20
1989	1,208 ^d	641	203	243	91	5,000,000	202	11
1990	1,582	931	267	254	130	9,600,000	222	27
1991	2,499	1,551	423	395	130	6,440,000	230	30
1992	2,989	1,911	582	384	112	12,500,000	349	26
1993	2,980	1,880	538	375	187	518,000,000 ^e	1,323 ^f	49

Note: Prior to 1988, detailed information concerning bombing incidents occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands was gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Since 1988, the FBI Bomb Data Center has collected these data. Reports of bombing incidents are gathered from State and local public safety agencies, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal units, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Bombing incidents refer to actual and attempted detonations of explosive or incendiary devices in violation of a State, local, or Federal law. Prior to 1990, these tabulations excluded threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions, recoveries of explosive or incendiary devices, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks. Beginning in 1990, only bomb threats and such violations as the illegal use of fireworks were excluded from the tabulations.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding. The Source began reporting by millions of dollars in 1989. Previous editions reported by thousands of dollars.

^bIncludes major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths, or substantial damage to property.

^cIncludes 27 incidents involving combination devices.

^dIncludes 30 incidents involving combination devices.

^eThis figure includes \$510,000,000 damage done to the World Trade Center by a bomb on Feb. 26, 1993.

^fThis figure includes 1,042 persons who were injured in the World Trade Center bombing incident.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Bomb Summary 1982**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), Table 1; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1993 Bomb Summary** (Washington, DC: U.S.

Table 3.156

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of target and device, and value of property damage, United States, 1993

Type of target	Number		Property damage
	Explosive	Incendiary	
Total	2,255	725	\$517,878,202
Residential properties			
Private residences	175	294	2,138,105
Mailboxes/other private property	989	109	290,953
Commercial properties			
Financial institutions	15	0	43,350
Commercial/retail	111	57	1,370,585
Restaurants	21	6	137,010
Offices	11	9	510,008,650 ^a
Other commercial operations	51	15	240,500
Vehicles			
Automobiles	211	131	728,445
Other vehicles	15	8	16,690
Federal government property			
Postal facility/equipment	37	5	55,147
Law enforcement/judiciary	3	0	126,500
Military facilities	6	1	0
Other Federal government	4	0	102,200
Utilities			
Electric facilities	9	1	20,300
Nuclear facilities	1	0	100
Water/sewer	4	0	1,500
Medical facilities			
Hospitals	1	0	100
Abortion clinics	2	5	141,650
Other medical facilities	1	4	2,000
Other targets			
State/local government property	36	5	31,050
Law enforcement/judiciary	24	8	138,800
Bridge/highway	41	4	5,250
Academic facilities	143	22	1,121,286
Church/synagogue/temple	9	5	2,900
Vending machines	26	0	15,325
Open area	99	20	1,770
Other	156	15	674,236
Accidental detonation/unknown target	54	1	463,800

Note: See Note, table 3.155. Includes only those incidents for which a target was clearly designated.

^aWorld Trade Center bombing damage.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1993 Bomb Summary** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 24.

Table 3.157

Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of explosive, United States, 1981-93

	Type of explosive											
	Blasting agents (lbs.)	Low explosives (lbs.)		High explosives (lbs.)					Detonators (each) ^a	Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	Grenades (each)	Other (lbs.) ^b
		Black powder	Smokeless powder	Boosters	Military explosives	TNT	Dynamite	Primer				
<u>Amount stolen</u>												
1981	24,036	325	973	494	20	0	21,317	1,461	33,990	80,356	40	291
1982	31,476	558	73	243	1,744	127	29,267	474	42,466	56,047	0	150
1983	4,975	1,034	47	1,331	64	11	25,588	821	26,455	85,813	191	0
1984	35,891	418	0	1,017	34	101	28,468	2,171	33,086	106,537	93	NA
1985	7,132	428	87	491	235 ^c	(c)	24,013	562	46,352	85,066	1	NA
1986	8,210	170	115	788	2 ^c	(c)	24,945	1,676	31,497	172,588	35	NA
1987	4,705	150	0	696	1 ^c	(c)	8,372	1,304	33,112	47,450	10	NA
1988	9,439	347	0	1,306	244 ^c	(c)	12,730	339	43,092	57,058	1	NA
1989	3,584	318	0	544	5 ^c	(c)	10,801	1,485	21,797	68,807	36	NA
1990	3,895	25	0	304	1 ^c	(c)	11,599	563	13,562	30,337	13	NA
1991	9,576	158	30	487	85 ^c	(c)	6,023	0	11,527	60,397	6	NA
1992	1,063	0	20	531	2 ^c	(c)	7,983	89	11,067	29,640	0	NA
1993	4,022	303	24	127	74 ^c	(c)	4,409	25	7,075	28,534	224	NA
<u>Amount recovered</u>												
1981	12,822	19	114	377	407	95	24,546	47	11,386	48,375	96	580
1982	16,046	41	6	604	2,072	589	22,574	124	17,000	82,887	138	175
1983	319	363	49	298	120	23	20,755	170	15,053	57,492	49	184
1984	3,065	319	312	87	159	145	9,962	247	12,061	79,306	402	2,319
1985	3,793	1,044	162	1,179	329 ^c	(c)	22,536	339	29,571	87,820	314	NA
1986	1,603	261	625	200	424 ^c	(c)	16,635	148	17,017	111,033	295	NA
1987	4,147	588	414	171	285 ^c	(c)	14,226	1,004	15,619	31,311	299	NA
1988	8,695	1,720	340	1,545	377 ^c	(c)	15,305	219	35,389	55,212	144	NA
1989	7,318	1,224	174	371	1,955 ^c	(c)	11,810	0	19,512	100,752	356	NA
1990	9,028	149	121	841	350 ^c	(c)	77,005	90	11,653	47,078	461	NA
1991	1,960	281	285	746	363 ^c	(c)	9,498	1	18,132	57,606	461	NA
1992	7,369	276	80	233	223 ^c	(c)	5,694	28	9,382	32,802	661	NA
1993	3,347	244	35	496	163 ^c	(c)	6,102	41	11,689	80,862	615	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.153. "Blasting agents" refers to any material or mixture of materials, consisting of fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting purposes, not otherwise defined as an explosive (e.g., ammonium nitrate and fuel oil composition).

^aCalled blasting caps in pre-1991 editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^bMay include photoflash cartridge powder, potassium chlorate, RDX (an extremely powerful military explosive), as well as small quantities of other types of explosives.

^cMilitary explosives and TNT have been combined since 1985.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1988*, pp. 28, 35; *1993*, pp. 29 and 37, Table 18 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.158

Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions

Reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-93

	Deaths	Injuries	Property damage (in millions)
1976	73	272	\$12.1
1977	127	374	61.3
1978	68	707	27.5
1979	54	328	16.0
1980	91	483	31.2
1981	75	262	105.6
1982	56	221	12.3
1983	71	400	34.3
1984	47	288	74.9
1985	104	477	26.5
1986	64	373	29.3
1987	57	384	45.6
1988	60	691	165.9
1989	74	495	48.9
1990	64	385	16.3
1991	75	695	27.1
1992	45	469	22.6
1993	70	1,375	526.4

Note: See Note, table 3.153. These data include detonated and incendiary bombings, and criminal and noncriminal explosives incidents. The 1977 property damage figure includes approximately \$50 million resulting from grain elevator explosions. The dramatic increase in the 1978 injury figure is due to two major incidents: 150 people in New York City were injured in the accidental, noncriminal explosion of an ice cream truck; 250 people in Kentucky and West Virginia were injured by illegal fireworks. The dramatic increases in 1993 for deaths, injuries, and property damage, are due to the explosion at the World Trade Center in New York City that occurred on February 26.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, p. 9; *1990*, p. 11; and *1993*, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.159

Estimated number of fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to incendiary or suspicious structure fires

United States, 1993

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	621,500	3,980	\$7,406,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	84,500	560	2,351,000
Incendiary fires	54,000	415	1,901,000 ^a
Suspicious fires	30,500	145	450,000

Note: The data above are weighted estimates from an annual survey of fire departments conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. All U.S. fire departments that protect communities of 100,000 or more are included in the sample. For departments that protect less than 100,000 population, the sample is stratified by community size. A total of 2,771 fire departments responded to the 1993 survey. Readers are advised to consult the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

"Incendiary fires" are fires in which a legal decision or physical evidence indicates that a fire was deliberately set. "Suspicious fires" are fires that involve circumstances that indicate the possibility that a fire may have been set deliberately. "Suspicious circumstances" include multiple ignitions or a lack of accidental or natural ignition factors. "Civilians" include anyone other than a fire fighter, and covers public service personnel such as police officers, civil defense staff, non-fire service medical personnel, and utility company employees. (Source, p. 64.)

^aIncludes fire losses that occurred during the wildfires in Southern California in October and November 1993 and the World Trade Center bombing in New York City, which together resulted in an estimated loss of \$1,039,000,000.

Source: Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States in 1993," *NFPA Journal* 88 (September/October 1994), pp. 59, 62, 64. Copyright 1994 National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.160

Arson offenses and average cost of property damage

By type of target, 1993

(11,743 agencies; 1993 estimated population 201,989,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent ^a	Average damage
Total	82,348	100.0%	\$16,616
Total structure	42,867	52.1	16,468
Single occupancy residential	17,795	21.6	13,575
Other residential	7,516	9.1	13,110
Storage	3,753	4.6	17,698
Industrial/manufacturing	681	0.8	71,993
Other commercial	4,968	6.0	33,959
Community/public	5,049	6.1	12,474
Other structure	3,105	3.8	6,034
Total mobile	21,617	26.3	4,107
Motor vehicles	20,094	24.4	3,729
Other mobile	1,523	1.8	9,094
Other	17,864	21.7	32,114

Note: Arson was designated as a Part I Index Offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 1993, 11,743 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data are from those 11,743 agencies. Readers should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 54, Table 2.32; p. 55, Table 2.34.

Table 3.161

Arson of structures not in use

By type of structure, 1993

(11,743 agencies; 1993 estimated population 201,989,000)

Structure	Number of offenses	Structures not in use
Total	42,867	18.7%
Single occupancy residential	17,795	23.2
Other residential	7,516	13.3
Storage	3,753	23.8
Industrial/manufacturing	681	22.9
Other commercial	4,968	13.1
Community/public	5,049	8.3
Other structure	3,105	25.4

Note: See Note, table 3.160. "Structures not in use" are structures that were uninhabited or abandoned at the time the arson occurred. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 55, Table 2.33.

Table 3.162			
Terrorist incidents and preventions			
United States, 1982-93			
	Terrorist incidents	Suspected terrorist incidents	Terrorism preventions
Total	177	46	81
1982	51	0	3
1983	31	2	6
1984	13	3	9
1985	7	6	23
1986	25	2	9
1987	9	8	5
1988	9	5	3
1989	4	16	7
1990	7	1	5
1991	5	1	4
1992	4	0	0
1993	12	2	7

Note: A terrorist incident is a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. A suspected terrorist incident is a potential act of terrorism, responsibility for which cannot be attributed to a known or suspected terrorist group. A terrorism prevention is a documented instance in which a violent act by a known or suspected terrorist group or individual with the means and a proven propensity for violence is successfully interdicted through investigative activity. (Source, **1993**, p. 28.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1982-1992*, pp. 8, 9; **1993**, pp. 14, 15 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.163	
Terrorist incidents	
By type of incident and target, United States, 1982-93 (aggregate)	
	Number
Total	177
Type of incident	
Bombing attacks ^a	142
Malicious destruction of property	4
Acts of sabotage	2
Hostile takeover	4
Arson	8
Kidnaping; assaults; alleged assassinations; assassinations	11
Robbery; attempted robbery	5
Hijacking	1
Type of target	
Private residence/vehicle	18
Military personnel/establishments	33
Educational establishments	6
Commercial establishments	72
State and United States government buildings/property	31
Diplomatic establishments	17

Note: See Note, table 3.162.

^aIncludes detonated and undetonated devices, tear gas, pipe, and firebombs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1982-1992*, p. 10; **1993**, p. 16 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.164			
Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens			
By type of casualty, 1981-94			
	Total	Dead	Wounded
Total	2,206	590	1,616
1981	47	7	40
1982	19	8	11
1983	386	271	115
1984	42	11	31
1985	195	38	157
1986	112	12	100
1987	54	7	47
1988	232	192	40
1989	34	15	19
1990	44	10	34
1991	21	7	14
1992	3	2	1
1993	1,008 ^a	6	1,002
1994	9	4	5

Note: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically-motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country. (Source, **1994**, p. vi.) Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

^aThe bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City on Feb. 26, 1993 accounts for the dramatic increase.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987*, p.1; **1988**, p. 4; **1989**, p. 5; **1990**, p. 37; **1992**, p. 1; **1993**, p. 1; **1994**, p. 1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.165

Results of airline passenger screening

United States, 1977-93

Year	Persons screened (in millions)	Weapons detected						Persons arrested		Other offenses detected		
		Firearms	Handguns	Long guns	Other	Explosive/ incendiary devices	Other dangerous articles	For carrying firearms/ explosives	For giving false information	Narcotics	Illegal aliens	Other
1977	508.8	2,034	1,730	64	240	5	NA	810	44	282	957	393
1978	579.7	2,058	1,827	67	164	3	NA	896	64	250	1,328	775
1979	592.5	2,161	1,962	55	144	3	NA	1,060	47	201	1,689	149
1980	585.0	2,022	1,878	36	108	8	NA	1,031	32	176	1,600	174
1981	598.5	2,255	2,124	44	87	11	NA	1,187	49	219	1,421	98
1982	630.2	2,676	2,559	57	60	1	NA	1,314	27	305	1,388	67
1983	709.1	2,784	2,634	67	83	4	NA	1,282	34	NA	NA	NA
1984	775.6	2,957	2,766	100	91	6	NA	1,285	27	NA	NA	NA
1985	992.9	2,987	2,823	90	74	12	NA	1,310	42	NA	NA	NA
1986	1,055.3	3,241	2,981	146	114	11	NA	1,415	89	NA	NA	NA
1987	1,095.6	3,252	3,012	99	141	14	NA	1,581	81	NA	NA	NA
1988	1,054.9	2,773	2,591	74	108	11	NA	1,493	222	NA	NA	NA
1989	1,113.3	2,879	2,397	92	390	26	NA	1,436	83	NA	NA	NA
1990	1,145.1	2,853	2,490	59	304	15	NA	1,337	18	NA	NA	NA
1991	1,015.1	1,919	1,597	47	275	94	NA	893	28	NA	NA	NA
1992	1,110.8	2,608	2,503	105	NA	167	2,341	1,282	13	NA	NA	NA
1993	1,150.0	2,798	2,707	91	NA	251	3,867	1,354	31	NA	NA	NA

Note: Screening consists of "the systematic examination of persons and property using weapons-detecting procedures or facilities (electronic or physical search) for the purpose of detecting weapons and dangerous articles and to prevent their unauthorized introduction into sterile areas or aboard aircraft." (Source, 1993, p. 42.) Prior to 1992, the firearm category of "other" included items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns. Beginning in 1992, this category was expanded and now also includes stunning devices, chemical agents, martial arts equipment, knives, bludgeons, and certain other designated items.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1978*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1982*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1984*, Exhibit 7; *July 1 to December 31, 1989*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation); and U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Annual Report to Congress on Civil Aviation Security, January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1994), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.166

Crime insurance policies in effect on Dec. 31, 1994 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1994

By type of policy and coverage, United States

Type of policy and coverage	Policies in effect on Dec. 31, 1994			Claims paid in 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1994	
	Number	Amount of insurance (in thousands)	Annual written premiums	Number	Amount
Total	16,537	\$150,128	\$4,283,318	561	\$1,915,840
Residential policies	14,074	117,955	1,516,543	240	400,877
Commercial policies	2,463	32,173	2,766,775	321	1,514,963
Robbery	306	2,015	279,334	58	164,809
Burglary	1,300	15,417	1,113,992	126	769,702
Combination	857	X	1,274,449	X	X
Robbery	X	4,975	X	54	201,305
Burglary	X	9,766	X	83	379,147

Note: The Federal Crime Insurance Program was established by Congress in 1970. It is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency through its Federal Insurance Administration, which is authorized to offer Federal Crime Insurance policies in States in which it is concluded that there exists a critical problem in the availability of crime insurance. Policies, offered both to individuals and businesses, cover losses due to robbery and burglary.

"Annual written premiums" are the payments that would be received if all policies were in effect for the entire year. A "combination" policy provides different coverage limits for robbery and burglary.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.167

Federal crime insurance policies and amount of insurance in effect

By jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1994

Jurisdiction	Policies in effect			Insurance in effect (in thousands)		
	Total	Residential	Commercial	Total	Residential	Commercial
Total	16,537	14,074	2,463	\$150,128	\$117,955	\$32,173
California	2,026	1,830	196	18,541	15,710	2,831
District of Columbia	42	19	23	518	150	368
Florida	1,807	1,623	184	16,389	14,108	2,281
Illinois	305	203	102	2,661	1,718	943
Kansas	212	208	4	1,298	1,272	26
Louisiana ^a	13	13	0	102	102	0
Maryland	90	54	36	746	370	376
New Jersey	1,227	1,143	84	10,514	9,509	1,005
New York	8,313	6,736	1,577	79,112	57,697	21,415
Pennsylvania	1,346	1,192	154	10,167	8,301	1,866
Tennessee	92	78	14	773	681	92
Puerto Rico	503	433	70	4,530	3,730	800
Virgin Islands	561	542	19	4,777	4,607	170

Note: See Note, table 3.166.

^aLouisiana was re-admitted into the Federal Crime Insurance Program Aug. 15, 1994.

Source: Table provided by SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Appendix 3

Crime in the United States Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 1993** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 1-3, 380-384. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City ^a	Less than 10,000
VIII	County ^b	-
	(Rural county)	
IX	County ^b	-
	(Suburban county)	

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--

This includes a city or an urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. MSAs made up approximately 79 percent of the total U.S. population in 1993.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs. These areas represented 12 percent of the national population in 1993. Prior to 1981, rural counties were referred to as rural areas.

Suburban areas--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000

together with counties (unincorporated areas) that are within an MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8 percent of the 1993 national population.

Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Cities-outside metropolitan areas
Counties (including unincorporated areas)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal consolidation, etc. For 1993, the population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1993 State estimates. For all jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1993 growth rate as supplied by Census. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1993.

Table 2 Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	65
II	139
III	374
IV	718
V	1,733
VI	7,889 ^a
VIII (Rural area)	3,615 ^b
IX (Suburban county)	1,974 ^b
Total	16,507

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3 Total U.S. population, 1960-93^a

	Population
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000

^aPopulation figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions

Northeast:

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Midwest:

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

South:

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North

Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

West:

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses

The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Offenses in the UCR program are divided into two groupings, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

Part I offenses

Criminal homicide--a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. **b.** Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape--The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery--The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault--An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the

purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary--breaking or entering--The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft--The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson--Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

Other assaults (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting--Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud--Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement--Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism--Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

Prostitution and commercialized vice--Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations--State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Gambling--Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children--Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

Driving under the influence--Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws--State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness--Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

Disorderly conduct--Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

All other offenses--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

Suspicion--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws-(persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways-(persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

Appendix 6

Public opinion survey sampling procedures

Note: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-1948* (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 162 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from the Gallup Organization. Information on the Harris Poll survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, *General Social Surveys, 1972-1994: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1994), pp. 1-3, 783, 784, 983-985. Information on the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 23rd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1991), p. 56; "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 52; "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (October 1993), p. 152; and "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56. Information on the Market Segment Research Ethnic Market Poll was provided by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. Information on the Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press' TV Violence Survey was excerpted from Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press, "TV Violence: More Objectionable in Entertainment Than in Newscasts," Washington, DC: Mar. 24, 1993. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 29, 30. Information on the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was excerpted from Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United

States, 1993," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* Vol. 44, No. SS-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Mar. 24, 1995), p. 3.

The sampling procedures of seven public opinion surveys or survey organizations are presented in this appendix; The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the National Opinion Research Center, Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc., Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press, and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design in its essentials has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In

subdivisions that are rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is at home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by men and women separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older women in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for women and after 6 p.m. for men. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census derived from their Current Population Survey. The sample procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

Midwest--Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri,

North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Urbanization--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those which have populations of under 2,500.

Race/ethnicity--Nonwhite is comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, Other Indian, Oriental, and Black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of Nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category White may also include some Hispanics.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10 percent of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Gallup Poll Surveys include approximately 1,000 respondents.

Surveys of college students usually are based on in-person interviews with 1,000 full-time students representing 60 campuses. A sample of campuses is derived from a list of all colleges and universities obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics. Occasionally, special surveys conducted by Gallup for other organizations use smaller samples because of time and/or financial constraints.

Surveys of teenagers are conducted through recontact telephone interviews. A list of eligible teenagers is derived from previously conducted omnibus polls that gather a wide variety of demographic information. These omnibus polls determine whether a teenager is present in the respondent's home and whether the teenager is eligible for subsequent interview. Recontact calls are made based on this information. Within the household, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age male, 13 to 17 years of age. If no young man is present, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age female in the household. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by male and female teen-agers separately which com-

pares closely with the age distribution of the population.

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from those that would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

(Percent)

Percent- ages near	Sample size					
	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
10	2	3	3	4	5	7
20	3	4	4	5	7	9
30	4	4	4	6	8	10
40	4	4	5	6	8	11
50	4	4	5	6	8	11
60	4	4	5	6	8	11
70	4	4	4	6	8	10
80	3	4	4	5	7	9
90	2	3	3	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1,000 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed, "1,000." The figure in this cell is four, which means that at the 95 percent confidence level, the 33 percent obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus four points.

GALLUP/PHI DELTA KAPPA EDUCATION POLL

The Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa education polls are modified probability samples of adults 18 years of age and older living in the United States. The 1991 sample was comprised of 1,500 adults; interviewing took place May 3-17, 1991. The 1992 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place April 23-May 14, 1992. The 1993 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place May 21-June 9, 1993. The 1994 sample was comprised of 1,326 adults; interviewing took place May 10-June 8, 1994. The data collection design for 1991 and 1992

surveys employed personal, in-home interviewing of the civilian population (excluding persons in institutions such as prisons and hospitals). For the 1993 and 1994 surveys the Gallup Organization used its standard national telephone sample, i.e., an unclustered, directory-assisted, random-digit telephone sample, based on a proportionate stratified sampling design. "Nonpublic school parents" includes parents of students who attend parochial schools, private schools, or independent schools. For further information on the survey sampling procedures see Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56.

HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1 percent, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Surveys of a **nationwide** sample usually include approximately 1,250 respondents. All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern,

geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately 1 hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

Sampling error

It should be kept in mind that the results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those that would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response.

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

Re- sponse percent	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys (GSS) are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978, 1980, 1982 to 1991, 1993 and 1994. There are a total of 32,380 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; 1,468 in 1980; 1,506 and an oversample of 354 blacks in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 and an oversample of 353 blacks in 1987; 1,481 in 1988; 1,537 in 1989; 1,372 in 1990; 1,517 in 1991; 1,606 in 1993; and 2,992 in 1994). Sampling frames are based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-78, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-91, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey. One-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Again in 1993, a split sample transaction design was employed on the 1993 survey to measure the effect of switching from the 1980 sample frame to the 1990 sample frame. Half the sample was drawn from each frame. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one and a half hours. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age or older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys, all those conducted from 1984-94. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976

surveys and in all of the 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1982-94 surveys.

The sample is a multi-stage area probability sample to the block or segment level. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays. The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or nonmetropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BGs) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of men over and under 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the GSS then switched to a full probability sample beginning with the 1977 survey.

Rotation

Since its inception the GSS employed a *rotation design* under which most of its items appeared on two out of every three surveys. While this design proved to be useful for both monitoring change and augmenting the content of the GSS, it had the disadvantage of irregularly spacing the data and allowing gaps in the time series. This situation was particularly acute during 1978-82 because of the lack of funding for surveys in 1979 and 1981. At that juncture 4-year gaps regularly appeared in the data and 6-year lapses existed for bivariate correlations between items from different rotations. Even with annual surveys 2-year gaps and 3-year intervals for bivariate correlations occur. To reduce this imbalance in the time series and reduce the length of intervals, in 1988 a switch took place from the rotation, across-time design previously used to a *split-ballot design*. Under this design rotations 1, 2, and 3 occur across random sub-samples within each survey rather than across surveys (and years). Each sub-sample (known as ballots) consists of 1/3 of the sample. Permanent items are not affected by this switch. They continue to appear on all cases for all surveys. Rotating items now appear on all surveys and are asked of two-thirds of respondents on each survey. Over a 3-year cycle the same number of respondents are asked the "rotating" items as before (3,000), but instead of coming in two segments of 1,500 each from two surveys, they appear in three segments of 1,000 each from three surveys.

The 1993 GSS was the last survey conducted under this design. In 1994 two major innovations were introduced to the GSS.

First, the traditional core was substantially reduced to allow for the creation of mini-modules (i.e. blocks of about 15 minutes devoted to some combination of small- to medium-sized supplements). The mini-modules space provides greater flexibility to incorporate innovations and to include important items proposed by the social science community.

Second, a new biennial, split-sample design was used. The sample consists of two parallel sub-samples of approximately 1,500 cases each. The two sub-samples both contain the identical core. The A sample also contains a standard, topical module, the mini-modules, and an International Social Survey Program (ISSP) module (on women, work, and the family). The B sample has a second topical module, mini-modules, and an ISSP module (on the environment). In effect, one can think of the A sample as representing a traditional GSS for 1994 and the B samples representing a traditional GSS for 1995. Rather than being fielded separately in two different years they are fielded together.

In 1996 and in subsequent even numbered years the same design described for 1994 will be repeated. In addition, in 1994 only, there is a transitional design to calibrate any impact of deletions from the core.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

MARKET SEGMENT RESEARCH AND CONSULTING, INC.

These data were collected and analyzed by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. (MSRC) as part of the 1994 Ethnic Market Report. A total of 5,000 interviews were conducted from February to April 1994. The data were obtained using a combination of telephone and face-to-face interviews. A total of 2,000 interviews were conducted among Hispanics, 1,000 among whites, 1,000 among African-Americans, and 1,000 among Asians. The Hispanic interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Chicago, San Antonio, Houston, San Francisco, El Paso, Dallas, and Phoenix/Tucson. The African-American interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore, Houston, and Miami. Asian interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. The whites interviewed comprised a National probability sample.

The samples were based on Areas of Dominant Influence (ADI) and were selected using the 1990 U.S. Census. Within each ADI, census tracts with high, medium, and low population densities for each segment were identified and a sample was selected from each in order to ensure a reflective cross-section of the population. For the Hispanic segment, 50 percent of the sample was selected by surname and the remaining 50 percent was random.

Intensive supervisor and interviewer training and field briefings were conducted. Every question and possible answer was reviewed twice. The interviewers conducted practice

interviews with each other and then with actual respondents. These practice interviews were not included in the sample. As a security measure, no single interviewer conducted more than 10 percent of the total interviews. Supervisors conducted a minimum of 20 percent validation of each interviewer's daily work.

The questionnaire was developed by MSRC and each respondent was interviewed for approximately 45 minutes, using a split-run method, resulting in approximately 1.5 hours worth of data collection in total. In order to assure the most representative sample of the population, limited screening criteria were used. To qualify for the study, respondents were screened to be 18 years of age or older, to be of the appropriate ethnic origin (self-described), and to pass standard security questions. Within each ethnic segment, 50 percent males and 50 percent females were interviewed. MSRC translated the questionnaire into Spanish, Japanese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Cantonese/Mandarin. For each language, MSRC translated the English questionnaire into the native language and back-translated it to English to ensure that the meaning of each question was conveyed accurately. The interviews were completed in the respondents' language of preference.

TIMES MIRROR CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS: TV VIOLENCE SURVEY

This survey was conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates for Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. The survey results are based on telephone interviews among a nationwide sample of 1,516 adults, 18 years of age and older, during the period February 20-23, 1993. The sample was a random digit dialing sample of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. Both listed and unlisted numbers (including not-yet-listed numbers) are represented. The telephone exchanges were selected with probabilities proportional to their size. The first eight digits of the sampled telephone numbers (area code, exchange, bank number) were selected to be proportionally stratified by county and by telephone exchange within county. That is, the number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given county is proportional to that county's share of telephone households in the United States. Estimates of the number of telephone households within each county are derived from 1990 Census data. At least three attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. To compensate for potential biases in survey-derived estimates the sample data have been weighted in the analysis. The demographic weighting parameters were

derived from an analysis of the most recently available U.S. Bureau of the Census' Current Population Survey (March 1992). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 years of age and older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis only included households in the United States that contain a telephone.

The data are representative of students in grades 9 through 12 in public and private schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia

THE YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) is conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and monitors priority health risk behaviors among youth and adults. The 1993 national school-based survey, a component of the YRBSS, employed a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12. The first-stage sampling frame contained 1,928 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. From the 1,928 PSUs, 50 were selected from 16 strata formed on the basis of the degree of urbanization and the relative percentage of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students in the PSU. The PSUs were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, 199 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of black and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students were sampled at relatively higher rates than were all other schools. The third stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting one or two intact classes of a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) from grades 9 through 12 at each chosen school. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the study. The school response rate was 78 percent, and the student response rate was 90 percent, for an overall response rate of 70 percent. A total of 16,296 questionnaires were completed in 155 schools.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for the oversampling of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in racial/ethnic groups other than white (non-Hispanic), black (non-Hispanic), and Hispanic were too small for meaningful analysis. The weights were scaled so that the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size and so that the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions.

Appendix 7

Monitoring the Future Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1992* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1993), pp. 2-11, 13, 14, 269; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995); and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 130 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1985, the results of a followup survey of those young adults 1 to 10 years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize 85 percent of the young adults in the class cohorts 1 to 10 years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, also is missing from the followup segments.

Also since 1985, the results of followup surveys of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: 1 to 4 years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass about 79 percent of all students enrolled in college full-time in 1989.

Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1: Geographic areas. The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center (SRC) for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States—including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30 percent of the Nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the SRC, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2: Schools. In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3: Students. Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort—between 15 and 20 percent. This is not an unimportant segment, since certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. The source has no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While the source does not encourage such extrapolation, the source suspects that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80 percent of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and the source expects that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group the source would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools which participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Questionnaire administration

The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a project instruction manual. The questionnaires are

administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics which receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future Project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 20 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Measurement content areas

A. Drugs. Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

B. Education. Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

C. Work and leisure. Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

D. Sex roles and family. Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

E. Population concerns. Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc. Values, attitudes, and expectations related to

conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

G. Religion. Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

H. Politics. Political affiliation, activities, and views.

I. Social change. Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

J. Social problems. Concern with various social problems facing the Nation and the world.

K. Major social institutions. Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

L. Military. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

M. Interpersonal relationships. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

N. Race relations. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

O. Concern for others. Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

P. Happiness. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

Q. Other personality variables. Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

R. Background. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

S. Deviant behavior and victimization. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

T. Health. Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatments.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content was divided into five different questionnaire forms in 1976-88 and six different questionnaire forms for 1989 and beyond which are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence that produces virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables which are common to all

forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures which are included in a single form only.

Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100 percent of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 2-year period. With very few exceptions, each school which has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if any other single factor was dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a

function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

Student participation

Completed questionnaires are obtained from three-fourths to four-fifths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special followup data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities which tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about one percent.

Research design for the surveys of lower grades

Beginning in 1991 the study was expanded to include nationally representative samples of eighth and tenth grade students. In general, the procedures used for the annual surveys of eighth and tenth grade students closely parallel those used for high school seniors, including the procedures for selecting schools and students, questionnaire administrations, and questionnaire formats. A major exception is that only two different questionnaire forms are used, rather than the six used with seniors. Identical forms are used for both eighth and tenth grades, and, for the most part, questionnaire content is drawn from the twelfth grade questionnaires. Thus, key demographic variables and measures of drug use and related attitudes and beliefs are generally identical for all three grades. Fewer questions about lifestyles and values are included in these forms than in the twelfth grade forms, in part because it is believed that many of these attitudes are more likely to be formed by twelfth grade, and therefore are best monitored there. For the national survey of eighth graders, approximately 160 schools are sampled, and approximately 18,000 to 19,000 students are surveyed. For the tenth graders, approximately 125 schools are sampled, and approximately 15,000 students are surveyed.

Research design for the followup surveys after high school

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up and surveyed each year after high school for seven followup data collections. From the approximately 15,000 to 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400

individuals was chosen for followup. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the followup surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting 20 or more uses of marijuana or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all followup analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

Followup procedures

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each year. A check for \$5.00 made out to the respondent was attached to the front. Beginning with the class of 1992, the followup checks have been raised to \$10.00 to compensate for the effects of inflation over the life of the study. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

Panel retention rates

To date the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first followup after high school, about 79 percent of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinally with time; however, the 1993 panel retention from the class of 1979--the oldest of the panels, now age 32 (14 years past their first data collection in high school)--is 66 percent.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the followup panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

Validity of self-report data

Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence which exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question; a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use; the consistency of findings across several years of the present study; strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables); a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods; and the findings from several methodological studies which have used objective validation methods.

Accuracy of the sample

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about 2.8 million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of plus or minus 1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

Interpreting racial differences

Data are given for the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories (American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprises a small percentage of the sample in any given year, which means that their small N's (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates which would be too unreliable. In fact, even blacks--who constitute approximately 12 percent of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single

questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, which could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance that has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors that could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

Differential representation--A smaller segment of the black population than of the white population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among blacks in the sample.

Differential response tendencies--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among blacks than among whites.

There also is a somewhat greater than average tendency for black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of blacks as whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

A somewhat separate issue in response tendency is a respondent's willingness to answer particular questions. An exaggerated missing data rate for black males on the set of questions dealing with the respondent's own use of illicit drugs has been observed. Clearly a respondent's willingness to be candid on such questions depends on his or her trust of the research process and of the researchers themselves. The reader is advised to check for exceptional levels of missing data when making comparisons on any variable in which candor is likely to be reduced by lower system trust. One bit of additional

evidence related to trust in the research process is that higher proportions of blacks than whites indicated that if they had used marijuana or heroin they would not have been willing to report it in the survey.

Covariance with other factors--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables which may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socioeconomic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

Definitions of terms

Drug types--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:
Marijuana--pot, grass or hashish;
Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, PCP;
Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;
Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
Heroin--smack, horse;
Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, which provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

Four-year college plans--Percentage distributions are given separately for (1) respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted

from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

Illicit drug use: Lifetime--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

None--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated that they had not used marijuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

Marijuana only--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marijuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs just listed.

Few pills--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

More pills--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

Any heroin--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

Race--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "white or Caucasian" and "black or African-American." Comparable columns for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

Region--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on Census categories and are defined as follows:

Northeast--Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central--Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South--Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina,

Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West--Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Sex--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

Weighted number of cases (N)--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents generally is about 15 percent higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. A comparison of weighted and unweighted numbers is provided in Table 2. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures.

Table 1. Sample sizes and student response rates for high school seniors

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Number of public schools	109	116	112	117	115	113	117	113	111	114	117	120	121	119
Number of private schools	19	21	22	17	17	16	18	19	22	23	19	18	18	20
Total number of schools	128	137	134	134	132	129	135	132	133	137	136	138	139	139
Actual number of participating students	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929
Number of weighted cases (total) ^a	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929
Student response rate (percent) ^b	81	83	84	83	84	83	84	83	86	86	83	84	84	84

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 2. Unweighted (UW) and weighted (W) sample sizes in subgroups for high school seniors, by year

	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
Total sample	18,267	18,267	18,348	18,348	16,947	16,947	16,499	16,499	16,502	16,502	15,713	15,713	16,843	16,843
<u>Sex</u>														
Male	8,775	8,725	8,979	8,828	8,106	8,074	7,653	7,800	7,620	7,776	7,231	7,261	7,843	7,912
Female	8,752	8,865	8,610	8,788	8,160	8,227	8,144	8,029	8,287	8,164	7,843	7,855	8,373	8,340
<u>Race</u>														
White	13,625	13,985	13,753	13,887	12,697	12,806	12,223	12,337	12,162	12,291	11,311	11,713	12,290	12,478
Black	2,495	2,265	2,203	2,080	2,191	2,067	2,281	2,244	2,195	1,995	1,901	1,649	1,760	1,708
<u>Region</u>														
Northeast	4,269	4,290	4,719	4,741	4,130	4,056	3,658	3,386	3,615	3,878	3,433	3,720	3,875	3,611
North Central	5,069	5,484	5,223	5,383	4,245	4,784	4,018	4,611	4,612	4,516	4,392	4,440	4,664	4,489
South	5,513	5,600	5,191	5,551	5,522	5,434	5,726	5,568	5,263	5,028	4,910	4,855	5,035	5,431
West	3,416	2,893	3,215	2,672	3,050	2,673	3,097	2,932	3,012	3,079	2,978	2,698	3,269	3,313
<u>College plans</u>														
Complete 4 years	10,256	9,878	9,851	9,360	9,342	9,062	9,144	9,103	9,592	9,448	9,655	9,291	10,791	10,465
None or under 4 years	6,486	7,008	6,971	7,507	6,214	6,555	6,002	6,124	5,588	5,770	4,855	5,277	4,737	5,135
<u>Illicit drug use</u>														
None	5,954	6,148	6,157	6,328	6,001	6,082	6,124	6,199	6,401	6,412	6,491	6,535	7,035	7,188
Marijuana only	4,313	4,179	4,127	4,040	3,657	3,599	3,585	3,528	3,541	3,449	3,228	3,125	3,569	3,514
Few pills	2,297	2,306	2,449	2,439	2,308	2,315	2,198	2,196	2,228	2,264	2,147	2,223	2,138	2,142
More pills	4,972	4,925	4,896	4,839	4,333	4,306	3,946	3,936	3,737	3,802	3,261	3,264	3,501	3,410
Any heroin	183	189	212	210	210	206	206	206	196	193	160	161	189	203

Note: Data for 1989-94 are based on six questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N. Data for 1979-88 are based on five questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
16,795	16,795	17,142	17,142	15,676	15,676	15,483	15,483	16,251	16,251	16,251	16,251	15,345	15,389
8,039	7,861	8,387	8,156	7,799	7,862	7,625	7,617	7,428	7,582	7,428	7,582	6,844	6,918
8,170	8,342	8,223	8,471	7,280	7,241	7,233	7,277	8,114	8,053	8,114	8,053	7,979	7,957
12,011	12,051	12,235	12,250	11,191	11,410	10,222	10,754	10,721	11,029	10,721	11,029	10,343	10,656
2,156	2,063	2,074	2,038	1,567	1,614	1,951	1,757	2,527	2,244	2,527	2,244	1,702	1,671
3,706	3,348	3,728	3,305	3,225	3,358	3,321	2,862	3,462	2,887	3,462	2,887	2,918	2,695
4,892	4,435	4,352	4,589	4,125	4,284	4,184	4,089	4,711	4,529	4,711	4,529	3,903	4,031
4,712	5,753	5,599	6,255	4,946	5,262	4,773	5,330	5,105	5,787	5,105	5,787	4,979	5,636
3,485	3,260	3,463	2,992	3,380	2,773	3,205	3,202	2,973	3,048	2,973	3,048	3,545	3,027
11,118	10,774	11,357	11,108	10,461	10,245	10,524	10,402	11,445	11,339	11,445	11,339	11,285	11,064
4,464	4,822	4,560	4,889	4,075	4,332	3,879	4,089	3,513	3,813	3,513	3,813	3,116	3,424
7,411	7,606	8,195	8,253	7,916	8,006	8,443	8,464	9,393	9,441	9,393	9,441	8,260	8,395
3,688	3,605	3,458	3,374	2,975	2,901	2,724	2,657	2,578	2,523	2,578	2,523	2,992	2,854
2,131	2,133	2,071	2,057	1,857	1,872	1,714	1,742	1,698	1,757	1,698	1,757	1,705	1,736
3,001	2,896	2,832	2,889	2,390	2,380	2,085	2,128	1,975	1,974	1,975	1,974	2,201	2,221
186	186	224	222	185	194	141	141	184	199	184	199	173	171

National Crime Victimization Survey

Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects data from residents living throughout the United States, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not included in the survey. Similarly, U.S. citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were excluded. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and older living in units selected for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the NCVS remains in the sample for 3 years, with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCVS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person. The interviewer may then conduct subsequent visits, except for the fifth, by telephone.

To elicit more accurate reporting of incidents, NCVS uses the self-respondent method which calls for the direct interviewing of each person 12 years and older in the household. An exception is made to use proxy interviewing instead of direct interviewing for the following three cases: 12- and 13-year-old persons when a knowledgeable household member insists they not be interviewed directly, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations non-household members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Approximately 30 percent of the interviews in the 1993 sample were conducted using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), a data collection mode which involves interviewing from centralized facilities and using a computerized instrument. In the CATI-eligible part of the sample, all interviews are done by telephone whenever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person. The telephone interviews are conducted by the CATI facilities (Hagerstown, Maryland and Tucson, Arizona).

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are derived from a stratified, multi-stage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSUs) composing the first stage of the sample were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSUs were included in the sample automatically and are considered to be self-representing (SR) since all of them were selected. The remaining PSUs, called non-self-representing (NSR) because only a subset of them was selected, were combined into strata by grouping PSUs with similar geographic and demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1980 census.

The 1993 NCVS sample households were drawn from the 1980-based sample design. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSUs and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to population size. The NCVS sample design has been revised to take advantage of the availability of data from the 1990 census. However, the 1990-based sample will not start contributing to the NCVS estimates until 1995.

The two remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of housing units and group-quarter dwellings within each of the selected areas. (Self-weighting means that prior to imposing any weighting adjustments, each sample housing unit had the same probability of being selected.) This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of segments (clusters of approximately four housing units each) from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 Census, a sample was drawn of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons living in housing units built after 1980 to be properly represented in the survey.

Approximately 58,710 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. In order to conduct field interviews, the sample is divided into six groups, or rotations, and each group of households is interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview is used to bound the interviews (bounding establishes a time-frame to avoid duplication of crimes on subsequent interviews), but is not used to compute the annual estimates. Each rotation group is further divided into six panels. A different panel of households, corresponding to one sixth of each rotation group, is interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, newly constructed housing units are selected as described, and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

1992-93 Sample split

In 1992 and the first half of 1993, the sample was randomly divided into two halves, such that 50 percent of sample households were assigned a revised questionnaire and the other 50 percent, the old questionnaire.

Rigorous control was exercised over the composition of two half-samples to make them as comparable as possible in terms of crime characteristics. The 50-50 split with the 18-month overlap was designed to permit comparative analyses between the old and new methods, to provide a basis for measuring the impact of the new methods on the crime rates, and to lay the foundation for statistical adjustments to connect the historical and the new time series of crime rates.

As the NCVS new methods were still being phased-in in January through June 1993, persons in about 28,700 housing units, designated to be in one half-sample, continued under the old methods while those in the remaining half-sample were given the new methods. Beginning in July 1993, however, all 58,710 sample households were given the new methods. Complete interviews were obtained for about 48,270 households in 1993, about 95.6 percent of all eligible housing units. Within the interviewed households, approximately 93,420 persons or about 93.1 percent, provided responses; the other individuals for the most part either refused, or were unavailable or unable to answer and no proxy was available. The remaining 10,440 housing units were not interviewed because they were either ineligible--vacant, demolished, or otherwise ineligible--for the survey (about 8,200 units), or the occupants could not be reached or refused to participate (about 2,240 units).

Only data collected under the new NCVS methods were used in the tables shown. It should be noted that, because of the exclusion of the cases using the old methods in the first half of 1993, standard errors for 1993 are larger than those in previous years, although smaller than for 1992. Still, larger observed differences between two numbers are needed in order to be declared significantly different.

Selection of cases for CATI

About 30 percent of the 48,270 households obtained in the 1993 sample were interviewed using the CATI technique. Currently, the NCVS sample PSUs fall into three groups of CATI usage: maximum-CATI PSUs, where all the segments in the PSU are CATI-eligible; half-CATI PSUs, where half of the segments in the PSU are randomly designated to be CATI-eligible; and no-CATI PSUs, where none of the segments are CATI-eligible. The level of CATI usage for each PSU was established with concern toward an optimal workload for the field interviewers. In the "half-CATI" PSUs, a random sample of about 50 percent of the segments in each PSU is taken and designated as CATI-eligible. The sample cases in CATI-eligible segments from the max-CATI and the half-CATI PSUs are interviewed from CATI facilities while the other sample cases are interviewed by the standard NCVS field procedures.

Estimation procedure

Annual estimates of the levels and rates of victimization are derived by accumulating six quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing, ranging from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household figures shown on victimization rate tables are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of the data collection period, in this case October 1993.

Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. (Quarterly estimates are not published since there may not be sufficient observations to ensure their reliability.) For example, data collected between February and September are required to estimate the first quarter of any given calendar year. Each quarterly estimate is composed of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. Therefore, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month between the crime and the interview), in a March interview (2 months), and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. This arrangement minimizes expected biases associated

with the tendency of respondents to place victimizations in more recent months of a 6-month reference period rather than the month in which they actually occurred.

The estimation procedure begins with the application of a base weight to the data from each individual interviewed. The base weight is the reciprocal of the probability of each unit's selection for the sample, and provides a rough measure of the population represented by each person in the sample. Next, an adjustment is made to account for households and individuals in occupied units who were selected for the survey but unavailable for interview.

In addition to adjusting for unequal probabilities of selection and observation, the final weight also includes a ratio adjustment to known population totals based on the adjusted counts from the 1990 Decennial Census. Readers interested in a detailed discussion of the estimation and weighting procedures should consult the original source.

Series victimizations

A series victimization is defined as six or more similar but separate crimes which the victim is unable to recall individually or describe in detail to an interviewer. These series crimes have been excluded from the tables because victims were unable to provide details for each separate event.

Accuracy of estimates

The accuracy of an estimate is a measure of its total error, that is, the sum of all the errors affecting the estimate: sampling error as well as nonsampling error.

The sample used for the NCVS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been obtained by using the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from one another due to sampling variability, or sampling error.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples. Therefore, it is a measure of the precision (reliability) with which a particular estimate approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range of numbers which has a specified probability that the average of all possible samples, which is the true unknown value of interest in an unbiased design, is contained within the interval. About 68 percent of the time, the survey estimate will differ from the true average by less than one standard error. Only 10 percent of

the time will the difference be more than 1.6 standard errors, and just 1 time in 100 will it be greater than 2.5 standard errors. A 95 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. Thus there is a 95 percent chance that the result of a complete census would fall within the confidence interval. Most of the comparisons in this report were significant at the 95 percent confidence level (about 2.0 standard errors, meaning that the difference between the estimates is greater than twice the standard error of the difference). Comparisons that failed the 90 percent test were not considered statistically significant.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates are subject to nonsampling error. While substantial care is taken in the NCVS to reduce the sources of nonsampling error throughout all the survey operations, by means of a quality assurance program, quality controls, operational controls, and error-correcting procedures, an unquantified amount of nonsampling error remains.

Major sources of nonsampling error are related to the ability of the respondents to recall in detail the crimes that occurred during the 6 months prior to the interview. Research based on interviews of victims obtained from police files indicates that assault is recalled with the least accuracy of any crime measured by the NCVS. This may be related to the tendency of victims to not report crimes committed by offenders who are not strangers, especially if they are relatives. In addition, among certain groups, crimes that contain elements of assault could be a part of everyday life, and are therefore forgotten or not considered important enough to mention to a survey interviewer. These recall problems may result in an understatement of the actual rate of assault.

However, as part of the redesign of the survey, substantial improvements were made to measure crime more accurately and, therefore, reduce the nonsampling error. The NCVS now includes improved questions and cues that aid victims in recalling victimizations, more explicit questions are now asked about sexual victimizations, and new components have been added to measure victimizations by nonstrangers. As a result, victims are reporting more crime incidents.

Another source of nonsampling error is the inability of some respondents to recall the exact month a crime occurred, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This error source is partially offset by interviewing monthly and using the estimation procedure described earlier. Telescoping is another problem in which incidents that occurred before the reference period are placed within the period. The effect of telescoping is minimized by using the bounding procedure

previously described. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it can be determined whether or not it is a new one by discussing it with the victim. Events that occurred after the reference period are set aside for inclusion with the data from the following interview.

Other sources of nonsampling error can result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, misclassification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, errors made in coding and processing the data. Quality control and editing procedures were used to minimize the number of errors made by the respondents and the interviewers.

Since field representatives conducting the interviews usually reside in the area in which they interview, the race and ethnicity of the field representatives generally matches that of the local population. Special efforts are made to further match field representatives and the people they interview in areas where English is not commonly spoken. About 90 percent of all NCVS field representatives are female.

Standard errors measure only those nonsampling errors arising from transient factors affecting individual responses completely at random (simple response variance); they do not reveal any systematic biases in the data. As calculated in the NCVS, the standard errors would partially measure nonsampling error arising from some of the above sources, such as transient memory errors, or accidental errors in recording or coding answers, for example.

Definitions of terms

The definitions used in the NCVS are undergoing revision in connection with the redesign; some of the definitions presented below may be subject to slight modification.

Age--The appropriate age category is determined by the respondent's age on the last day of the month before the interview.

Aggravated assault--Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether an injury occurred, and attack without a weapon when serious injury results.

With injury--An attack without a weapon when serious injury results, or an attack with a weapon involving any injury. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and any injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization.

Threatened with a weapon--Threat or attempted attack by an offender

armed with a gun, knife, or other object used as a weapon, not resulting in victim injury.

Annual family income--The total income of the household head and all relatives living in the same housing unit for the 12 months preceding the interview. Includes wages, salaries, net income from businesses or farms, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The incomes of people who are not related to the head of the household are not included.

Assault--An unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. Assaults may be classified as aggravated or simple. Rape and attempted rape are excluded from this category, as well as robbery and attempted robbery. The severity of assaults ranges from minor threat to incidents which are nearly fatal.

Ethnicity--A classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, regardless of race.

Head of household--A classification that defines one and only one person in each housing unit as the head. Head of household implies that the person rents or owns (or is in the process of buying), the household unit. The head of household must be at least 18, unless all members of the household are under 18, or the head is married to someone 18 or older.

Hispanic--Persons who describe themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, South American, or from some other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Household--A person or group of people meeting either of the following criteria: (1) people whose usual place of residence is the same housing unit, even if they are temporarily absent; (2) people staying in a housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household burglary--Unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. If the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure a burglary has occurred. The structure need not be the house itself for a burglary to take place; illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. If breaking and entering occurs in a hotel or vacation residence, it is still classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time the entry occurred.

Completed burglary--To successfully gain entry to a residence by a person who has no legal right to be present in the structure, by use of force or no force.

Forcible entry--A form of completed burglary in which force is used to gain

entry to a residence. Some examples include breaking a window or slashing a screen.

Unlawful entry without force--A form of completed burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises, even though no force is used.

Attempted forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Incident--A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people are robbed at the same time and place, this is classified as two robbery victimizations but only one robbery incident.

Marital status--Every person is assigned to one of the following classifications: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those who are currently living apart for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated or divorced, which includes married persons who are legally separated and those who are not living together because of marital discord; (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes persons whose marriages have been annulled and those who are living together and not in a common-law union.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--Office of Management and Budget defines this as a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, along with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. MSA's are designated by counties, the smallest geographic units for which a wide range of statistical data can be obtained. However, in New England, MSA's are designated by cities and towns since these sub-county units are of great local significance and considerable data is available for them. Currently, an area is defined as an MSA if it meets one of two standards: (1) a city has a population of at least 50,000; (2) the Census Bureau defines an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (or 75,000 in New England). The Census Bureau's definition of urbanized areas, data on commuting to work, and the strength of the economic and social ties between the surrounding counties and the central city determine which counties not containing a main city are included in an MSA. For New England, MSA's are determined by a core area and related cities and towns, not counties. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more than one city of 50,000 and may cross State lines. Within this general classification unit, there are three subclassifications: urban, suburban, and rural. They are defined as follows:

Urban areas--The largest city or grouping of cities in a metropolitan statistical area. Urban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas located in "central cities."

Suburban areas--A county or group of counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. Suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

Rural areas--A county or group of counties not located inside a metropolitan statistical area. This category includes a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to cities with populations less than 50,000.

Motor vehicle--An automobile, truck, motorcycle, or any other motorized vehicle legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft--Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempted thefts.

Completed motor vehicle theft--An unauthorized person successfully taking a vehicle.

Attempted motor vehicle theft--The unsuccessful attempt by an unauthorized person to take a vehicle.

Non-Hispanic--Persons who report their culture or origin as something other than "Hispanic" as defined above. This distinction is made regardless of race.

Nonstranger--A classification of a crime victim's relationship to the offender. An offender who is either related to, well known to, or casually acquainted with the victim is a nonstranger. For crimes with more than one offender, if any of the offenders are nonstrangers, then the group of offenders as a whole is classified as nonstranger. This category only applies to crimes which involve contact between the victim and the offender; the distinction is not made for crimes of theft since victims of this offense rarely see the offenders.

Offender--The perpetrator of a crime; this term usually applies to crimes involving contact between the victim and the offender.

Offense--A crime. When referring to personal crimes, the term can be used to refer to both victimizations and incidents.

Personal crimes--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, assault, purse snatching and pocket picking. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Personal crimes of violence--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes both attempted and completed crimes; does not include purse snatching and pocket picking.

Completed violence--The successful completion of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault.

Attempted/threatened violence--The unsuccessful attempt of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes attempted attacks of sexual assaults by means of verbal threats.

Property crimes--Burglary, motor vehicle theft, or theft. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Purse snatching/pocket picking--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash directly from the victim by stealth, not force or threat of force.

Race--Racial categories for this survey are white, black, and other. The category "other" is composed mainly of Asians and American Indians. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics.

Rape--Forced sexual intercourse and includes both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category also includes incidents involving penetration using a foreign object such as a bottle.

Rate of victimization--See "Victimization rate."

Robbery--Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Completed/property taken--To successfully take property from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Completed with injury--To successfully take property from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Completed without injury--To successfully take property from a person by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted to take property--An unsuccessful attempt to take property from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Attempted without injury--An unsuccessful attempt to take property from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted with injury--An unsuccessful attempt to take property from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Sexual assault--A new category to the NCVS, separate from rape or attempted rape. Includes attacks or attempted attacks generally involving (unwanted) sexual contact between victim and offender. Attempted attacks may or may not involve force, such as grabbing or fondling, for example. Attempted attacks also may include verbal threats of sexual assault.

Simple assault--Attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling), or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

With minor injury--An attack with or without a weapon resulting in minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, etc.) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Without injury--An attempted assault not resulting in injury and not involving a weapon.

Stranger--A classification of the victim's relationship to the offender for crimes involving direct contact between the two. Incidents are classified as involving strangers if the victim identifies the offender as a stranger, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. Crimes involving multiple offenders are classified as involving nonstrangers if any of the offenders was a nonstranger. Since victims of theft rarely see the offender, no distinction is made between strangers and nonstrangers for this crime.

Tenure--The NCVS recognizes two forms of household tenancy: (1) owned, which includes dwellings that are mortgaged, and (2) rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupants, and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Theft--Completed or attempted theft of property or cash without personal contact. In order for this offense to occur within a household or residence, the thief must have a legal right to be in the residence (such as a maid, delivery person, or guest), as unlawful or forcible entry constitutes burglary.

Completed--To successfully take property or cash without personal contact. This category is subdivided to reflect the value of loss. The subcategories are less than \$50, \$50 to \$249, and \$250 or more.

Attempted--To unsuccessfully attempt to take property or cash without personal contact.

Victim--The recipient of a criminal act, usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

Victimization--A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident. Each crime against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate--A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specified population group. For personal crimes, this is based on the number of victimizations per 1,000 residents age 12 and older. For household crimes, the victimization rates are calculated using the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize--To commit a crime against a person or household.

Appendix 9

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 1-5; and *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1992* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 11-13, 15, A-18, A-20, A-21, A-24, A-27, B-6, B-7, D-6--D-8, E-3, E-4. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is an annual series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population age 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

For the 1992 and 1993 National Household Surveys, a national probability sample of dwelling units in the United States was selected from 118 and 117 primary sampling units, respectively. The sample included persons living in some group quarters, such as rooming houses, college dormitories, and homeless shelters, but did not include transient populations such as the homeless not in shelters and residents of institutional quarters such as jails and hospitals, and active military personnel.

Essentially the same methodology has been used in each of the 13 National Household Surveys. In each selected household, a roster recording the age, race/ethnicity, and sex of all household members age 12 and older was completed. Using a random sampling procedure, either two, one, or no respondents were selected to be interviewed. (Selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages of household members.) The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. Current smoking status was first used in the selection process in 1993 to oversample smokers 18 to 34 years old. Because a statistical correlation exists between smoking status and the use of illicit drugs, this oversampling increases the precision of many illicit drug use estimates. It also has the advantage of providing

increased accuracy for estimates of characteristics of illicit drug users due to the larger size of the sample of illicit drug users. After selection, respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. The interview process included use of self-administered answer sheets and other procedures designed to assure respondents that their responses to sensitive questions would be kept confidential and anonymous.

For the 1992 National Household Survey, data were collected throughout the year, resulting in a total of 28,832 interviews with a 95 percent completion rate for screening sample households and an 82.5 percent completion rate for interviewing sample individuals.

For the 1993 National Household Survey, data were collected throughout the year, resulting in a total of 26,489 completed interviews with a 93.9 percent completion rate for screening sample households and a 79.2 percent completion rate for interviewing sample individuals.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the samples were stratified. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 and older) and three race/ethnicity groups. In addition, for the 1992 and 1993 NHSDA six Metropolitan Statistical Areas were oversampled: Chicago, Denver, the District of Columbia, Los Angeles, Miami, and New York. This oversampling allowed certain subgroups to be large enough to support estimation. The national estimates presented include data from these special samples. Based on the respondents' self-classifications the race/ethnicity groups were classified as: (1) Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; (2) White, not of Hispanic origin; and (3) Black, not of Hispanic origin. As defined, these groups are mutually exclusive. Those who did not identify themselves as Hispanic, non-Hispanic White, or non-Hispanic Black were included in the category "other." This includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Pacific Islanders, Asians, and other groups.

Development of weights

Sampling weights were calculated to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Each weight can be viewed as the number of population members that the responding sample member represents. Each record (i.e., respondent) is assigned an analysis weight which incorporates: (a) the inverse of the selection probability for the respondent, this is the product of the inverses of selection probabilities at each stage of sampling; (b) adjustments for household and person-level nonresponse; (c) poststratification adjustment

to Census projections (of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the total U.S.) for the midpoint of each NHSDA data collection period. Adjustments are made to age, sex, and race/ethnicity distributions.

Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

The prevalence estimates are based on the total sample or all cases in a subgroup, including some cases for which missing data for some recency-of-use and frequency-of-use variables were replaced with logically or statistically imputed values. Prior to determining the completeness of a case, an editing procedure was implemented to check for inconsistencies and to determine if missing information was retrievable by using other information in the questionnaire. Logical imputation was then done to replace inconsistent, missing, or invalid data. Determination of completeness of a case was then made. To be classified as minimally complete interviews, and therefore included in the data base, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

For some key variables that still had missing values after the application of logical imputation, statistical imputation was used to replace the missing data with appropriate valid response codes. Data still missing for recency-of-use questions (for drugs other than alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana) are statistically imputed using a technique known as "hot deck imputation." The first step in this procedure involves sorting the data file progressively using data on recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine; age; sex; Hispanic origin; and race. The hot deck imputation procedure replaces a missing item on a particular record by the last encountered nonmissing response for that item (from a previous record) on the sorted database. The hot deck imputation procedure is appropriate for recency-of-use variables because the level of item nonresponse is low. Missing data for the frequency-of-use- in-the-past-12-months variables are statistically imputed using a logistic regression-based method of imputation.

Sampling error and confidence intervals

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, as in every sample survey, there is some degree of statistical uncertainty or error. The estimates provided are subject to uncertainties of two types: nonsampling and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are attributed to such sources as recording and coding errors, missing data, computer processing errors, and differences in respondents' interpretations of questions.

Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, however rigorous attempts were made to minimize them through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding checks, and other quality control measures.

Sampling errors denote the random fluctuations that occur in estimates when a sample of the population is drawn rather than conducting a complete census. Different samples drawn using the same procedures from the same population would be expected to result in different estimates. Many of these observed estimates would differ to some degree from the "true" population value and these differences are due to sampling errors. Sampling errors are quantified by way of confidence intervals. Asymmetrical 95 percent confidence intervals were calculated for all estimated proportions and corresponding population estimates.

Cautions regarding trends among blacks

These data document an unusual pattern of decline among blacks in the use of both licit and illicit drugs between 1991 and 1992. These declines are especially surprising in the lifetime drug use estimates because only 1 calendar year had passed between the 1991 and 1992 surveys, rendering the target populations for the two surveys essentially the same. Furthermore, any changes in lifetime use of illicit drugs should generally be upward because of the aging of the drug using cohorts who remain "lifetime users" in each successive survey.

Because of concerns about these unusual results found in the 1992 data, a Peer Review Committee (PRC) was formed to evaluate the results and make recommendations about their release and publication. The PRC included drug abuse researchers, survey design experts, and health statisticians within the Public Health Service who were familiar with the NHSDA.

The PRC identified and explored a series of possible methodological and substantive causes for the observed changes in drug use. Possible explanations that were studied included sampling error and changes in the sample design; editing, imputation, and weighting adjustments; sample frame differences; interviewer effects; seasonality of drug use behavior; nonresponse bias; changes in questionnaire and field procedures; cohort effects; changes in the composition of the target population; changes in willingness to report drug use; and the impact of external events.

The consensus of the PRC was that the observed differences between 1991 and 1992 cannot be explained by any single factor, although several small differences were found among the factors examined. The committee concluded that the design and procedures for sampling, weighting, editing, and imputing the survey results are statistically sound, and stated that the unexpected decrease in lifetime drug use among blacks is an example of what can occasionally occur in survey estimates, particularly when a large number of different estimates are generated and comparisons are made. They concluded that some of the decline in current drug use in 1992 is likely to reflect a real decline. The PRC recommended that estimates for 1992 be released, along with footnotes or caveats indicating that comparisons of the rates for blacks to previous surveys' results should be made with caution due to the observed inconsistencies.

Regions

North Central--Includes the East North Central States--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; and the West North Central States--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Northeast--Includes the New England States--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; and the Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

South--Includes the South Atlantic States--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central States of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; and the West South Central States--Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

West--Includes the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 1. 1992 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population, by age groups and demographic characteristics

	Age groups								Total, all ages	
	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older			
	Sample	Population a	Sample	Population a	Sample	Population a	Sample	Population a	Sample	Population a
Total	7,254	20,684	7,721	27,964	7,516	38,215	6,341	118,850	28,832	205,713
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	3,672	10,583	3,452	13,734	3,154	18,835	2,710	55,626	12,988	98,778
Female	3,582	10,101	4,269	14,230	4,362	19,380	3,631	63,224	15,844	106,935
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>										
White	3,110	14,330	3,558	19,996	3,904	28,165	3,508	95,908	14,080	158,398
Black	1,887	3,220	1,719	3,882	1,552	4,709	1,353	11,383	6,511	23,649
Hispanic	1,941	2,343	2,112	3,009	1,801	4,044	1,294	7,454	7,148	16,849
Other	316	791	332	1,077	259	1,298	186	3,650	1,093	6,816
<u>Population density</u>										
Large metro	5,243	8,448	5,727	12,114	5,392	18,184	4,615	51,922	20,977	90,668
Small metro	1,214	7,064	1,216	9,041	1,278	11,704	998	36,728	4,706	64,538
Nonmetro	797	5,172	778	6,809	846	8,327	728	30,200	3,149	50,508
<u>Region</u>										
Northeast	1,027	3,540	1,152	5,262	1,206	7,377	1,192	24,410	4,577	40,588
North Central	1,346	5,051	1,318	5,969	1,274	8,761	1,103	28,029	5,041	47,810
South	2,782	7,615	3,023	10,689	2,847	13,716	2,279	42,132	10,931	74,152
West	2,099	4,478	2,228	6,044	2,189	8,361	1,767	24,280	8,283	43,163
<u>Adult education</u> ^b										
Less than high school	NA	NA	1,907	6,050	1,463	6,168	1,685	30,697	5,055	42,914
High school graduate	NA	NA	2,792	10,191	2,563	13,418	1,944	39,535	7,299	63,144
Some college	NA	NA	2,211	8,676	1,740	8,732	1,255	22,870	5,206	40,278
College graduate	NA	NA	811	3,047	1,750	9,896	1,457	25,749	4,018	38,692
<u>Current employment</u> ^c										
Full-time	NA	NA	3,318	12,701	4,765	25,092	3,617	57,811	11,700	95,604
Part-time	NA	NA	1,518	5,789	723	3,864	541	10,193	2,782	19,846
Unemployed	NA	NA	973	3,272	761	3,275	422	5,602	2,156	12,149
Other ^d	NA	NA	1,912	6,201	1,267	5,984	1,761	45,244	4,940	57,429

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Population in the United States as of July 1, 1990 is based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

^aIn thousands.

^bData on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^cData on current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 year olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^dRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Table 2. 1993 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population, by age groups and demographic characteristics

	Age groups								Total, all ages	
	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older			
	Sample	Population a	Sample	Population a	Sample	Population a	Sample	Population a	Sample	Population a
Total	6,978	21,224	5,531	28,327	8,342	37,194	5,638	120,453	26,489	207,199
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	3,521	10,862	2,600	14,031	3,612	18,205	2,326	56,224	12,059	99,322
Female	3,457	10,362	2,931	14,297	4,730	18,989	3,312	64,229	14,430	107,877
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>										
White	2,958	14,605	2,558	19,664	4,049	26,942	2,913	96,482	12,478	157,693
Black	1,733	3,100	1,181	3,755	2,003	4,394	1,266	11,753	6,183	23,002
Hispanic	2,011	2,581	1,562	3,574	2,019	4,232	1,302	8,115	6,894	18,501
Other	276	939	230	1,334	271	1,627	157	4,104	934	8,002
<u>Population density</u>										
Large metro	5,204	9,083	4,157	13,384	6,485	18,258	4,151	53,151	19,997	93,876
Small metro	1,118	7,009	836	8,817	1,191	11,954	907	39,919	4,052	67,698
Nonmetro	656	5,133	538	6,126	666	6,983	580	27,383	2,440	45,624
<u>Region</u>										
Northeast	985	3,959	775	5,296	1,305	7,507	976	25,698	4,041	42,460
North Central	1,381	5,796	974	6,157	1,476	8,586	1,094	31,031	4,925	51,571
South	2,608	7,131	2,186	10,576	3,292	12,817	2,156	40,097	10,242	70,620
West	2,004	4,337	1,596	6,298	2,269	8,285	1,412	23,627	7,281	42,548
<u>Adult education</u> ^b										
Less than high school	NA	NA	1,444	5,805	1,765	5,050	1,423	28,938	4,632	39,793
High school graduate	NA	NA	1,970	9,820	2,846	12,182	1,723	37,687	6,539	59,689
Some college	NA	NA	1,557	9,019	1,941	9,530	1,181	24,086	4,679	42,636
College graduate	NA	NA	560	3,683	1,790	10,432	1,311	29,742	3,661	43,857
<u>Current employment</u> ^c										
Full-time	NA	NA	2,483	12,220	5,410	25,224	3,346	59,355	11,239	96,799
Part-time	NA	NA	1,063	6,552	766	3,958	489	10,707	2,318	21,217
Unemployed	NA	NA	684	2,701	825	2,713	366	5,036	1,875	10,450
Other ^d	NA	NA	1,301	6,854	1,341	5,300	1,437	45,354	4,079	57,508

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). Population in the United States as of July 1, 1990 is based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1993 NHSDA population distribution is not completely comparable to that of previous years because of differences in post-stratification totals obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The change has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but significant effect on estimates of the number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

^aIn thousands.

^bData on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^cData on current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 year olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^dRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Appendix 10

Drug Abuse Warning Network

Methodology, estimation procedure, and data limitations

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1993 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 8 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, December 1994), pp. 5, 38-43. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data were collected by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency room (ER) episodes in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas for calendar year 1993. During 1993, 508 sample hospitals provided data to DAWN. With the application of sampling weights, these data lead to the estimate of 466,897 drug abuse episodes and 808,233 drug mentions in the universe of eligible hospitals across the United States.

Hospitals eligible for DAWN are non-Federal, short-stay general surgical and medical hospitals in the coterminous United States that have a 24-hour emergency room. The American Hospital Association's (AHA) 1984 and 1985 Annual Surveys of Hospitals were used to obtain a sampling frame. Hospitals in the frame were stratified according to several characteristics. The first characteristic was size; hospitals reporting 80,000 or more annual ER visits were assigned to a single stratum and selected with certainty. Additional strata were defined according to whether the hospital had an organized outpatient department or a chemical/alcohol inpatient unit. Twenty-one Metropolitan Statistical Areas were designated for oversampling and hospitals outside these areas were assigned to the national panel and sampled. In addition to the other strata, hospitals in the metropolitan areas were classified as to whether they were inside or outside the central city. Operationally, this was determined by whether they were located in one of the cities listed in the official name of the metropolitan area. The national response rate in 1993 was 74 percent; this

rate is based on the number of eligible hospitals in the sample and the number actually responding. Data from the 21 oversampled metropolitan areas were pooled with data from the national panel to produce the national estimates.

For the purpose of reporting to the DAWN system, drug abuse is defined as the non-medical use of a substance for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture. Nonmedical use includes: the use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice; the use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling; or the use of any other substance (heroin, cocaine, marijuana, glue, aerosols, etc.) for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide.

Within each facility participating in the DAWN system, a designated DAWN reporter, usually a member of the emergency room or medical records staff, was responsible for identifying drug abuse episodes and recording and submitting data on each case. An episode report is submitted for each drug abuse patient who visits a DAWN emergency room. Each report of a drug abuse ER episode includes demographic information about the patient and information about the circumstances of the episode. In addition to drug overdoses, drug abuse emergency room episodes may result from the chronic effects of habitual drug usage or from unexpected reactions. Unexpected reactions reflect cases where the drug's effect was different than anticipated (e.g., caused hallucinations). Up to four different substances, in addition to alcohol-in-combination, can be specified for each ER episode.

It should be noted that alcohol is reported to DAWN only when used in combination with another drug. It also should be noted that episodes involving children under 6 years of age are not reported to DAWN.

A drug episode is defined as an emergency department visit that was directly related to the use of an illegal drug or the non-medical use of a legal drug for persons age 6 years and older. The number of emergency department episodes reported in DAWN is not synonymous with the number of individuals involved. One person may make repeated visits to an emergency department or to several emergency departments, thus producing a number of episodes. No patient identifiers are collected, therefore it is impossible to determine the number of individuals involved in the reported episodes.

A drug mention refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each drug-

related episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a particular drug mention may or may not be the confirmed "cause" of the episode when multiple drugs have been mentioned. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reported drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors.

Estimation procedure

The data represent weighted estimates of total emergency room drug episodes and drug mentions in the coterminous U.S. and in the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN. The weights are generated each quarter for each hospital in the sample and are the product of a four component model that considers (1) that base sampling weight calculated as the reciprocal of the sampling probability; (2) an adjustment for atypical reporting, applicable to certain hospitals that merge, split, or respond in an unusual way; (3) an adjustment for nonresponse based either on complete nonparticipation or failure to provide data on all the reporting days in a given time period; and (4) a benchmark factor, applied within metropolitan areas, that adjusts the total number of emergency department visits among participating sample hospitals to the total for the population of hospitals as determined from the sampling frame.

Preliminary versus final estimates

Final estimates are produced once a year when all hospitals participating in DAWN have submitted their data for that year and when additional ancillary data used in estimation become available. The differences between preliminary and final estimates are due to several factors.

(1) Final estimates include data from a small number of late-reporting hospitals. Data from some late reporting facilities are received for each time period. Therefore, later files will usually include more complete data (i.e., have a higher response rate).

(2) Additional hospitals are added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates for a given year (not the preliminary estimates for that same year). Most of these hospitals are "newly eligible" because they became DAWN eligible sometime after the original sample was selected. The final DAWN estimates are produced after the most current AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals file is received. This file was used initially to establish a sampling frame for DAWN. Subsequently, the most current AHA file is used once a year to maintain the representativeness of the sample. Between the releases of the preliminary and final estimates, the use of

the newer AHA survey can result in hospitals being added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates.

(3) Data from the most current AHA file are used to produce the final weights.

While the final estimates differ from the preliminary estimates, in past years the basic conclusions have not changed.

Data limitations

DAWN collects information about only those drug abuse occurrences that have resulted in a medical crisis and, subsequently, have been identified as drug abuse episodes by a reporting facility. Data are collected by trained reporters (nurses and other hospital personnel) who review medical charts for indications--noted by hospital staff who treated the patients--that drug use was the reason for the emergency department visit. Thus, the accuracy of these reports depends on the careful recording of this information by hospital staff. It should be noted that although standard instruction manuals and training are provided to each DAWN reporter, the specific methods and procedures used to identify drug abuse episodes and substances may vary from facility to facility. When producing estimates from any sample survey, two types of errors are possible--sampling and non-sampling errors. The sampling error of an estimate is the error caused by the selection of a sample instead of a census of hospitals. Sampling error is reduced by selecting a large sample or by using efficient sample design and estimation strategies such as stratification, optimal allocation, and ratio estimation. Nonsampling errors occur from nonresponse, difficulties in the interpretation of the collection form, coding errors, computer processing errors, errors in the sampling frame, reporting errors and other errors. Many procedures are in place to minimize nonsampling errors such as data editing and periodic retraining of data collectors. Further, nonrespondents are identified for additional recruitment. Late reporters are assigned for priority data collection and respondents with changes in reporting are designated for followup.

It is also important to recognize that DAWN does not provide a complete picture of problems associated with drug use, but rather focuses on the impact that these problems have on hospital emergency departments in the United States. If a person is admitted to another part of the hospital for treatment, treated in a physician's office or at a drug treatment center, the episode would not be included in DAWN.